THIS PAPER IS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT THE ART STUDY.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.*

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Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

THE LONG WHITE SEAM.

BY JEAN INGELOW

Jean Ingelow, sweet singer, has long been beloved by girls of a tender age and all those who love a simple, homely story told in the quaint, touching style of this author.

As I came round the harbor buoy,
The lights began to gleam,
No wave the land locked harbor stirred,
The crags were white as cream;
And I marked my love by candlelight
Sewing her long white seam.
It's aye sewing ashore, my dear,
Watch and steer at sea,
Its reef and furl, and haul the line,
Set sail and think of thee.

I climbed to reach her cottage door;
O, sweetly my love sings!
Like a shaft of light her voice breaks forth,
My soul to meet it springs,
As the shining water leaped of old
When stirred by angel wings.
Ay, longing to list anew,
Awake and in my dream,
But never a song she sang like this,
Sewing her long white seam.

Fair fall the lights, the harbor lights,
That brought me in to thee,
And peace drop down on that low roof,
For the sight that I did see,
And the voice, my dear, that rang so clear,
All for the love of me.
For O, for O, with brows bent low,
By the flickering candle's gleam,
Her wedding gown it was she wrought,
Sewing the long white seam.

"Poems You Ought to Know" previously published have been collected in a book under that title. On sale by booksellers, newsdealers, and at THE TRIBUNE office. A splendidly illustrated and handsomely bound volume, suitable for a Christmas gift.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1902.

Snow or rain with high northeast winds Saturday; snow flurries Sunday. The maximum temperature in Chicago during the twenty-four hours ending last midnight was 32 degrees above zero at 1 a. m. and the minimum 26 degrees above zero at 9 p. m. Sun rises at 7:11; sets at 4:19. Moon sets at 5:05 a. m.

FOREIGN:—

Surrender of Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, demanded by Anglo-German fleet; preparations made to bombard if President Castro refuses; latter sending troops to resist; United States minister asked by Castro to propose arbitration, but British-German consent unlikely.

Cuban reciprocity treaty with United States, giving 20 per cent uniform reduction on Cuban products for parallel list from United States, signed at Havana.

Irish judges free to express views from bench on land question; Judge Morris, Castlerea, called tenants "poor fools" and declared English never will buy landlords' holdings; Judge Curran, Westmeath, tore up grand jury report against coercion.

London press blames Germans for sinking Venezuelan warships; blockade must admit neutral ships unless actual war exists, but will accomplish nothing if ships go in; British commander warned against entanglements.

WASHINGTON:—

Capitol short of fuel and congress may be forced to adjourn because heat and light cannot be furnished; twenty-four hours' coal supply on hand; only rooms in use are kept lighted; Gov. Yates' cattle quarantine criticised by Secretary Wilson.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

President Baer of Reading railroad, in speech at Pennsylvania society banquet, New York, declared that "tinkering politicians" who try to override the federal constitution will be checked by the Supreme court; masses warned to look out.

Judge P. S. Grosscup, Chicago, in Lincoln, Neb., address declared attempts to exterminate trusts increase the evil; Sherman law passed to kill them, but 99 out of 112 have been created since its passage; substitution of milder laws urged; investment of public's savings in industrial stocks would then cure the evil.

National Bank of the United States, New York, will absorb Western National bank by increasing its capital to $10,000,000; consolidation will represent Equitable and Mutual Life and Morton Trust companies.

Iron and wooden toy trust, with $10,000,000 capital, will be organized Jan. 1 to eliminate wholesalers; Santa Claus expected to go, too; prices already advanced 5 to 10 per cent; dolls not affected.

Iowa state crop report shows $59,000,000 loss to farmers by rains; 53 per cent of corn soft and unsalable; oats yield worth one-half of 1901; potatoes 1,000,000 bushels under 1901.

Chicago Federation of Labor declared Morgan & Wright factory strike unjustified, but failed to effect settlement; teamsters' union, supporting the strike, threatened withdrawal; attempt at settlement planned for today.

Anthracite strike arbitrators, Scranton, told by John Mitchell that miners' wages are 20 per cent higher in bituminous fields; Edward Ridgeway, former boss, told of orders to dock miners when coal was clean.

Three thousand Chicago union cigar makers decided to postpone increased wage demand one year to help manufacturers fight the tobacco trust.

May wheat touched 78 and closed at 77¼; week's clearances, 3,761,000 bushels, against 5,504,000 for preceding week; seaboard export sales, 88,000 bushels; May corn closed with ⅝-½ cent loss.

Railroad injunction cases delayed by attorneys, who want them made permanent; freight rates resulting from court's order declared to equal 28 to 50 per cent increase to shippers.

Dun & Co.'s review reports retail trade stimulated by cold weather; building checked; weaker prices shown only in crude iron and steel; November railroad earnings gained 7 per cent over 1901.

City of Chicago Brewing and Malting company annual report shows 10 per cent increase in sales, with net profits only $50,781; increased cost of materials blamed for $59,-858 decrease in accounts.

New York stock prices fell 5 to 10 points on forced liquidation; better feeling at close; bank statement today expected to show $5,-720,000 loss in cash, partly offset by $3,300,000 gain from interior.

POLITICAL:—

William Lorimer trying to organize Illinois senate; Miller's election as speaker claimed to be sure; twenty senators out of thirty-five pledged to stand together, but efforts are being made to break agreement.

1 Capitol Suffers by Coal Famine. Baer Hits "Tinkering Politicians." Stop Noise to Save a Life. War Preparations in Venezuela.

2 British Anger at Germany. Friction Shows Between Allies.

3 Methods of Irish Judges. Cuban Treaty Is Signed. Trace Poison Candy at Aledo, Ill. Lower Pay to Fight Trust. Mackay Hurt by His Own Cable. Shoots Brother for Fancied Wrong. Tell of Hotel Death Trap.

4 Miners Tell of Unfair Docking. Workers Deny Attack on Ships.

5 General News of New York. Trust Gobbles Christmas Toys. Big New York Banks to Combine.

6 National League Elects Pulliam. McCornack Is Chosen Coach. Track Heavy; Favorites Win. Public Honors for Stagg's Men.

7 Ela Reports on Merit System. City Can Regulate Autos. Lorimer After State Senate.

11 Records of the Courts. Lake Marine. General News of Railways.

12 Editorial Comment. Fontenoy Letter.

13 Grosscup Talks of Trust Cures. Society Affairs.

14 In the Commercial Markets.

15 Financial News of the World. Trade Review of the Week. Rain Costs Iowa $59,000,000. Insurance Affairs.

16 Teamsters Threaten Federation. Union Men Anger Alderman.

17-20 Literary Supplement.

LOCAL:—

Steam trip hammer in Dunne's machine shop, 689 Carroll avenue, stopped by police to save life of Pearl Culver, 15 year old girl ill with fever next door; action taken at health department's request.

Coroner's investigation of Lincoln hotel fire, where fourteen persons were killed, disclosed six rooms had no outside windows, and that rooms leading to fire escape were filled with guests and doors locked.

Ald. Sloan and President Gibbons of Cab Drivers' union clashed at hearing to permit increased cab fares; former declared he would oppose increase till teamsters took his name from "unfair" list.

Automobile club's threat to fight eight inch license figure ordinance in courts declared useless by Corporation Counsel; charter allows council to regulate use of streets.

Paul Gaunich, 3239 Wall street, fatally shot by his brother William at their home because of belief that former caused his discharge from an older brother's factory.

DOMESTIC:—

Attempt to lay shore end of Pacific cable at San Francisco failed because of high tide; Clarence Mackay knocked down by broken hawser; others hurt by lifeboat team running away.

National baseball league, at New York meeting, abolished executive committee and elected Harry Pulliam, Pittsburg, as combined president, secretary, and treasurer; prospect for peace with American league good.

National Civil Service Reform league convention, Philadelphia, elected Daniel C. Gilman, Baltimore, president; John W. Ela, Chicago, reported fifty-five examinations there in 1902; New York system faulty.

Prof. Patton, Rush Medical college, will testify in Aledo (Ill.) murder trial today to finding strychnine in stomach of Miss Allie Dool and also in candy found on floor of store.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
AUCKLAND		Sonoma.
BRISBANE	Miowera	
GENOA	Alber	
KINSALE		Tauric.
LIZARD		Badenia.
LIVERPOOL		Cevic.
LIVERPOOL		Philadelphia.
LONDON	Memnon	Cambrian.
LONDON	Columbian	
MOVILLE		Parisian.
NAPLES		Trave.
QUEENSTOWN	Campania	

CAPITOL SUFFERS BY COAL FAMINE.

Congress Will Have to Adjourn if Present Conditions Continue Until a Storm Comes.

WILSON SCORES YATES.

Secretary Declares Illinois Governor Has Done Much Mischief by His Quarantine Against Cattle.

FUEL.—Shortage of coal for capitol may necessitate adjournment of congress.

YATES.—Secretary Wilson declares governor's cattle quarantine has done mischief.

DIPLOMACY.—John Barrett declines post as minister to Japan, at suggestion of state department. Lloyd C. Griscom may get place.

POSTAGE.—Representative Graff opposes one cent letters until deficit is wiped out.

TRUSTS.—Representative Foster of Chicago would place trust made goods on free list.

COURTS.—Increase in salaries for judges may soon be law.

PRINCE OF SIAM.—State department officially denies stories of crown prince's infatuation for an actress.

[BY RAYMOND.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Congress is in imminent danger of being forced to suspend business on account of the shortage of the coal supply and the uncertainty of securing enough fuel to heat the capitol, furnish it with light, and run the elevators.

The situation is acute, and if Washington should be visited by a storm, which is now threatened, the coal supply now on hand at the capitol would last only twenty-four hours, and then the fires under the boilers would die for want of coal.

The supply is extremely limited, but the fact was not made known to the statesmen until today, when Col. Ransdell, the sergeant at arms of the senate, notified the senators and committee clerks and other employés at the north side of the capitol that there was grave danger of congress being forced to adjourn unless the weather should continue mild and a great deal of coal should be received within the next few days. He told them the most rigid economy in the expenditure of coal must be exercised and requested that only such lights be used as were absolutely necessary.

It has been the custom of the employés of the capitol to be extravagant with the electric lights, and the rooms always were lighted brilliantly, but after the notice had been received from the sergeant at arms the greatest economy was practiced at once.

In rooms where a dozen or more lights were used under ordinary circumstances only one or two were burning this afternoon, and, as it was raining all day and the sky was overcast, the capitol this afternoon was gloomy.

On the house side of the capitol the situation is no better than at the north end, and the members are congratulating themselves that the holiday recess is so near at hand.

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Early in the summer contracts were made for coal in sufficient quantities to supply the capitol, but great fear is entertained that this fuel will not be delivered, especially as the railroads are confiscating coal to keep fires under the boilers of their engines, and the coal dealers of the northern cities are refusing to let any coal come as far south as Washington. This, together with the probability of a snow storm, which will impede, if not entirely suspend, traffic on the railroads and make it impossible to secure any fuel whatever, has made the statesmen extremely anxious over the situation.

The slightest snow storm, as is well known, always delays traffic, and especially freight. Col. Ransdell has considered every phase of the situation, and especially the uncertainty of transportation, and, in order to make the limited supply on hand go as far as possible, he was forced to resort to the measures adopted today.

If the weather continues mild the danger of the capitol being absolutely without coal will diminish to a large extent. In the absence of a snow storm or anything else which may delay transportation it will be possible to remain in session at least until the holiday recess, which will begin on Dec. 20, as a few tons of the large order which has been placed are reaching the city and are being sent to the capitol building with all possible dispatch. Owing to the great demand for coal that consigned to the government for the capitol is being watched carefully to make sure that all of it reaches its proper destination.

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"He has done mischief," said Secretary Wilson, bluntly referring to Gov. Yates. The statement was made officially, when the secretary appeared before the agricultural committee of the house and advocated an appropriation to be used in stamping out the foot and mouth disease now existing in New England cattle.

"But there are a great many governors and a great many different kinds of governors in the United States," continued the head of the agricultural department. Secretary Wilson did not hesitate to blame Gov. Yates for the trouble he has made the agricultural department, and with refreshing frankness said that Gov. Yates is running the risk of having the markets of Great Britain closed to American cattle. In discussing this subject Secretary Wilson said:

"The governor of Illinois quarantines against not only those infected states, but the surrounding states. He quarantines to the extent that he requires a certificate accompanying the animals that go into Illinois from New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania.

"Now the mischief is it will lead the British people to suppose that New York cattle are infected, and that is why I acted with such promptitude in wiring the governor of the danger of his course. We want to save as many animals as possible.

"If the disease should get into New York we would follow it at once and go to work and stamp out everything, because it will mean, I do not know how much, to the commerce of New York, as well as to the railroads of the country and to the farmers. We would have to stop exportation from that city and fall back on Baltimore and Philadelphia.

"But the governor of Illinois requires a certificate from Pennsylvania. He has done mischief; but there are a great many governors and a great many different kinds of governors in the United States. We are doing the best we can with all of them. I have wired Gov. Yates and told him that he was running the risk of having the whole United States quarantined against by the

(Continued on fourth page.)

TROUBLE IN TOYLAND.

Says the tiny tinny Soldier to the Monkey-on-the-Stick,
"The Octopus is after us! He'll get us mighty quick.
"Wake up the Hippopoto and the Elephant! They must
"Defend us, or we're captured by the New Toy Trust."

LISTEN, MR. BAER SPEAKS!

ORACULAR UTTERANCES OF HEAD OF HARD COAL COMBINE.

Reading President Warns "Tinkering Politicians" Against Interfering in Pennsylvania Affairs—Tells Quaker Colony in New York That Liberty Is Endangered and State Rights Threatened—Internal Affairs Beyond Reach of Government.

New York, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading railway, leader of the coal operators in the strike, and who opposed President Roosevelt in his efforts to secure arbitration, tonight served notice on "tinkering politicians" that it was time they remembered that there is a United States constitution and a United States Supreme court, which will see to it that they do not override that constitution.

Mr. Baer spoke at the annual dinner of the Pennsylvania society at the Waldorf-Astoria, responding to the toast "Pennsylvania Theories of Government." He told of the rights of labor and the rights of capital.

Tells of First Trust.

"In the earliest days of New York," he said, "there was a trust which was the first trust this country ever knew. It had an Indian name, which I hesitate to pronounce, but it meant 'superior men.' Historically it is known as the 'Six Nations.'

"For a long time the Six Nations had things their own way, but they made their great mistake at the time of the war of the revolution when they got on the wrong side. It is important in the organization of a trust to be in accord with the right party.

"Perhaps the Pennsylvanians come here to spend their surplus as a tribute to that old Indian trust. I wondered, too, a few months ago on what theory New York proposed to confiscate Pennsylvania lands. It was that old claim of the Six Nations."

Mr. Baer referred to the New York state democratic platform and the coal strike and continued:

"The law allows the workingman of today to be the captain of industry tomorrow, and it is this that has developed the natural power of Pennsylvania and made her the first industrial state not only of the United States but of the entire world.

Fears Loss of State Autonomy.

"I quote from the constitution that people of the state have the sole right to regulate the internal policy of that state. And whether we know it or not, there is grave danger of that grand old idea of local autonomy being gradually taken from us.

"The local autonomy of states is a fundamental part of American constitutional liberty, and it was on that principle that Pennsylvania started her career of statehood. Through the war of the secession we were not willing to surrender it, and we are not willing to surrender it now. We will surrender the government of the state of Pennsylvania to no one.

Talks of "Tinkering Politicians."

"The experiments of those who would have us do otherwise are in vain, for there are constitutional limitations. If the masses will not respect these limitations there is a tribunal, the greatest the world ever saw, the Supreme court of the United States, which will see to it that tinkering politicians do not override that constitution.

"And when the period of momentary excitement has passed away there will be no danger of an amendment of the constitution by men who do not understand the fundamental theories of free government.

"Maybe you will ask me why I have spoken as I have tonight. I answer I do it because when constitutional limitations are set aside and overlooked it is well to have frequent recurrence to the early principles of that constitution, so that we may go on preserving the blessings of liberty and keep our government free."

Stops Without Mentioning Name.

"That's right! That's right!" came in shouts from every part of the room when the speaker made his pointed references.

"I will not trust myself to say more," began Mr. Baer. "Let it out! Let it out!" cried half the audience.

"No," he continued. "This is still the great republic, and I will not despair, if in her long vigil at the altar of liberty she sometimes nods; but in my mind's eye I see her rising, noble and puissant, shaking her locks and threatening him who dares to undermine the great fabric of constitutional liberty which our forefathers builded."

Mr. Baer then sat down, and the diners arose, while the applause was loud and long continued.

AUTOMOBILE TO SUPPLANT THE LOCOMOTIVE IN FRANCE.

Railway Managers Have Plan to Revolutionize Methods of Travel—Novel Cars, to Be Ready in June, Described.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Dec. 12.—A new system of railway communication will be inaugurated in France in June. It consists of the substitution of automobiles for the existing locomotives and cars.

Each automobile will be the size of the present corridor carriages and will accommodate forty passengers and their baggage. They will contain a lavatory and a refreshment bar. They will be capable of making sixty-one and a half miles an hour.

The invention is beyond the experimental stage, and its application is only delayed for the construction of the necessary rolling stock. The initial trip will be from Paris to Dijon on June 18.

The name automobile is applied to the new car, the adoption of which, it is claimed, will not only dispense forever with the use of locomotives but will abolish vibration and noise and the necessity for stopping for water. The motive power is steam generated by petroleum. M. Noblemaire, manager of the Paris-Lyons railway and the greatest authority on the continent on railway traction declares that the system will prove an absolute revolution.

FITZ HUGH LEE RELATES WAR STORIES FROM CUBA.

Former Consul at Havana Saved Funston's Life—Says Spaniards Blew Up Maine—Cleveland Ignored Facts.

New York, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Brig. Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, at the Patria club dinner tonight, related many reminiscences of his life in Havana just before the beginning of the Spanish-American war. Among other things he said:

"I saved Gen. Funston from death and helped carry him through a subterranean passage leading from my office to the river front, and then to a steamship bound for this city.

"Wherever I went I had to sit with my back to the wall and my hand on my six shooter. I received twenty and thirty letters a day in which I was threatened with all manner of deaths.

"It is my belief that some of the young officers left in the arsenal by Gen. Weyler blew up the Maine.

"If we had not sacrificed wisdom for sentiment we would own Cuba today.

"I reported to President Cleveland the exact condition of the rebellion, with all its brutalities and horrors. Cleveland paid no attention."

PLAY CARDS FOR NOMINATION.

Defeated Missouri Democrat Gets Writ of Ouster Against Judge Under Corrupt Practice Act.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 12.—Judge Burgess of the Supreme court today issued a writ of ouster against Circuit Judge Burkhead of Douglas county.

The Supreme court will be asked to determine whether it is a violation of the corrupt practice statute to secure a nomination by a game of cards, in which the judgeship nomination and $1,375 were the stakes.

Burkhead, republican, defeated George W. Thornberry, democrat. Thornberry contested, alleging that Burkhead and Ernest Bronson were republican candidates, and that the men agreed to play a game of cards to see who should have the nomination, and against the nomination a sum of $1,375 was put up.

Bronson won, but threw his vote to Burkhead in consideration of the financial stake.

STOP NOISE TO SAVE LIFE.

POLICE SUPPRESS TRIP HAMMER FOR A GIRL'S SAKE.

Newly Installed Machine in a West Side Shop Is Ordered Out of Commission by the Health Department and Chief O'Neill's Men Act at Once in Hope of Preventing the Death of 15 Year Old Pearl Culver—Child Is Stricken with Fever.

A steam trip hammer was put out of commission yesterday in hope of saving a girl's life. It will mean a loss of money to the owner of the hammer, perhaps, but the physician who is attending fever stricken Pearl Culver said last evening that his patient already had shown signs of improvement under influence of the quiet.

The hammer is in a machine shop recently established at 689 Carroll avenue, and near by, in a house that bears the marks of poverty, lies the 15 year old sufferer. When the child was stricken with typhoid two weeks ago there was some controversy between her father and the owner of the machine shop over the noise made in the construction of the plant, and the father is said to have been advised to move the girl from the neighborhood.

But such advice was more easily given than followed, and as the days went by the delirious child tossed and fretted as the workmen pounded away as if a human life were not in the balance.

Asked to Save a Life.

The triphammer, however, was not installed in the plant till last Wednesday, and with its added noise the child's condition took a sudden change for the worse. Dr. W. D. Dode, who was in attendance, feared for his patient's life, and yesterday he appealed to the health department to use its police powers to stop the hammer.

Secretary Pritchard's sympathy was aroused at once, and Medical Inspector Riley was directed to investigate and report back at the earliest possible moment. A hurried trip was made to Cornell street, and a short time later the following report was in Mr. Pritchard's hands:

"Pearl Culver has been sick three weeks. A machine shop has been built next door, and Mr. Culver, hearing that the steam hammer was to start, became alarmed. I called on the owner, Mr. Dunne, 1611 Jackson boulevard, and he said he had notified Mr. Culver while his daughter was in an early stage of the sickness to remove her.

"The neighborhood abounds with boiler and machine shops, and the Culver house, a ramshackle affair, nestles between Dunne's machine shop and a large coal yard. Mr. Dunne had issued invitations to hundreds of friends to inspect the new shop Dec. 10, when the steam hammer was to be put in operation.

"It was understood that the hammer was to go for only a few minutes."

Undoing of the Hammer.

But the problem was a new one to the health department. On other occasions streets have been blockaded in an effort to relieve the sufferings of stricken persons, but the department never had been called on to restrict a machine shop, and it was decided to ask Corporation Counsel Walker for an opinion on the department's powers.

Mr. Walker's reply was decisive.

"You can stop the hammer at once," he said. "Issue such an order and request the police to enforce it."

The order was written and taken to Chief O'Neill, who at once detailed two detectives to suppress the hammer.

"Stop it at once," he told them. "Stop it, even if you have to sit on it."

The detectives served the order on the proprietor of the machine shop and found that he had no disposition to resist.

That is why Pearl Culver spent a restful night.

KISSES MISTRESS, NOT MAID.

Lack of Discrimination on the Part of St. Joseph Man Costs Him Twenty Dollars.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—John Yost was fined $20 today for kissing Mrs. Richard M. Purdy, at whose house he delivered groceries. Mrs. Purdy is a pretty young woman. She wore a long apron and her hands were in the dough. Yost says he thought she was the hired girl.

FOREIGN SHIPS READY TO OPEN FIRE ON TOWN.

Venezuela Refuses to Surrender Puerto Cabello and Warships Clear Decks for Action.

PEOPLE FLEE FOR SAFETY

President Castro Asks United States Minister Bowen to Act as Arbitrator.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 13, 3 a. m.—A foreign official stated late last night that even if President Castro has asked United States Minister Bowen to act as mediator between Venezuela and the allies, it is not likely that arbitration would be acceptable at the present stage.

The Telegraph prints a Port of Spain dispatch, dated Friday, stating that the British cruiser Albert captured the Venezuelan gunboat Zumbador at 10 o'clock Friday morning at La Guayra. The Zumbador arrived at Port of Spain Friday afternoon in charge of a prize crew, who report that all the Venezuelans aboard were put ashore except two government soldiers, who were wounded in a fight which was still progressing at La Guayra between the government forces and revolutionists.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 13, 3 a. m.—The cable station at La Guayra has been captured by an Anglo-German force.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CARACAS, Dec. 12.—The demand for the surrender of Puerto Cabello to the Anglo-German fleet has been refused.

The German flagship Vineta and the British cruiser Ariadne have cleared their decks for action and their commanders have served notice that unless the port is surrendered within twenty-four hours the town will be bombarded.

All German and English residents of the town have been released by order of President Castro. They have taken refuge on board the foreign warships.

Venezuelans to Resist.

Venezuelan troops have been hurried to Puerto Cabello since Thursday, and every preparation made for active resistance.

It is believed that the Venezuelan forces can defeat any landing party from the Vineta and the Ariadne even if the foreign guns reduce the town to ashes.

The situation at La Guayra is unchanged. The British cruiser Indefatigable is the only foreign warship in the harbor.

La Guayra Ready for Attack.

All the strategic points in the mountains back of the town are occupied by Venezuelan troops. Active preparations for offering resistance to the allies continue.

The deposits of powder in the fortresses of Laviga and San Carlos, commanding the harbor of La Guayra, have been removed. Great patriotic demonstrations are being made and every one capable of bearing arms is offering his services.

All the deposits of coal at the navy yard and all the British cars on the La Guayra railroad have been brought here, rendering impossible the transportation of the allied troops by rail.

Soldiers Digging Trenches.

Gen. Ferrer, the minister of war, spent all day today in choosing spots in the mountains where trenches are to be dug.

The following is the text of the decree issued yesterday, calling 250,000 men into the fields:

"All Venezuelans living in the federal district, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, must enroll themselves in the militia; any such persons refusing to enroll voluntarily, as patriotism demands, will be declared traitors and sent before the tribunals."

Foreign Railroads Seized.

The government today took possession of the German railroad between Caracas and Valencia and the English road to La Guayra. The English telephone system has been seized, as have the offices and property of the English Harbor corporation at La Guayra.

Venezuelans have been appointed to take control of and operate the foreign owned railroads and other corporations.

Castro Willing to Arbitrate.

President Castro is not unwilling to accept a peaceful settlement of the dispute with England and Germany. To prove his earnest desire to avoid war he today requested United States Minister Bowen to communicate with the Berlin and London governments through the state department at Washington asking that the dispute be settled by arbitration, this being the only hope of avoiding a serious conflict.

The Venesuelan gunboats captured at Porto of Spain are now manned by British sailors and are doing British work.

The navigation of the Orinoco has been reopened.

Castro Asks for Arbitration.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Minister Bowen, at Caracas, today informed the state department that President Castro has requested him to propose to Great Britain and Germany that the difficulties arising out of the claims for alleged damages and injuries to British and German subjects during the civil war be submitted to arbitration.

After consultation with President Roosevelt, Secretary Hay replied to Mr. Bowen's cablegram, authorizing him, in his discretion, to use his good offices to secure arbitration. Minister Bowen was, however, made to understand that in the arbitration, if one should follow, he would represent not the government of the United States but that of Venezuela at its request.

Little Faith in Arbitration.

The British and German embassies were placed in possession of the news from Venezuela, and it was immediately cabled to Berlin and London. It is probable that replies will be received over night, and will be sent by the state department to Minister Bowen, who will inform the Venesuelan president.

Not much hope is entertained of the favorable reception of the proposition, as it is felt that the difficulty has progressed too far for a settlement by the peaceful methods of arbitration. The reprisals made by the Venezuelans for the destruction of their navy in the seizure of British ships and the arrest of British and German subjects practically have developed the relations between the countries into those of real war, although technically the principals prefer to designate it as something less.

It is evident here now that the allies have

been obliged to proceed against Venezuela far beyond the point where their original program ceased. The correspondence shows that there was not the least apprehension that Castro would in his resistance make it necessary for Great Britain and Germany to go beyond a peaceful blockade, and it is the understanding that the London and Berlin authorities now are obliged to prepare a new program for execution in case Mr. Bowen's efforts at arbitration fail.

It is realized here that the outcome is doubtful, and the way is beset with difficulties. If the claims against Venezuela were only those of Great Britain and Germany, the adjustment might be easier, but France and Italy, the United States, and perhaps other nations also have claims and they cannot accept any arrangement which Great Britain and Germany might force upon Venezuela which would deprive them of their right of reclamation.

France May Take a Hand.

If there is an attempt to posses themselves of all the customs receipts on the part of Great Britain and Germany, protests naturally might be expected to follow from France, which holds claims aggregating more than the combined claims of England and Germany, which, it is understood, has already arranged for their payment on an instalment plan out of Venezuelan customs receipts, an arrangement that might be disturbed by the British and German program.

Secretary Moody said tonight that the United States would not send, at this time at least, any warships to Venezuelan waters. United States vessels are in close proximity to Venezuela, but their presence in Venezuela is not regarded now as necessary.

House May Ask Facts.

Representative De Armond [Mo.] offered a resolution in the house today requesting the secretary of state to inform the house of the nature and extent of the claims of Great Britain and Germany against Venezuela, whether the claims are disputed by Venezuela, and what effort, if any, and by whom, has been made to settle peaceably by arbitration or otherwise the matters subject of controversy, and with what result, if any, with full particulars.

The secretary of state also is asked as to what part the United States has taken, if any, in the controversy, and whom, if any, of the officers of the United States have been consulted by any of the parties to the controversy, and in regard to what matter and with what result.

Fear for Monroe Doctrine.

Further inquiry is made of the state department as to what has been said or done by the United States with relation to the Monroe doctrine and its due and respectful observance in the transactions with reference to the British and German claims against Venezuela, and to what extent the United States has been consulted or conferred with as to the substance or application or applicability of the Monroe doctrine and with what result, and, further, what has been done by the government to insure respect for that doctrine, together with any results of such action.

The secretary is asked further to inform the house whether, in his judgment, the United States can, by a firm assertion of the Monroe doctrine, bring about or aid in bringing about a peaceful and fair adjustment of the disputes between the nations involved, so as to have fully respected the principles of the Monroe doctrine and to preserve the governmental and territorial integrity and independence of Venezuela.

The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

FRANCE KEEPING CLOSE WATCH

British and German Seizure of Venezuelan Customs May Defeat Recent Treaty Over French Claims.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Dec. 13, 3 a. m.—The foreign office is watching the Venezuelan situation closely. It is recognized that France occupies a delicate position between Great Britain and Germany. French claims against Venezuela aggregating upwards of $10,000,000 are to be adjusted by arbitration, under the terms of a recently signed treaty. This treaty provides for the payment of French claims out of the Venezuelan customs receipts.

If Germany and Great Britain jointly seize the Venezuelan customs receipts France will be shut out.

After an exchange of cable messages it has been agreed to appoint a distinguished Spanish jurist as referee in the Franco-Venezuelan arbitration. His name will not be announced until the arbitrators assemble at Caracas.

The release of the French steamer Ossun, seized by the Germans at La Guayra, has not yet been reported to the foreign office, but the officials accept the unofficial reports of her release, thus relieving the incident of its gravity.

Views of Foreign Office.

A foreign office official made the following statement today:

"No exchange of views has occurred between the European powers concerning the Venezuelan situation, and no such exchange is intended, as it is definitely held that the affair is one in which the United States should be left free to take the initiative in mediation."

This statement was called out by the suggestion of the Temps that it was time for Europe to speak in the interest of universal peace. The official added:

"It is fully recognized here and at the other capitals that the United States is the only power in a position to act as an intermediary. Hence there is no intention on the part of the European powers to take concerted or individual action."

Surprised at England's Position.

Señor Maubourget, the Venezuelan agent in Paris, said last night that he could state with authority that until quite recently the British government had advised the British creditors of Venezuela not to act rashly, but to have patience. Great Britain's action, therefore, caused surprise and sorrow in Venezuela. Until this present action, he said, there had been absolutely no anti-British feeling in Venezuela, but a strong dislike of Germans had existed. Señor Maubourget said Germany's true motive in urging Great Britain to that country's present course was found in the question of trade.

"Americans lately have been pushing German products out of the South American market," continued the Venezuelan envoy, "and Germany's consular representatives in South America are constantly impressing this fact upon their government. Of course, American competition also injured British trade. The present trouble will strengthen President Castro's position immensely."

INDIGNATION ON THE ISTHMUS.

Colombians Resent Anglo-German Attack on Venezuela—Uribe-Uribe Writes a Letter.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

COLON, Dec. 12.—Much indignation is expressed on the isthmus against the action of Germany and Great Britain in Venezuelan waters. Gen. Uribe-Uribe, who was recently at the head of the Colombian revolutionists, has published a letter advising Colombia to await the falling in of the Panama canal concession in 1904, which would leave Colombia a free hand in the matter of the canal.

To Florida in Through Cars.

Through sleeper for Thomasville, Ga., Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, and intermediate Florida resorts, leaves Dearborn station, Chicago, daily, 7 p. m., via Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Reduced rate tickets on sale to all southern and southeastern resorts. City ticket office, 131 Adams street. Phone Central 555.

ENGLISH EDITORS ATTACK GERMANY

Daily and Weekly Press Join in Denouncing Sinking of Venezuelan Fleet.

SUSPICIOUS OF KAISER.

London Newspapers Anxious to Avoid Offense to the United States.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 13, 3 a. m.—There is a complete chorus in the daily and weekly press of England against the sinking of the Venezuelan warships. The writers with one accord seize this incident to furnish the text of articles elaborating the grave danger that may be expected from the present Anglo-German coöperation.

The unionist Spectator, the tory Saturday Review, and the liberal Speaker give the chief position in their columns to discussions of the deadlock. All express the most serious misgivings if hostilities are pressed. The articles appear before President Castro's proposal is known, and the Speaker alone invokes a reason as a solution of the dispute. It concludes by observing:

"Probably we will end by submitting our claims to arbitration."

Germany May Seek Quarrel.

The Spectator thinks that Venezuela's resistance may be looked upon with secret approval by the German commanders. It recalls that the entente cordiale between Great Britain and the United States is regarded in Berlin with suspicious and angry eyes. Anything that would weaken it would be regarded by Chancellor von Bülow, and, perhaps, by his master, as a political godsend. It adds:

"It would be still better for the German policy if a quarrel should arise in which Great Britain and Germany, whether reluctantly or willingly, would be compelled to hold together, for then there would be a chance of defying the Monroe doctrine without immediate ruin."

The Spectator says it would hear with pleasure that the great republic which now protects the South American states from invasion had assumed over them that direct protectorate which, to all human appearances, must ultimately be established, and which would involve direct diplomatic responsibility.

Review Defends Venezuela.

The Saturday Review regrets that the British and Germans resorted to force against the polite and vivacious Venezuelan people. It blames ill-informed and reckless writers for rejoicing at the prospect of the destruction of a state, when it is to England's best interests to assiduously cultivate good relations with that state. The Review indulges in its usual anti-American fling, proclaiming that the non-interference of the Washington government is not the gracious act of condescension on the part of the United States that it has been represented as being.

The real reason for not applying the Monroe doctrine, the paper adds, is not that Venezuela has misbehaved, but that the United States is powerless to avert the punishment. The statement that the United States will only interfere in such disputes to prevent the loss of territory is an idle boast and will remain so as long as the United States does not possess a navy equal to the combined navies of the great powers of Europe.

The imperialist Outlook says there is no benefit in this affair of having Germany on the British side. The English are in a false position sentimentally, however they may be justified by international law.

Outspoken Against Germany.

The daily press of all political opinions is unanimous in declaring that the sinking of the Venezuelan warships was a mistake. One paper describes it as theatrical piracy. There is outspoken blame for Germany's overbearing methods. Arising from this is aversion to coöperating with a country which is popularly regarded as having been the leader of anti-English sentiment in Europe during recent years, and there is a disposition to welcome the entry of the United States upon the scene.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that American opinion is a factor in the situation that has to be regarded all the more as Great Britain's august ally is not the most prudent of potentates, as England knows from experience in China, when his fist is clinched for a blow.

The Westminster Gazette says that the English have reasons that the Germans may not have for treating American susceptibilities with consideration.

The Echo declares that it is doubtful if the United States will tolerate a really serious campaign. It adds that Great Britain is allowing herself to be dragged by Germany into a needless act of violence.

The Globe, which is a jingo organ, thinks that the sinking of the ships was unnecessary and impolitic, but says that it is a British and German question and that the two empires must carry it through after their own methods.

Views of Lord Lansdowne.

Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for foreign affairs, was the principal guest at the annual banquet given tonight in London of the United club. In a speech of considerable length the foreign secretary touched upon the most prominent topics of the day. He said he did not believe that in any part of the world was Great Britain open to the charge of bearing inveterate antipathy to any one, not even to Venezuela.

"If that republic," said Lord Lansdowne, "would desist from committing outrages upon British subjects and British property, if she would pay her just debts, and if she would reply to the diplomatic representations made her in perfectly courteous language there would be no need whatever of any quarrel.

"I might add," said the foreign secretary, "that Venezuela should be content to put herself on a moderate allowance in the matter of revolutions. In less than seventy years Venezuela indulged in the luxury of 104 revolutions. Three revolutions in two years seems to be altogether unreasonable.

"I am glad to say that in Venezuelan waters at this moment German and British warships and sailors are acting side by side in enforcing the just demands of these two powers."

Venezuela's Plan to Settle.

As a result of the announcement that Venezuela has asked United States Minister Bowen to act as arbitrator in the controversy with Great Britain and Germany Señor Schotberg, Venezuelan consul here, tonight made the following statement:

"Six months ago President Castro sent special envoys to different European cities entrusted with a confidential mission having for its object to ascertain the state of feeling of the foreign creditors of the Venezuelan republic and to try and arrive at a basis of agreement for the consolidation and unification of all Venezuela's foreign debt, including the diplomatic claims.

"The envoy who came to London was instructed to associate himself with me; the other envoys were engaged in connection with other claims against Venezuela, especially those of Spain, France, and Italy.

Banker Seligman Approves.

"After considerable negotiating in London and on the continent a suggested plan of settlement was arrived at. Subsequently the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York and one of the leading French banking concerns promised tentatively to support the plan. In brief these documents provided, 'as the executive is inspired by an earnest desire of coming to a final settlement with all Venezuela's foreign creditors,' for the consolidation of all debts and claims into a unified loan, not exceeding $8,000,000, to be known as the 'Venezuelan unified 4 per cent loan of 1902.'

"In conjunction with this plan an international bank under European control was to be established, and interest on the loan was to be guaranteed by the customs. Fiscal agents appointed by this bank were to be installed in all custom houses and were themselves to collect the interest on the loan. If at any time the customs receipts proved insufficient to meet this interest the government undertook to make good any deficiency out of other revenues.

Asked American Aid.

"It was considered essential to learn the attitude of the United States. While final steps were being taken the crisis became acute. An unofficial effort was then made to gain the good offices of the United States in order to procure for Venezuela a slight extension of time. The final arrangements were cabled from London to President Castro, and were ready for presentation to the foreign office, pending President Castro's reply, when the news of the presentation of the ultimatum was received.

"This plan by no means has been given up, although, of course, all negotiations to this end at present are at a standstill. Unless matters go to further extremities in Venezuela a settlement upon some such basis as the foregoing is still possible. The British and German creditors of Venezuela must eventually rely upon some financial arrangement as the only method of getting their money."

Minister Bowen's Dispatches.

The foreign office has published two of Minister Bowen's dispatches, which were communicated by the state department at Washington to Ambassador Herbert, and which were received by the foreign office last night. Those dispatches relate to the attack upon the German legation at Caracas, and give Mr. Bowen's steps to obtain the release of the fifty-four German and British subjects arrested in Caracas, and the announcement that all the persons apprehended had been released.

Mr. Bowen's first telegram is dated Caracas, Dec. 10, and is as follows:

"The German legation was attacked last night by a mob. I went at once to the governor and obtained police protection for the German and British legations and the promise that no further attacks by mobs would be made.

"I visited the police station this morning and talked with all the prisoners, who number fifty-four in all—forty-four German and ten Britishers. Some of these prisoners were so poor that I had to give them money to buy food, and four of them were ill. I expect to get them liberated within an hour.

"All British and German subjects in Venezuela, I understand, were arrested last evening. I shall see the president and urge him to release them today."

The second dispatch is dated Caracas, Dec. 11, and says:

"The president informs me that he has released all the German and British subjects who were arrested."

NOW DENY SHIPS WERE SUNK.

German Officials Seek to Escape Criticism for Alleged Destruction of Venezuelan Fleet.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 13, 3 a. m.—Berlin officers now deny that German officers sunk the Venezuelan ships captured at La Guayra. It is asserted that the orders given to the German and British commanders were to capture the vessels before beginning the blockade. No orders were given to sink them. If, however, any vessel has been sunk there was a military measure necessary in carrying out the foregoing orders. No report has yet been received from Commodore Scheder, the German commander. A report was received from Herr Pilgrim-Baltazzi which is as follows;

"Four Venezuelan vessels captured. One of them disabled. Two German vessels, the Vineta and Panther, and one English, the Resolution (probably the Retribution), participated in the seizure."

The foreign office here refuses to believe the vessels were sunk and will not credit the report until confirmatory news is received officially from the German representatives on the spot. At any rate, it is added, if the vessels were sunk it is the result of the joint action of both squadrons and in consequence of resistance.

Nothing is known at the foreign office here about the reported seizure of the French steamer Ossun, and the German cruiser Falke's going to Porto Cabello is understood here to have been for the same purpose as the operations at La Guayra. If, as reported, a British collier was seized by the Venezuelans at Porto Cabello, the Falke may land marines and retake it.

The naval orders published today report the German schoolship Stosch as sailing from Curacoa yesterday for La Guayra.

Berlin Press Less Warlike.

A distinct change in the tone of the Berlin press is noticeable within the last twenty-four hours. Newspapers which early in the week were clamoring for the most drastic measures against Venezuela are now insisting that no elaborate military campaign is to be attempted.

The Vossische Zeitung says the British and German forces do not intend to carry the campaign into the interior of Venezuela, which would be necessary if they meant to capture President Castro. The paper says such an expedition would be accompanied with the greatest difficulties, besides leading to the shedding of blood. The allies, therefore, will confine their action to the coasts.

Will Not Use Troops.

The Lokal Anzeiger, in its issue last night, says it trusts that the active employment of troops in Venezuela will be avoided, as such a step would be likely to raise misunderstandings with America unless the susceptibilities of the latter were most carefully untouched. The paper points out that many are interested in producing a quarrel, which the existing friendly relations between Germany and America had been able to prevent.

Ridicule for Castro.

The newspapers comment at length editorially on the Venezuelan situation. Generally speaking, they treat President Castro's proceedings lightly, and ridicule the disproportion of officers in the Venezuelan army to the men. The papers which treat the subject more seriously say that no matter how unpleasant the Venezuelan business is growing, it must be seen through, for it would be impossible otherwise for Germans to protect their concerns in that country. It is added that without Great Britain's participation the game would not have been worth the risk of incurring the ill will of the United States.

Grateful to America.

All the newspapers having government leanings carefully bring out the fact that thanks are due to the United States for its resolute protection through Minister Bowen of German and British subjects at Caracas. Throughout the official press there appear inspired reaffirmations of the statement that Germany does not intend the slightest infringement of the Monroe doctrine as defined by the state department at Washington.

Semi-Official Statement.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

COLOGNE, Dec. 12.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette declares Germany owes the United States a debt of gratitude for the vigorous action of their representative in Venezuela, who has already obtained the freedom of part of the imprisoned Germans, and who, it is hoped, will today effect the release of the others. The dispatch continues:

"As for us, the necessity exists of compelling Venezuela to observe the rights of nations. We must enforce our claims. After President Castro's conduct there can be on our part no withdrawal or compromise."

Despite reports to the contrary, the dispatch says Germany enjoys the moral support of the United States in the Venezuela imbroglio and cannot ask for more. The dispatch concludes:

"The British and Germans together will carry out the task they have jointly undertaken, even should Castro submit to the demands of one and refuse those of the other."

Another Italian Cruiser to Go.

ROME, Dec. 13.—According to the Patria the Italian cruiser Elba has been ordered to Venezuela.

MEXICO FEELS SOME ALARM.

Action of England and Germany Believed to Be Attempt to Test Monroe Doctrine.

City of Mexico, Dec. 12.—El Parcial, the liberal newspaper, discussing the Venezuelan troubles, sees in the attitude of Germany and England an attempt to try how far reaching is the shadow, for some threatening, for others protecting, of the Monroe doctrine. Therefore all eyes are now turned toward the capital at Washington, for the situation may perhaps become one difficult for the American government.

El Parcial censures Germany and England for resorting to arms without having tried arbitration, although it admits that the Castro government is hard to deal with. As for Castro, he is Victor Hugo's little Napoleon in a situation where he will try to save his political prestige by war. He stakes all on a single hazard, risking the honor and dignity of his country.

The Mexican Herald says that blood is thicker than water for the Latins as well as for the Anglo-Kelts, and that Latin-America looks on at the present crisis with anxiety. It censures Castro as the representative of Tammanyism in Venezuela.

DEWEY TELLS OF MANEUVERS.

Admiral Reports Progress of Fleet's Work in Its Exercises in the Caribbean Sea.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Admiral Dewey, in a cablegram received at the navy department today, dated San Juan, Dec. 11, announces the progress of the fleet maneuvers by the combined squadrons under his command. The cablegram follows:

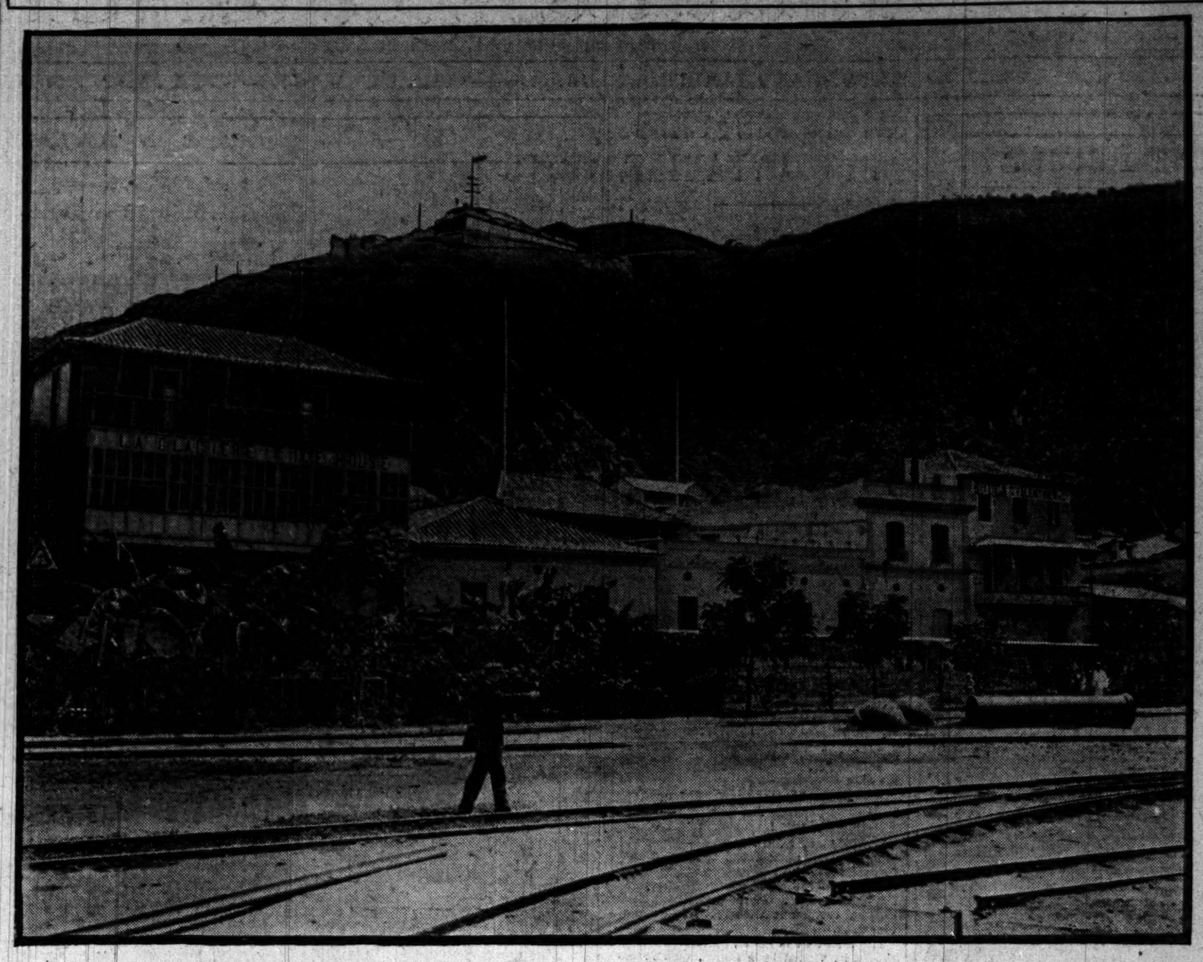
"The combined squadrons are now assembled off Culebra, engaged in maneuvers. The search problem is completed, the squadrons under Rear Admiral Sumner having been successful."

Forty men of war are participating in the exercises. The operations are being watched by official representatives from the navy and war department and will continue until some time in January.

Celebration at Washingtonian Home.

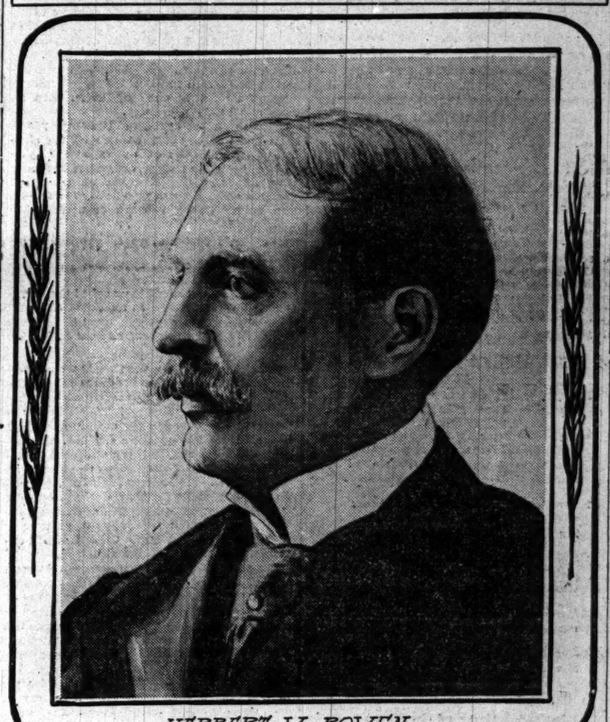
Last evening the thirty-ninth anniversary of the organization of the Washingtonian home was celebrated. Addresses were made by Dr. E. F. Williams, Dr. J. A. Rondthaler, and Dr. W. A. Bartlett. In introducing the speakers Supt. E. W. Chafin told of the struggles of the home and its achievements.

FORT AT LA GUAYRA WHOSE GUNS MAY BE TURNED ON ALLIES.



Fort Lavigia, which, standing on the heights back of La Guayra, commands the bay, is rapidly being put on a war basis by Castro. The guns have been manned by reinforcements and ammunition is being rushed from Caracas in special trains. While the fort is not especially strong in construction, its elevation places it out of reach of the less modern warships, and makes it a formidable antagonist for ships attacking it.

AMERICAN THROUGH WHOM CASTRO MAKES ARBITRATION PROPOSAL TO THE ALLIES.



HERBERT W. BOWEN.

Herbert W. Bowen, the United States minister at Caracas, who is looking after the interests of British and German residents in Venezuela during the absence of their ministers, and who secured the release of citizens of those nations arrested by Castro, has been asked by Venezuela to inquire of Great Britain and Germany if they will not arbitrate the claims which have brought on a stage of war. The state department has authorized Minister Bowen to act as the agent of Venezuela in the matter.

Mr. Bowen, who is a Yale graduate, has his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. He entered the service of the state department in 1890 as consul at Barcelona, Spain, and later was made minister to Persia. He has been minister to Venezuela since June, 1901.

QUAIL FOR CHICAGO STOPPED.

Consignment of 500 Birds from Nebraska Found Hidden Under Layers of Chickens.

Fremont, Neb., Dec. 12.—State Game Warden George L. Carter today intercepted a consignment of 500 quail, which was being shipped from Verdigris, Neb., to Chicago. The capture is one of the most important made during the year. The game warden is in possession of the name of the consignor and has taken steps to have the offender arrested. The law provides a fine of $5 for each bird illegally killed. The birds were packed in barrels, at the top of which was a layer of dressed chickens.

ENGLAND REGRETS GERMAN BARGAIN

London Press Says Britain Has Everything to Lose by Acting with Kaiser.

ALLIES DO NOT AGREE.

Powers Now Assert That No Military Force Will March Into Venezuela.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 13.—3. a. m.—This morning's newspapers are generally of the opinion that England has nothing to gain and everything to lose by prosecuting her claims against Venezuela in German company.

The Daily News declares: "We are no longer masters of our own household. An itinerant, energetic emperor has stolen our independence in the intervals of partridge shooting at Sandringham. We are accordingly involved in operations little removed from piracy."

The paper asks what is the bargain under which Great Britain is allowing herself to be towed in the wake of a German ironclad.

Let Germany Act Alone.

The Daily Mail contends that Great Britain has nothing to do with German tactics. It would never occur to a practical Englishman to sink the Venezuelan ships. The British must go their own way in collecting debts. They will not involve themselves in any great expeditions. If the Germans choose to send a force to Caracas, that is their concern.

The London press is by no means agreed on the question of arbitration. The Standard considers that the matter has gone too far for arbitration, while the Morning Post says the Monroe doctrine absolutely imposes on the United States the duty of securing justice for European powers in all disputes with minor American states, and therefore the only proper arbitrator is the president of the United States.

It is asserted in official quarters in Berlin that neither the British nor German government proposes in the present circumstances to dispatch an expeditionary force into the interior of Venezuela. If President Castro takes refuge in the hills he will not be followed and his army will not be molested unless it advances to the coast. The German government believes that the only feasible method of punishing Castro and his coadjutors is to deprive them of their monetary supplies. This, it is considered, will be effected by seizure of custom houses. Without money they will, it is anticipated, be incapable of sustaining themselves at the head of Venezuelan affairs.

Friction with Germany.

The Venezuela question still holds the field, many columns being devoted to it in the morning journals, and the smoking rooms of clubs resounding with desultory talk about it. Evidences of the dislike of Germany are apparent both in print and conversation, for the destruction of three Venezuelan vessels by Capt. Schreder's orders is sharply condemned as unnecessary and impolitic, and hope is expressed that Vice Admiral Douglas will not be drawn by his colleague into an entanglement of a serious nature, but will be content with the maintenance of a pacific blockade.

The utility of that method of coercing feeble states is questioned by some of the ablest writers for the press, and the futile results of the blockade of Crete in 1897 are cited as an illustration that nothing is gained by the hollow expedient of avoiding the appearance of warfare.

Insist War Has Begun.

Many journals contend that war has already begun, since the seizure and destruction of the Venezuelan ships were hostile acts, and that the blockade cannot be regarded as a pacific contrivance. It is also argued by other writers that a blockade of this kind can only apply to Venezuelan ships, and that American and French vessels with rights of neutrals cannot be stopped, but must be permitted to land, according to the precedents of the blockades of Formosa and Greece a few years ago.

The blockade will be a useless menace if neutral ships are allowed to enter port, and the collection of customs on shore will be impracticable without a large military force to disperse the Venezuelan soldiers, and without, moreover, some assurance from Caracas that a second cordon of custom houses will not be established. Many writers are forced by the process of exclusion to forecast a joint military march to Caracas, and, while the Venezuelans are not Boers, the prospect is not an agreeable one.

Talk of a Commission.

Shrewd lawyers predict that the outcome of the naval demonstration will be the establishment of an arbitration commission by which all claims, American and French, as well as English and German, will be submitted for the critical examination.

The superiority of a commission of this kind to a fleet under two flags as a collecting agency for miscellaneous debts, good, bad, and indifferent, is admitted by city men well versed in methods of South American finance, in which face values are deceptive and extortionate rates of interest and loans forced upon taxpayers are common expedients. Some of them will frankly admit that while the general effect of the Venezuela affair will be a salutary warning that foreign creditors must not be cheated and that honesty is the best policy for tropical America, the collection of debts by naval demonstrations or bombardments is a privilege open to grave abuse, especially if the loans are forced by speculative adventures upon unwilling nations, and a good share of the money never has reached the capitals where they are authorized.

I. N. F.

Waltham Watches.

"Constant as the Northern Star."

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

SAMPLE METHODS OF IRISH JUDGES

American Jurists Are Not Allowed So Much Liberty of Expression.

ONE CHARGE TO A JURY.

Tenants Told That Parliament Will Not Buy Their Lands for Them.

[BY GUY CRAMER.]

[Copyright: 1902: By Tribune Company.]

SLIGO, County Sligo, Ireland, Nov. 29.—The judicial system in vogue in Ireland would hardly be tolerated in the United States. American judges would hardly dare to brave public opinion by adopting methods frequently observed in this island. County Judges in Ireland are allowed a liberty of expression which is unknown in the States. Here is one instance:

Judge O'Connor Morris, in speaking at the Castlereas quarter sessions last month, asserted in the course of a long speech to a number of tenants:

"I don't care a single farthing either for popular applause or for popular blame. I care not one jackstraw. I don't mean to say that the De Freyne tenants, and the Murphy tenants, and all those tenants adjoining the Dillon estate have not a grievance.

Admits There Are Grievances.

"In my opinion they have a great and legitimate grievance, and I have said so over and over again, because, without a particle of right or a particle of pretense, the Dillon tenants have had an enormous reduction of rent" [the Dillon estate is under government control, it will be remembered, and being resold to the tenants] "which those tenants on the De Freyne and Murphy estates did not get.

"They have a grievance, but this is not the way to go about remedying it—stopping their rents and robbing the landlords. I have in my hands the destinies of those tenants. My opinion is there will be no land conference, and my distinct opinion is that if there were a land conference it would end in a battle of smoke. It would have no effect. Now, put that idea out of your head.

"Then, I am told that this land conference is to lead to a great enormous compulsory sale of the lands of Ireland. I know and I have a tolerably good opinion of what the British taxpayer thinks of this matter, and my opinion is that the British taxpayer will not advance one farthing either for the benefit of the landlords or tenants.

"I am perfectly certain parliament will never vote £100,000,000 or £150,000,000 for buying out what are called the landlords of Ireland. This has reference to all the tenants of Ireland, but particularly the tenants of these estates. My strong advice to them, poor fools, is not to listen to ridiculous talk, but simply to go about their business and till their farms. Let them pay their rents, like honest men. As long as they refuse to pay their just debts, as long as they do not the landlord—as long as, in plain language, they rob the landlord—you may depend upon it they will not be listened to."

If a judge on the bench in the United States referred to litigants as "poor fools" there might be a storm brewing in a hurry. It will be remembered that Judge Morris was the same man, as related in another letter, who denounced land purchase most violently from the bench. He is most likely to be proven a bad prophet as to what the British government will do.

How Juries Are Treated.

At the Mullingar quarter sessions last month one of the large towns of county Westmeath, the grand jury found a true bill, against a soldier for attempted burglary in the town of Athlone, where a strong military garrison is maintained. In returning this indictment they handed in a formal resolution congratulating the district on its peaceful and crimeless condition, and "viewing with apprehension" the enforcing of coercion rule in that county by the government, "as only endangering friendly relations between classes." It was asked that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to Chief Secretary Wyndham.

"This is a resolution altogether outside the business you are to transact," asserted County Judge Adye Curran, wrathfully. "Talk about a proclamation! There is your precious resolution for you," and he tore the paper into bits.

"But you said in your charge," protested one juryman, "that there is boycotting in the county. Let us know one single instance."

"You are discharged," roared the judge from the bench. "You are discharged now as a grand jury and if you talk in court I will send you to jail," and that ended the matter right there.

Coercion Law Centuries Old.

It is interesting to note that the coercion act, now being so rigorously enforced in Ireland, is based on an act of parliament several centuries old.

At a meeting of parliament in 1360, "on the Sunday next before the feast of the conversion of St. Paul," under Edward III., a law was passed known as act 34. It is obsolete in Great Britain, but lives in Ireland when wanted. It grants magistrates the right to "take and arrest all those that they may find by indictment or by suspicion and to put them in prison; and to take all of them that be not of good fame, where they shall be found, sufficient surety and mainprise for their good behavior towards the king and his people, and others duly to punish."

The act, in the old Anglo-Norman verbiage, curiously omits the word "not," reading, as can be found in the old forms, "tous ceux qi sont de bone fame." But the word "not" was read in to make the act applicable.

Easy to Make Arrests.

Under this law magistrates can, and do in some instances, arrest and punish anyone who, in their opinion, "is not of good character." In such cases the defendant is prohibited in defending himself. In a case before the King's bench in Dublin a year ago Judge Gibson, in a case of this kind, asserted:

"The authorities compel me to decide unwillingly that in the case of sureties for good behavior evidence on behalf of the defendant cannot be heard."

Under this act, if need be, those who stand opposed to the political ideas of the government can be called upon to give bail for good behavior, a demand with which Irish nationalists refuse to comply, accepting imprisonment instead.

PELLETAN STILL IN CABINET.

Rumors of Resignation of French Minister of Marine Declared to Have No Foundation.

Paris, Dec. 12.—Minister of Marine Pelletan has not resigned. An unauthorized rumor that he intended to do so was in circulation yesterday. It was based on the action of the budget commission in restoring certain credits connected with the Mediterranean fleet which were suppressed by M. Pelletan in the naval estimates. The minister has accepted the commission's decision in the matter. It is not probable that M. Pelletan will consider resigning while the strike at Marseilles remains unsettled, as this trouble is within the jurisdiction of his ministry.

WILL EXTRACT AND FILL BONES

Austrian Doctor Invents Method of Leg Dentistry for Treating Cases of Mortification.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—Prof. Moselelg has announced a method of treating mortification of leg bones, by which he claims the disease can be completely cured. He removes the diseased parts and fills the cavity with iodoform, sesamoel, and spermaceti in exactly the same manner as a dentist fills a hollow tooth.

CUBAN TREATY IS SIGNED.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT WITH ISLAND REACHED.

Gen. Bliss and Secretaries Zaldo and Montes Affix Their Names to Document, Which Now Will Come to the United States for the Approval of the Senate—Uniform Reduction of 20 Per Cent in the Tariff Is Arranged.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—A definite treaty of commercial reciprocity between Cuba and the United States was signed last night by Gen. Bliss and Secretaries Zaldo and Montes. It only lacks the signatures of Secretary Hay and Señor Quesada and the approval of the United States and Cuban senates to make it operative.

Although the treaty provides for a uniform reduction of 20 per cent from the present tariff charges on Cuban products entering the United States, a parallel list of products has been drawn up in which is set forth the reduction on each item made by Cuba and the United States respectively. It is impossible now to make any material change in this list.

Formal Report to Washington.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—"Treaty signed 11:15 last night," was the message which came to the state department today from Gen. Bliss at Havana, confirming the press report of the conclusion of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Cuba.

The officials here are puzzled to know just what has been signed; they thought that a protocol or protocols had been prepared, but Gen. Bliss' message carries the inference that he has actually concluded a definitive reciprocity treaty. If he has done so the president will accept it and forward it to the senate for its action, and the offices of Minister Quesda here will not be required to give effect to the convention.

The state department does not feel at liberty to make public the details of the arrangement; in fact, some of these will not be known until the Havana mail reaches here, for Gen. Bliss undoubtedly has made some changes in the duties on American imports into Cuba originally proposed.

STRIKERS FIGHT THE POLICE.

First Clash Comes in the Labor Trouble at Marseilles—Bread Famine Now Feared.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 12.—The first collision between the strikers and the police took place today, and as a result several persons on both sides, including a commissary of police, were injured. The clash was the outcome of an attempt on the part of strikers to destroy the track in front of a car loaded with coal, which was being sent to the port. The gendarmes charged the crowd and made fifteen arrests. The remainder of the strikers dispersed. The journeymen butchers and bakers have joined the strikers. To prevent a bread famine the authorities have requisitioned the services of all the bakers in the Fifteenth army corps. The strikers are greatly exasperated and their cry is: "Long live social revolution and the elevation of a proletariat by means of a general strike."

WILL CONFISCATE ALL WIRES.

Chinese Edict Plans Control of Telegraph Service to Insure Secrecy for Dispatches.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PEKIN, Dec. 12.—An edict has been issued ordering the confiscation of the telegraphs in order to insure secrecy for government dispatches. Viceroys Chang Chih Tung and Yuan Shih Kai are ordered to ascertain the value of the shares of the telegraph companies and the properties belonging to them. Another edict orders the southern viceroys to send officers to witness the maneuvers of the foreign drilled army in the province of Hupeh, and the northern viceroys and governors to send officers to be present at the evolutions of Yuan Shih Kai's army in the province of Chili. The purpose is to reform all the armies.

BRITISH PRELATE IS SINKING.

Condition of Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lower—Consultation Is Held.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The weakness of the archbishop of Canterbury, which has been increasing since his collapse in the house of lords Dec. 4, while he was speaking on the education bill, has become extreme. Dr. Sir Thomas Barlow was summoned this evening to consult with the physicians in attendance upon the archbishop. After the consultation a bulletin was issued to the effect that Dr. Temple had lost strength during the day and that his condition was causing anxiety. Special prayers for his recovery will be offered in all the English dioceses on Sunday.

MOVING AGAINST PRETENDER.

Sultan of Morocco Arrives Outside of Fez and Sends Army to Fight His Foe.

TANGIER, Morocco, Dec. 12.—The sultan arrived outside of Fez today. He is sending the bulk of his army against the pretender, who is still at Tazza.

Choate Arrives at Athens.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ATHENS, Dec. 12.—Mr. Choate, the American ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Choate have arrived here. They are the guests of Mr. Francis, the American minister, who recently resigned.

POISON CANDY IS TRACED IN TRIAL

Witnesses Tell of Chocolates and Strychnine in Aledo, Ill., Case.

LINE OF DEFENSE GIVEN.

Miss Dunlap's Lawyers Try to Show That More than One Cream Was Found.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Aledo, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—From a shelf behind a counter in B. F. Felix's dry goods store to the laboratory of Rush Medical college in Chicago the progress of a piece of chocolate cream candy was traced today in the trial of Miss Tona Dunlap for the murder of Miss Allie Dool last August. Tomorrow Dr. J. A. Patton, professor of chemistry in Rush Medical college, will testify that this piece of candy contained strychnine in sufficient quantity to cause death. He also will testify to making an analysis of the contents of the stomach of Miss Dool, which revealed the presence of strychnine, and of analyzing other chocolate candy bought in the store at which Miss Dunlap bought candy without finding a trace of the poison.

Great stress is placed by the defense upon the appearance of the particular piece of candy the eating of which is alleged to have caused Allie Dool's death. As this witness took the stand to testify concerning poisoned candy State's Attorney Graham was particular to request an accurate description of the confectionery, and his questions were followed by still more searching ones from Attorney Searl, which had the same object in view.

Differ in Describing Candy.

It was a source of satisfaction to the defense that no two of the state witnesses gave the same description of the bit of candy. One said it was one-eighth of an inch thick and not more than one-half an inch across at its widest part. Another witness swore that there was more chocolate than cream in the candy, while another was just as positive that the candy was nearly all white. One witness testified that the candy was mashed and another swore the candy looked as if the heat had flattened it.

Other testimony given, relating especially to the discovery of the piece of candy, which, taken in connection with the contradictory stories bearing upon its appearance, will prompt the defense to argue that two pieces of candy were found on the evening of Allie Dool's death. The question will be left open to the jury to determine which of these pieces of candy caused the death of the young woman.

The effort will be made to create the doubt whether it was one of the chocolates given Miss Dool by Tona Dunlap or one given her by Miss Cora McMullen half an hour earlier in the evening. In any event, the defense will cling to the argument that neither Miss Dunlap nor Miss McMullen had any criminal intent.

Witness Contradicts Herself.

Miss Emma Riddell, the milliner who testified yesterday to finding the piece of chocolate cream beneath the muslin counter of Felix's store, contradicted herself today. Yesterday she testified with great positiveness that the board on which the piece of candy was found still showed the spot made by the candy.

Today, after she had visited the store and examined the board again, she was asked:

"Did you see the spot on the board made by the candy?"

"Yes, sir, I saw that spot," replied Miss Riddell.

"Are you sure the candy made that spot?"

"No, I am not sure."

"But you said yesterday that the spot was made by the candy."

"I did not say anything of the kind," snapped Miss Riddell, "and I'm not going to say that now."

B. F. Felix, proprietory of the store in which Miss Dool died, discredited Miss Riddell as a witness when he swore he received the candy direct from Miss Riddell's hand and locked it in his safe. Miss Riddell swore she placed the piece of candy in a pigeonhole of Mr. Felix's desk when she found it and that she saw him take it from there to lock it in his safe.

All Testify as to Candy.

Practically all of today's testimony related to chocolate candy. Frank Minor, the grocer from whom Miss Dunlap bought candy on the day before and the day of Miss Dool's death, swore he sold the candy himself, 5 cents' worth each day. He was certain the candy was in perfect condition when it was bought by Miss Dunlap, and that he had not seen any of the candy stuck together during the year. It is claimed by the defense that Miss Dunlap took four pieces of candy from the sack which were crushed together and gave them to Miss Dool.

T. C. Miller, the night watchman of Aledo, told of seizing all the chocolate candy remaining in Minor's store on the night of Miss Dool's death and taking it to Craig's drug store.

Drug Clerk Tells of Arsenic.

L. E. Butler, the drug clerk, told of finding suspicious looking crystals in one piece of candy that was discovered behind the counter. He said e removed one of the particles from the candy and tasted it. It tasted bitter, just like strychnine. Mr. Butler said he used a magnifying glass in detecting the foreign particles in the candy which proved the existence of strychnine.

Butler produced the bottle from which all the strychnine had been sold in Craig's drug store during the month of August last, and the poison was shown to the jury.

LOW PAY TO FIGHT TRUST.

CIGAR MEN DECIDE NOT TO DEMAND ADVANCE.

Union Meeting About to Insist on Advance When G. J. Thompson Explains That Such a Move Would Ruin Many Independent Manufacturers Who Are Aiding the Workingmen—Workers Then Decide to Put Off Claims for a Year.

Three thousand members of the Cigarmakers' union will wait for another year before demanding a wage increase because they do not wish to increase the expenses of their employers, who are fighting the tobacco trust.

For several months a large proportion of the membership of the union has been agitating the introduction of the Spanish bill system of making cigars. This dispenses with the use of the binder, which comes next to the filler, and would increase the wage of the workmen from $4 to $6 a thousand. So eager were the agitators to have the system introduced that they were willing to strike to gain it. Last night they submitted the proposition to the local unions.

Wellington hall, at 78 North Clark street, was crowded with members when the proposition came up. Union cigarmakers now are getting $16 a thousand for the smallest sized brands, and the prospect of getting more was alluring. Speeches were made favoring the plan, and for a time the majority seemed to favor it. Strike talk was rife, for all knew that the additional expense would seriously handicap the employers and few believed it would be granted without a struggle.

Pleads for the Independents.

When the advocates of the system had ceased speaking George J. Thompson took the floor. He told of the struggle of the independent and union manufacturers to resist the inroads of the trust. The trust factories, he asserted, are run by nonunion and underpaid women and children. He said that with the present wage schedule the combination can put out cigars at from $2 to $6 a thousand less than the independents. He further declared that to increase this handicap would be to give the trust absolute control of the market.

This was a new point to the men. The independent manufacturers have aided the union, increasing its membership and giving it a foothold where it had been outlawed. Strike talk was dropped first, and when the vote was put the proposition was defeated two to one.

Means Much to Manufacturers.

The effect of the vote will be far reaching. Chicago has over 300 union factories, and these are now assured of peace for a long time. Most of them have employed more men of late, and have been overcrowded with orders. These they could not have filled with profit were the Spanish system enforced.

"We could do nothing else," said Mr. Thompson later. "We are not employed by the trust, and we must be careful of the prosperity of our friends. Of course, an increase of $4 a thousand means much, but the men would willingly let it go for the time being and insure themselves of permanent work, which will be impossible if the independent men are further handicapped by increased expenses. It was a case of looking toward the future."

CHAFFEE HONORED AT DINNER.

General Guest of Brooklyn Club and Tells of His Mission in Philippines and China.

New York, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—A dinner was given to Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., at the Union League club, Brooklyn, tonight. President Col. Hibbert B. Masters presided.

Gen. Chaffee in his address told of his mission to Pekin and to the Philippines, and said that when he left the Philippines the army was in absolute possession and had been reduced from caring for 639 stations to 129. He was heartily encored.

Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell university, spoke of the great work performed by the army in the Philippines and said that in the future the Philippines would either desire to become a state of the United States or to have independence.

"How about Castro?" yelled one of the members.

"He is waging war," said the speaker, "and he may stagger humanity, as another little potentate has done."

In conclusion he said that he believed in the American government and that the United States could give the Philippines a government that would be far better than any government that the Filipinos could give themselves.

Addresses were made also by Charles H. Ames of Massachusetts, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Prof. Truman J. Bachus, and the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman.

END MINING CAMP GAMBLING.

Cripple Creek Makes Bonfires of Roulette Wheels and Faro Tables Amid Wild Celebration.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—In the presence of thousands of cheering citizens tonight thousands of dollars' worth of gambling paraphernalia, which the sheriff had captured in all parts of this mining district, was burned on vacant lots by the sheriff under orders from the District court. This was the result of a year's campaign against gambling by the Law and Order league. The scene was most exciting, the city being crowded with miners from all parts of the district. The Salvation army, the judge and court officers, police, and firemen were in the center of the immense crowd. Firemen protected the city hall and First National bank from flames. Men, women, and children scrambled fiercely for souvenirs.

ACCIDENTS BALK START OF CABLE.

Clarence Mackay and Others Are Hurt When Great Hawser Breaks.

HORSES RUSH INTO CROWD

Attempt to Land Big Strand Is Abandoned for Time Being Because of Strong Tide.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The attempt to lay the shore end of the Pacific cable was made today and resulted in failure. Accidents and excitement marked the attempt. First the horses dragging the lifeboat ran away through the dense crowd, scattering people in all directions and injuring several. Then the hawser attached to the cable, strained by the heavy tide, broke.

The great hawser splashed through the group of millionaires presiding over the ceremony. Clarence Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable company, was struck on the chin and knocked down. George W. McNear, a grain exporter of this city, was hit on the back of the head and rendered unconscious. Frank Hotaling of New York was struck in the face, sustaining a cut. George Fraser was also hit in the face.

The big steamer Silvertown, with the cable in its hold, is not forcing its prow through the waves of the Pacific tonight. It is floating idly on San Francisco bay and aboard there is keen disappointment that adverse conditions made a failure of the attempt to lay the first span of cable toward the new American possessions.

Strong Tide Ruins Holiday.

A strong tide was the chief cause of the failure. The day was perfect in the matter of weather conditions and the occasion had been made a holiday. Fully 25,000 people gathered at the beach, one-half of them school children.

The Silvertown got under way soon after daylight and was at anchor off the beach soon after 9 o'clock. The surf was breaking heavily offshore, but the seas were rapidly moderating. It was decided to delay hauling the cable ashore until the water became smoother.

Clarence H. Mackay and his fellow officers of the company had two large tents erected on the sands of the beach close to where the shore connection was to be made, and there they entertained their friends.

Live Savers' Horses Run Away.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before the life saving crews from the south side and the Baker's beach stations appeared on the scene with their surf boats to lend assistance in communicating between the steamer and the shore. The crews carried a large rope from the Silvertown to a point just outside the line of breakers and there they lay while one of the crew of the life savers' boats signaled for the boat of the Golden Gate park life saving crew to come out through the surf and take the end of the rope to the land. The boat, drawn by the horses of the station, galloped down into the surf and the men of the crew climbed into their places. A favorable wave rolled well up on the shelving sand and the boat was shot from its carriage into the water.

There was a cheer from the crowd which scared the horses. The team broke away from the driver, and, with the boat carriage dragging after it, plunged into the crowd of men and children.

Several of the children were knocked over. Mary Hutchings, about 7 years of age, was run over by the wheel of the rig.

The horses, as they dashed into the crowd of children, were caught by Joseph Wright, who, though he was rolled over several times, clung to the bridle and succeeded in bringing them to a stop just as they were at the entrance to the tent in which the special guests were assembled.

Hawser Scatters Officers.

After several attempts the life saving crew succeeded in getting ashore a hawser to which was attached the cable. A wait of four and one-half hours was had for even water before attempting to draw the cable ashore. The hawser bellied down so that it was impossible to draw it ashore through the strong tide.

Just before the attempt was abandoned for the day a number of men took hold of the hawser for a final pull. The hawser broke and bowled over the cable company officers like ten pins.

Darkness coming on the Silvertown returned to its anchorage in the bay. Another trial will be made tomorrow morning.

MEXICO DIVIDED OVER SILVER.

Miners Fight Against Adoption of Gold Standard—Prices Rise and Wage Earners Complain.

Mexico City, Dec. 12.—The silver question continues one of the great topics of public discussion. It is now certain that the silver miners and farming classes will make a common cause against the adoption of the gold standard. The miners argue that silver mines in gold standard countries will have to shut down at the present price of silver, while Mexican mines can continue to be operated; also that silver mining and agriculture are interests with more claim on the protection of the government than railways or merchants. Meantime all prices are being raised, and there is much anxiety among the middle classes, especially wage earners and salaried men. The cost of living is considered out of proportion to incomes.

SHOT DOWN BY BROTHER.

BULLETS USED TO WREAK VENGEANCE FOR FANCIED WRONG.

Paul Gaunich, Accused by William of Being Responsible for the Latter's Losing His Employment, Is Mortally Wounded by His Relative—Assailant Fires Twice, Once When His Victim Is Prostrated, and Then Escapes—Police Search in Vain.

Declaring his brother, Paul, had caused him to lose his position, and after brooding over the fancied wrong for six days, William Gaunich last night tried to mend matters with a revolver. He shot his brother and inflicted probably mortal injuries. The shooting took place in the family residence, 3239 Wall street.

William made the attack in the dark, with only a word of warning of his deadly intentions, and before the brother had an opportunity to defend himself. He then ran away, and the police of the Thirty-fifth street station, learning that he had friends and relatives on the northwest side, made a determined but unsuccessful search for him in that portion of the city.

The incidents that led to the tragedy, as discovered by the police, are that the two boys were employed by an elder brother in a sausage factory near their residence. For some time previous to his discharge William's work had not been satisfactory and was complained of by the older brother. William was of the opinion that Paul had been reporting his shortcomings, and quarrels between them were frequent.

Makes Threat to Kill.

When William was discharged last Saturday he disappeared, and when he returned on Wednesday he told Paul he would get even with him for the wrong done.

William was not at the house during yesterday, and did not return until after Paul had entered and taken a seat in the dining room. A few minutes after 6 o'clock William came by the rear door, and passing through the kitchen where there were other members of the household entered the dining room where Paul was alone.

Shoots His Brother Twice.

"I told you I would get even with you, and I will," he said with an oath, as he drew a revolver and leveled it at his brother's head.

In fear Paul attempted to throw himself on the floor, and as he was falling his brother fired the first shot, which took effect in the top of his head. While Paul lay prostrate William took deliberate aim and fired another shot, which entered the left side near the backbone. Throwing the revolver into one corner of the room William ran from the house and escaped.

Friends of the dying man gave him temporary care and notified the police. At the Mercy hospital, where the injured man was cared for, it was said he was mortally wounded. Paul is 32 years old and William 45 years old. Both are unmarried and have lived with their older brother.

LIVELY EXCHANGE OF SHOTS BY POLICEMEN AND ROBBERS.

Street Fight Follows Detection of the Thieves with Plunder, but None Is Wounded—Three Suspects Arrested.

Scores of shots were exchanged between Policeman Phelan and three burglars near Flournoy and Harrison streets yesterday morning. The thieves were seen by the policeman as they were leaving the store of T. J. Carman, 253 South Western avenue, carrying several bundles.

As Phelan started in pursuit two shots were fired at him by one of the men, which were returned by the policeman. The bundles then were thrown away, and the men began firing from the middle of the street. Notwithstanding the many shots no one was wounded, and the burglars escaped.

Several hours later Herbert Barker, Robert Autenau, and Martin Pease were arrested and identified by Phelan as his antagonists.

Inspector Hunt, in reporting the theft of more than $4,000 in jewels from Mrs. C. H. Blackman of the Kenwood hotel, informs Chief of Police O'Neill that James N. Ball, a furniture polisher, is suspected of the crime. It is said Ball was employed by Mrs. Blackman the day of the robbery. The inspector says that the description given by the pawnbrokers, where part of the jewels were recovered, tallies exactly with that of Mr. Ball.

"Jack," a small dog owned by Thomas Taylor, a private watchman for the Federal Supply house, 33 East Ontario street, routed three sneak thieves yesterday. The men had surrounded Taylor, when the dog bit one of them. This attack disconcerted the thieves and they fled.

Lieut. Stephen Healy of the West Chicago avenue station and four detectives made a raid on a house at Leavitt and Kinzie streets yesterday and found a room filled with alleged stolen property. Harry Fitzgerald, Chester Pease, and Harry Keating were in bed. All were recognized by Lieut. Healy as former inmates of the Pontiac reformatory, and they were arrested. The goods found are valued at $1,000, and most of them were stolen from a store at 968 Ogden avenue last Tuesday night.

EXPEL THIRTEEN V. M. I. CADETS

Third Classmen of Southern Military School Sent Home for Disorderly Conduct.

Lexington, Va., Dec. 12.—For indulging in disorder last night, thirteen cadets, members of third class at the Virginia Military institute, were dismissed from the school today and ordered to return to their homes. Among them were the class president and vice president. The remaining members of the third class engaged in Tuesday night's fireworks, forty in number, are under arrest pending the action of the superintendent.

SHOW HOTEL WAS A "DEATH TRAP."

Witnesses Tell Coroner's Jury of Conditions in the Lincoln, Where 14 Died.

CITY'S LAWS IGNORED.

Sherman House and Justice Fuller's Building Must Make Alterations.

Some startling violations of the city building laws and rules of safety were disclosed yesterday by the coroner's investigation of the burning of the Lincoln hotel, 176 Madison street, on the morning of Dec. 4, when fourteen guests perished. The investigation, which will be continued today, will result, it is expected, in some severe criticism of the city building department.

It was shown by the testimony brought out at 22 Adams street, where the inquiry is being held, that the building was as poorly equipped for hotel purposes as it well could be. The evidence showed there were at least six rooms without outside windows and no electric or other appliances by which the guests could be aroused in case of fire. The rooms leading to the fire escape were filled with guests, the doors being locked, so the people in the other rooms could not reach the escapes. There were not even any warning cards or signs where the fire escapes were.

The kitchen was equipped with an oil stove and five gallons of kerosene were kept in the hallway as a supply. There was no night watchman and the porters were required to act as bellboys and operate the elevator whenever it was required. The engineer was not licensed, yet he testified that he cared for the boiler and looked after the electrical apparatus about the building.

Thinks "Mac" Started Fire.

The evidence of Mrs. Anna C. Bradbury indicated she suspected "Mac," the missing porter, of having accidentally caused the fire.

"I awakened at 2 o'clock in the morning," said Mrs. Bradbury, "and went to the kitchen to get an apple. 'Mac' was trying to light the stove. I told him to go downstairs and leave it alone, as he did not understand how to manage it. At 5:30 I was awakened by a strange sound, and when I opened the door of my room I found the hallway full of smoke."

According to Gustave Wilke, the porter who worked with "Mac," the fire started in the kitchen, but he did not know just how it had originated.

Tried to Rescue Guests.

Wilke said when the fire was discovered he was in the office on the second floor. He ran from room to room on the second and third floors, arousing the sleeping guests, until the heat and smoke drove him back. He tried to get to the fourth floor, he said, but was prevented by the smoke and flames.

Wilke said that "Mac" acted peculiarly the morning of the fire. "Mac" was seen dressing for the street about 5:30 o'clock. A few minutes after he disappeared the fire was discovered.

Coroner Traeger, after hearing the testimony of several witnesses, concluded that "Mac" went to the kitchen to get some thing to eat, and that in attempting to light the oil stove set fire to the building.

Four Inspectors Are Called.

Acting Building Commissioner O'Shea and three of his inspectors attended the inquest on summonses issued by the coroner. The three inspectors were Michael Reapays, inspector of fire escapes; George A. Price, inspector of elevators; and John H. Peters, the building inspector. They are wanted to tell the jury why the building department did not enforce the ordinances when they became aware it was being used as a hotel.

Several witnesses related the story of the fire and their experiences. Fire Chief Seyferlich of the First battalion, after telling of the removal of the guests from the roofs and window ledges of the hotel, and how the fire was extinguished, made the following comment on the building:

"I consider it unsafe for the purpose for which it was used. It should never have been used as a hotel. There was but one fire escape, and it was inaccessible except by going through a bedroom. The fire escape would be practically useless if the bedroom in front of it was occupied and the door locked."

"If there had been a fire escape on the front of the building do you think the lives of all could have been saved?" asked Coroner Traeger.

"Not all, but I think most of them would have been."

Today Acting Building Commissioner O'Shea, Proprietor Smith, and other important witnesses will be examined.

Promise to Rush Alterations.

Of the thirteen hotels notified by Mr. O'Shea to make repairs the following were recorded in the building department when the office closed last night as having promised to make alterations as quickly as possible:

The Hote, 523-535 State street, Schoenhofen Brewing company, owner.

Bremen house, 39 La Salle street, Mrs. May Ferguson, lessee.

Gault house, Clinton and Madison streets, T. J. Fitzsimmons, proprietor.

Imperial hotel, 250-256 State street, J. W. Stafford, owner.

Hotel Northern, 49 Fifth avenue, F. B. Lackey, owner.

Hotel Midland, 169 Madison street, Edward Kennedy, proprietor.

Hotel Brunswick, 9, 13 Adams street, Karg & Horton, proprietors.

Ozark hotel, 55 La Salle street, Judge Brentano, owner.

Ordered at Sherman House.

A notice was sent last night to Walter H. Wilson, agent for the Sherman house and the Sherman House Hotel company, to make the following changes at once:

"Remove doors of rooms leading to all fire escapes; inclose elevators with fireproof partitions; place fire escape signs in all the corridors; have fire hose connected with valves, to use in case of fire; remove wooden supports under the tank on the roof and build iron or masonry foundation; place ladders in rooms on sixth floor from which windows open on fire escapes."

Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme court is the owner of a building in which alleged violations have been found. The building is Hunt's hotel, in Dearborn street, south of Madison; Frank Hunt, proprietor. Inspector Barry said that the department would order in one more stairway reaching to the fourth floor, and would require the removal of doors to rooms through which fire escapes are reached.

Reports on Other Buildings.

Other reports on hotel buildings as follows were recieved and made the basis of orders for changes:

Calumet hotel, 172 Madison street, four story brick building, 205 rooms 6 feet 10 inches long by 5 feet wide and 7 feet high, of corrugated iron, with wooden doors. One freight elevator incased with boards on three sides. Miller & McGinnis, lessees.

Hotel La Venia, 302 State street, D. P. Kinsella & Bros., agents; J. M. Dils, proprietor. Four story brick building. Must go through rooms to get at fire escapes. Two windows each on second and third floors and four windows on fourth floor, in bedrooms, without external light.

Lincoln hotel, 290 State street, four story building. Has no fire escapes. Second, third, and fourth floors used for hotel purposes, with one flight of stairs running from basement to top.

Brevoort house, 143-5 Madison street, elevator shaft wood, lath, and plaster on two sides and open wire on another. No signs indicating the locations of exits.

These Will Be Prosecuted.

Mr. O'Shea requested the city law department to prosecute the following, who are declared to have failed to comply with the ordinance requiring the construction of fire escapes on buildings:

J. A. Wendell, 198-200 Clark street.
Ben Morsill, 2111-3 [illegible] street.
Sophia Sporleder, [illegible]th Clark street.
John C. Ender, 17[illegible] Ewing street.
D. M. Erskine, southeast corner Harrison street and Wabash avenue.
C. E. Hurd, 1628-8 Cornelia avenue.
Warren Springer, 194-200 Clinton street.
Goss Printing Press company, southeast corner Fifteenth place and Paulina street.
Nath & Neufeldt, northeast corner Fifteenth and Loomis streets.
R. Schulze, 429-33 Throop street.

DWIGHT MEMORIAL WINDOW TO BE UNVEILED IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, LAKE FOREST, ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

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On Christmas day the Dwight memorial window will be unveiled in the Church of the Holy Spirit at Lake Forest. The subject depicted in the window, which will be placed over the altar, is the Pentecost, symbolized by the twelve apostles. Counting from left to right they are, in the first group, Matthew, Mathias, and James, major; then Philip, James, minor, and Thaddeus, then Bartholomew, John, and Andrew, and lastly Simon, Peter, and Thomas. The window is the work of Frances White and was made by Walter Janes & Co. of New York City. James H. Dwight of Lake Forest is the donor of the window. Above the figures, though not shown in the illustration, is a biblical text.

MINERS TELL OF WOES TO JUDGES.

Witnesses Before Commission Charge Unfair Docking and Discrimination.

MITCHELL ON THE STAND.

Union Leader Compares Wages in Soft and Hard Coal Fields, Giving Figures.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Witnesses before the anthracite coal strike commission today testified that there has been excessive docking; that many men were discriminated against because they went on strike; that they are paid one price for mine cars of all sizes; that they do not get paid for all the coal mined; that they should have the eight hour day because the mines are unhealthy and dangerous, and that they ought to receive higher wages.

President Mitchell was called to the stand and presented comparative figures, which showed that men paid by the day receive from 40 to 50 per cent higher wages in the bituminous regions than anthracite fields. His figures were gathered by his own officers, and a comparison with the figures handed to the commission by the Delaware and Hudson company, he said, showed that his were generally higher. The Delaware and Hudson's statistics are the only ones officially before the commission, and the company hastily withdrew them and asked leave to correct them.

Tell of Unfair Docking.

The first witness was Edward Ridgway, formerly a docking boss in the employ of the Temple Coal and Iron company. He said that nine years ago he was told by the mine foreman that he must dock a certain percentage, no matter whether the coal was clean or full of dirt. This percentage ranged from 5 to 8 per cent. After the union had a check docking boss appointed the percentage fell to 1 97-100 per cent.

John McGlone, a check weighman for the union, gave figures which showed that the men at the No. 5 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal company mined 17,183 more tons of coal from April, 1901, to April, 1902, than they had been paid for. He gave figures to show that the average monthly wages of the miners' laborer was $27.72, and the miners' wages $34.77. The accuracy of his figures was questioned by the company's attorney.

Witnesses Refused Old Places.

The remainder of the morning session was taken up with the hearing of witnesses who testified that they were not given their old positions after the strike ended.

Much of the afternoon session was consumed in piling up cumulative evidence tending to show that the witnesses called were discriminated against by the companies by which they were employed.

A small Polish boy, 8 years old, who worked three weeks in a coal breaker, was called and enough information was secured from him to cause Chairman Gray to make the remark that his father should not permit him to work. The boy's mother is dead.

Thomas Deemer of Hazleton, formerly employed as a clerk in the office of the Silverbrook Coal company, explained to the commission how that company computed the miners' wages in giving the 10 per cent increase in wages granted as a result of the 1900 strike. He testified that 2½ per cent was straight and the other 7½ per cent was represented in the reduction of the price of powder, but it was done in such a way that the men did not actually get a 10 per cent increase, and sometimes if they burned too much powder were in debt to the company.

Bodies of Fifty-eight Left in Mine.

John Williams, testifying as to the hazardous occupation of a miner, said that in 1895 there was a cavein at the Twin shaft, near Pittston, and fifty-eight men were buried alive. The company made no effort to get them out and their bodies are still under the ground.

Two hodcarriers, formerly mineworkers, told of wages. Hodcarriers in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre received 25 cents an hour time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sunday or holiday work. Bricklayers received 50 cents an hour, time and a half for extra work, and double time for Sunday or holiday work. They all worked eight hours a day. Both witnesses thought the miners ought to get $5 a day.

Tells of Company Houses.

August Baker, employed by J. S. Wentz & Co. at Hazlebrook, said he lived in a company house, for which he paid $4.70 per month. The houses are built on stumps. He said he built a cellar under his house, for which the company allowed him one month's rent. He moved into another house and dug a cellar under that, but the company would not give him a month's rent, saying he should have staid in the first house. He testified that the houses are poorly built, rain pouring through the roofs. The first floor boards were so far apart that every time the wind blew it lifted the carpets. There was no road in Hazlebrook. Undertakers refuse to go there and tradesmen refuse to send goods into the town. The only way to get into the place is by railroad. He said the superintendent of the colliery told him if he expected work he must deal in the company store. Prices for most articles were double the price charged in Hazleton.

Mitchell Presents Wage Figures.

President Mitchell was the last witness. He submitted the contract between the union and soft coal operators in Illinois. He then presented comparative figures which showed that company men in the bituminous regions earned from 40 to 50 per cent more than company men in the anthracite fields, and the former only work eight hours a day. Company men are not contract miners, and are paid by the day.

His figures were gathered by his own officers, and they were generally lower than those submitted to the commission by the Delaware and Hudson company. Mr. Torrey, for the Delaware and Hudson, announced to the commission that certified figures his company handed up were found to contain many errors, and that a correct set of statistics would be handed up later.

Mr. Mitchell gave a history of the efforts made by the union to prevent the recent strike. Chairman Gray asked what was done by the miners to adjust grievances during the interval between the two great strikes, and Mr. Mitchell replied that he did not know of any company refusing to hold conferences with their own men, but that in most cases the attempt to adjust grievances proved a failure. In some instances, notably in the upper fields, the company officials have refused to see district officers of the union.

Lawyer Disputes with Mitchell.

James Torrey, counsel for the Delaware and Hudson company, and Mr. Mitchell entered into a colloquy as to the interpretation of the letters sent by the coal road presidents early last spring in reply to the union's invitation that the operators meet the miners in conference for the purpose of forming a wage scale. Mr. Torrey read extracts from the letters, and Mr. Mitchell said his interpretation was that they meant the companies would treat with their men individually.

"Then you have missed their spirit," said Mr. Torrey.

"Well, I know as much about them as you do," retorted Mr. Mitchell with some spirit.

Mr. Mitchell further stated that the operators had refused the proposition for collective bargaining or collective agreements, but that Chairman Thomas of the Erie company early in 1901 agreed to treat with the employés through a committee or representative.

"The men have the same right," he concluded, "to employ a representative to speak for them as the company has to engage you or any other lawyer to speak for it."

"That's all pretty and bright," retorted Mr. Torrey, "but it doesn't fit the case."

"Bro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend), antiseptic dressing for burns, sores, cuts, bruises, or any similar accident or affliction.

DENY ATTACK ON SHIPS.

LABOR LEADERS WANT PROOF OF BUILDERS' CHARGE.

Story of Attempt to Destroy Machinery on War Vessels Is Declared Baseless and Accusers Are Informed They Must Prosecute Offenders or Admit They Have Told Untruths—Samuel Gompers Admits He Is an Agitator and Says He Is Proud of It.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Vehement denials of charges that striking workers had attempted to destroy the machinery of warships undergoing repairs were the features of today's hearing on the eight hour bill in the senate committee on education and labor.

The charges, which were made yesterday by J. H. Mull, assistant manager at the Cramps yard, and reiterated today by L. E. Payson, a representative of the Newport News Shipbuilding company, were answered today by Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders. All declared they had no knowledge of attempts to damage government vessels, and insisted such action was most improbable. Prosecution of the alleged offenders was demanded by the workers.

Declares Workers Near Treason.

Mr. Mull yesterday told of alleged tampering with the Alabama and Thomas during the Spanish war, and today Mr. Payson said that during the strike at Newport News in 1901, when the battleship Illinois was about to leave the yard on its trial trip, word went forth from the labor union that it should not leave the yard until the union's terms were complied with. He vehemently exclaimed that it was an act which, if the United States had been at war, would have been misprision of treason. "Men have suffered the loss of their lives for less acts of culpability," said he, "than were committed against our people in June a year ago."

James Duncan, national secretary of the Granite Cutters' association, denied ex-Secretary Herbert's assertion that members of the house would not oppose legislation in order not to appear as enemies of labor. He also denied the truth of Mr. Payson's statement regarding the battleship Illinois.

Gompers Praises Agitators.

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation of labor, said he had been classed as an agitator by the "cyclonic and vehement Judge Payson," but it was the agitator who made this country and republic, that abolished slavery, and that saved the children employed in the cotton mills in the south.

Mr. Gompers said he wanted to take cognizance of the statement that the International Association of Machinists had attempted to precipitate a strike in the Cramps' shipyards during the Spanish war. He vehemently denounced the charge and said that Maj. Carson of the Thomas had declared the statements without foundation.

"It is true," said Mr. Gompers, "that the strike in the Cramps yard delayed the departure of the Thomas a week or ten days, but it was not during the Spanish-American war, but late in the year 1899."

Demands Proof of Charges.

Continuing, and speaking with much fervor, Mr. Gompers said:

"If any man was guilty of the act charged here yesterday it was the duty of Mr. Cramp as a citizen of our country to make a criminal charge against him and to expose to the world what it implied. The charge has not been outlawed by the statute of limitation, and if the charge has no foundation in fact it simply reacts upon the heads of those who have made the accusation."

MAY DROP EDUCATIONAL TEST.

Senate Committee Hears Evidence Regarding the Needs of Changes in the Immigration Bill.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The hearings on the immigration bill by the senate committee on immigration were concluded today. Commissioner General of Immigration Frank Sargent said that while he would prefer the retention of the educational requirement he recognized the fact that that feature of the bill could be sacrificed without destroying the efficacy of the bill.

James M. Farquhar, ex-congressman and ex-member of the industrial commission, who said he had carried a union card for fifty years, also indicated a willingness to have the educational test dropped.

Among the more important witnesses of the day was Robert Watchorn, in charge of the United States immigration inspection service in Canada, stationed at Montreal. He said that the Canadian railroads coming into the United States are prompt in complying with the requirements of the inspectors, but that this compliance was due to the penalty imposed. Without that penalty it would be impossible to secure their compliance.

He said that, owing to the strict requirements made by law of steamship lines coming into the United States, there had been an almost entire elimination of undesirable immigrants landing at American ports, but the reverse was true of immigrants coming into the United States through Canada, the percentage of diseased persons coming through Canada being 60, while of those coming direct to the United States the proportion was only one-tenth of 1 per cent.

PENSION BILLS ARE PASSED.

House Makes $1,000,000 Appropriation to Fight Cattle Disease Special Order for Tuesday.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The house devoted the day to the consideration of private pension bills. The calendar was cleared, 173 bills being passed. The bill to appropriate $1,000,000 for the eradication of foot and mouth disease in New England was made a special order for next Tuesday, with the understanding that only the legislative features of the bill would be considered, and that the appropriation would be reported from the appropriations committee.

COURT CURBS PUPIL STRIKER.

Judge Tuthill Sends Clarence Glynn, a Youthful Agitator, to the John Worthy School.

From the position of dictator to his companions in their resistance of the authority of the principal at the Graham school, Clarence Glynn has fallen to a minor position as a pupil in the John Worthy school.

The order consigning the boy to the reformatory institution was entered by Judge Tuthill in the Juvenile court yesterday after he had listened to the statement of the lad's part in the recent strike of the scholars at the Graham school.

Principal William E. Watt told the court the boy was the instigator and principal agitator of the strike of school children. Glynn, according to the teachers, was not a regular attendant at the school, but had employed much of his time in seeking to add to the ranks of the strikers.

HONORS ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

John H. Harjes Proposes to Give Philadelphia a Statue of His Deceased Friend.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—A statue of Anthony J. Drexel is to be erected in Fairmount park by his friend and partner, John H. Harjes, the banker and member of the firms of Drexel & Co. and of Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris, if the necessary permission is granted by the park commission. Of the granting of such permission there is practically no doubt. Mr. Harjes' reason for wishing to build the statue is given as his great admiration for Mr. Drexel's character.

One Night to Denver.

Three trains daily, Chicago and Northwestern railway. Sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. The Colorado Special, 6:30 p. m., solid train to Denver. Other trains 10 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. Personally conducted excursions. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

CAPITOL SUFFERS BY COAL FAMINE.

Congress Will Have to Adjourn If Present Conditions Continue.

WILSON SCORES YATES.

Secretary Declares Governor Has Done Mischief by His Cattle Quarantine.

(Continued from first page.)

orders in council of the British people. They act through a board in England, which has authority to quarantine. I think we can get this nonsense stopped."

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Secretary Hay received a dispatch today from John Barrett declining the position of minister to Japan, and saying he preferred to continue his work as the representative of the St. Louis exposition.

The dispatch which was sent to Mr. Barrett from the state department contained the intimation that it would be a good thing for him to decline.

It is now known that if Mr. Barrett had been appointed there would have been no formal protest by the Japanese government. He would have been received with all the usual honors accorded to a minister, but he could never have possessed the entire confidence of the Japanese government. For that reason Secretary Hay intimated that it would be better for all concerned if Mr. Barrett would decline the place, which of course he did without hesitation, under the circumstances.

President Roosevelt has all along been anxious to enforce the principle of promotion in the diplomatic service. He recently took Mr. Tower from St. Peterburg and made him ambassador at Berlin, promoting Mr. McCormick from Austria-Hungary to Russia, and Mr. Storer from Spain to Austria-Hungary.

It is quite likely the president will decide to appoint as minister to Japan Lloyd C. Griscom, now United States minister to Persia. His father is Clement C. Griscom, president of the International Navigation company. He was in Washington today and saw the president in behalf of his son, in company with Senator Hanna. No promises were made, but the two men believe young Griscom will be promoted to the Japanese post.

Lloyd Griscom is little over 30 years of age, and yet he has had a good deal of experience in public service, and particularly in diplomacy. He was private secretary to Ambassador Bayard at London in 1893. In 1898 he went into the Spanish-American war as a captain in the staff department, and saw service in Cuba. In July, 1899, he was appointed secretary of legation at Constantinople. In that position he was able to do some good work, and was largely instrumental in securing payment from the sublime porte for damages done to American schools in Turkey.

In June, 1901, when President McKinley determined to send Mr. Bowen, then minister to Persia, to Venezuela, Lloyd Griscom was raised to the rank of minister and sent to Persia. That post is one of the most undesirable in the service, as Gen. Winston of Chicago and many others have found. So it was only natural that Mr. Griscom should expect a promotion. There is nothing at all to do in Persia, and the salary is only $5,000. In Japan, however, there may be stirring times before long, when the Chinese question breaks loose again, as it is certain to do, and the salary is $12,500.

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"I am in favor of 1 cent letter postage," said Representative Graff of Illinois, "but of course there are absolutely no prospects of any legislation of this kind at this session.

"The reduction of postage would mean cheaper and easier communication between the people. It would be a great deal better for the commerce of the country, and would result in the general enlightenment of the people. It will be some time, I fear, before we will reach the point where we can legislate with a view of reducing letter postage to 1 cent.

"Every one is in favor of such a proposition, and the republican party in national convention has declared in favor of reducing the postage. We are strongly committed to it, but it would not be a good business policy to make any further reduction in postage rates until the deficit in postal receipts has been entirely wiped out. This is being gradually reduced, and before long it will disappear entirely."

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Ladislaus Hengelmüller, the Austrian minister, returned to Washington today from New York, where he went to meet his niece, baroness von Palm of Würtemberg, who accompanied him here, and will spend the winter at the legation. The baroness is 22 years old, fond of society, and the Austro-Hungarian legation, which has long been a social center for both Americans and foreigners, will be more alive to social affairs than ever as soon as Baroness Hengelmüller has recovered sufficiently to resume her social duties.

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The house committee on judiciary this morning referred the bill appropriating $500,000 to carry out the provisions of the anti-trust act to the subcommittee having in charge all the measures affecting trusts. The subcommittee will meet tomorrow and will hear Mr. Hepburn, who is the author of the measure, and Mr. Morrell (Rep., Pa.), who has introduced a bill appropriating $250,000 for the same purpose.

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"My remedy for the trust evil," said Representative Foster, a Chicago democrat, "would be to place trust made articles on the free list. If we should adopt such a method, and be able to stop the railroads discriminating in favor of the large manufacturers, we will have gone a long way toward a solution of the trust problem.

"It is an extremely difficult matter, however, to prevent the making of secret agreements for the allowance of rebates. Congress may legislate on this subject from now until doomsday, but notwithstanding the laws it would still be possible for the representatives of large industrial concerns which transport enormous quantities of freight and agents of the railroad companies to get together and make secret agreements which would be greatly to the advantage of the large manufacturers and a distinct handicap to the smaller ones.

"There is no advantage in concealing the truth, and it cannot be denied that it is almost impossible to break up the practice of allowing secret rebates and discriminating against the smaller business interests.

"The placing of trust made articles on the free list may not solve the trust problem, but it will at least reduce their profits.

"No one will contend that goods manufactured in this country are not sold cheaper abroad than they are here. This demonstrates conclusively that protection is not needed for these industries. It also shows that the people of this country are paying a higher price for the same goods than do those who live abroad, and that a great deal of the people's money goes into the pockets of the trusts, when there is no earthly necessity for it.

"By placing trust made goods on the free list we could cripple the trusts to some extent. I am not one of those who contend the tariff alone is responsible for trusts, as it is well known they exist and flourish in free trade England."

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An effort will be made to push through the house the bill which increases the salaries of the justices of the United States Supreme court and of the Circuit, District, and the Court of Claims. The judiciary committee today referred this measure to a subcommittee of which Representative Warner of Illinois is chairman.

The bill has already passed the senate. If it becomes law the salary of the chief justice of the Supreme court will be $13,000 and that of the associate justices $12,500. The judges of the Circuit courts will be paid $7,500, and the compensation of the judges of the United States District courts will be $6,250. The chief justice of the Court of Claims will be paid $6,125, while the pay of the associate justices of this tribunal will be $5,625.

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Although it had not been expected that any public building legislation would be enacted at this session of congress, the house committee on public buildings today ordered favorable reports to be made on the bills authorizing the construction of a new building for the department of agriculture at cost $1,500,000, and the construction of a building for the Supreme court and department of justice on the ground north of the congressional library, the building to cost not exceeding $7,000,000, exclusive of the site.

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Sig. Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, and Signora Mayor des Planches left Washington this morning for Philadelphia to be the guest at luncheon of Mme. Duse, and also to attend her performance at the theater tonight. The ambassador and Signora Mayor des Planches were accompanied by M. de Margerie, charge d'affaires of the French embassy, and Mme. de Margerie, Regis de Oliviera, secretary of the Brazilian legation; the Misses Warder, and Mr. Walter Berry. The party will return to Washington tomorrow morning.

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Stanislaus Boeye, newly attached to the Belgian legation, has taken the house adjoining the Belgian legation, in H street. Mr. Boeye was formerly consul to Bombay.

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Mrs. Roosevelt received at her first large afternoon at home of the season, when 300 people were received at the White house. Mrs. Roosevelt wore an all white costume, and was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Payne, and Miss Wilson. The wives of the president's secretaries also assisted, and Miss Hagner, secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt, and Miss Jones, niece of the postmaster general, poured tea in the state dining room. Col. Bingham and Capt. Cowles, assisted by Maj. McCawley and Lieuts. McCoy and Poole, made the presentations.

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Assistant Secretary of State Peirce has deemed it necessary to formulate a public and official denial of the story that the crown prince of Siam, while in this country, was infatuated with Mabel Gillman, an actress. The assistant secretary of state admits that Miss Gillman appeared at the hotel in New York and was granted a brief interview by the crown prince, after considerable importunity on her part.

The official certificate of good character thus thoughtfully published by the state department goes on to say that the crown prince was not in the habit of going to the greenrooms of the theaters. It is admitted that he went behind the scenes frequently, but it was always to see such truly good stage people as Mr. Barnabee, the singer, in San Francisco, and Mr. Gillette, the actor, in New York.

The assistant secretary of state bears solemn and official testimony to one fact—to wit: that the crown prince is a young man of pure morals, and that he is possessed of such high social ideals as to be entirely incompatible with infatuations for soubrettes and other persons of similar standing.

GLASS CONTRACT IS SMASHED.

Jobbers Refuse to Live Up to the Agreement with Makers Because of Small Profits.

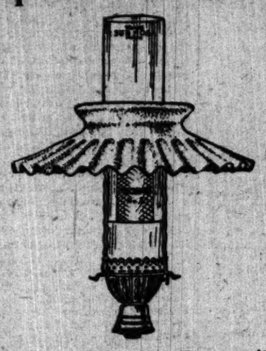
Muncie, Ind., Dec. 12.—The agreement made between the allied window glass companies and the American Window Glass Jobbers' association that the association should take 450,000 boxes of glass a month until the close of the present fire will not be lived up to, the jobbers having refused to comply with the terms. The jobbers assert that prices for window glass are too high for them to make large purchases and expect returns.

Incandescent Gas Mantles Guaranteed 90 Days

25 Cents Each.

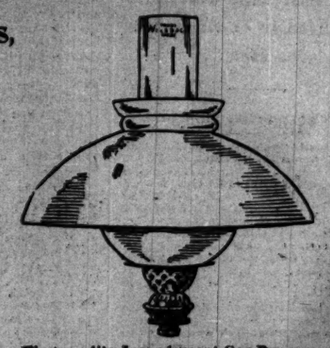
Replaced Free if Broken Within 90 Days from Date of Purchase.

All the Leading Brands of Mantles, 8c to 35c.



No. 2 Incandescent Gas Burner, with opal shade, chimney and cap mantle complete..... 46c

No. 3 Incandescent Gas Burner, with No. 82 Opal Globe and mantle complete..... 34c



First quality Incandescent Gas Burner, with 10-in. opal shade and eye shade, chimney and guaranteed mantle..... 79c

Special Assortment of Portable Reading Gas Lamps for the Holidays, 45c to $20.

Gas Heaters, Gas Fixtures, Gas Cooking Ranges at Lowest Prices.

No. 511 Portable Gas Lamp, with 10-43 opal shade and eye shade, No. 2 Incandescent Gas Burner, chimney and mantle, tubing & goose-neck complete.. $1.55

Gas Appliance Salesrooms:

753 Wells Street.

354 West Sixty-Third Street.

517 West Madison Street.

OPEN EVENINGS.

No. 115 Portable Gas Lamp, with large opal fancy globe, No. 2 Incandescent Gas Burner, chimney and guaranteed mantle, tubing & goose-neck complete.. $4.55 and up.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.

REFUSE SALOON LICENSE FOR SITE NEAR CHURCH.

Members of Council Committee Unanimous Against Permit for Bar Under Shadow of Lady of Sorrows Tower.

License for a saloon close to the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows was refused unanimously yesterday by the license committee of the common council. The application was on behalf of Patrick O'Connor, 1409 Jackson boulevard.

Priests and property owners joined forces, Matthew P. Brady representing the property owners, with C. E. Cruickshank, declared that the prior licensee at 1409 Jackson boulevard, Hogan, had taken his license away with him. The license being personal to the holder, and the ordinances forbidding saloons within 250 feet of a church or school, he argued, the aldermen had no legal right to grant the order.

The Rev. Hugh Crevier, vicar general of the Servite order in the United States, said that sympathy for the widow who holds the title to the saloon site should not influence action.

"She has other property," he said. "I offered to get her a higher rent if she would take another tenant and exclude the saloon, and she refused."

The pastor, the Rev. A. Quigley, said:

"The people in the neighborhood will not suffer from thirst, for within a radius of two blocks there are seven saloons."

After the meeting Ald. Scully said:

"I understand that there was to have been a hot fight on this order. A big brewing company is said to be behind it, prepared to make this a test case. If they prevailed they would be able to have saloons along boulevards and parks."

A petition for a writ of mandamus attacking the ordinance passed Sept. 22 last prohibiting the sale of liquor in the district between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-ninth streets from Grand boulevard east to Cottage Grove avenue was filed in the Circuit court by Dennis J. Toomey. Mayor Harrison is made defendant.

PLAGUE AT SAN FRANCISCO IS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General, Says a General Conference Will Be Held During the Holidays.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The bubonic plague at San Francisco came before the Public Health association today. Dr. Wyman, surgeon general, said more than five state boards of health having asked for a general conference one will be held during the coming holiday season, when the situation at San Francisco will be dealt with.

Dr. C. J. Fagan of Victoria, B. C., said:

"The conditions prevailing there are dangerous. Even the rats now have the disease. We of the Pacific coast think something should be done to prevent the spread of the plague, and so far absolutely nothing is being done in San Francisco."

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the United States Marine hospital service; vice presidents, D. P. Wilkinson, New Orleans; treasurer, Dr. F. W. Wright of Connecticut; secretary, Dr. C. O. Probst, Columbus, O.

Washington, D. C., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Lecture on "Ethics of Shopping."

Mrs. Percy Widdrington of England, who lectured before the Ethical society and at Hull house two years ago, arrived in Chicago last night, and will speak on "The Ethics of Shopping" before the Ethical society in Steinway hall tomorrow morning and at Hull house before the Consumers' league on Monday afternoon.

HOLIDAY RATES TO CANADA

Via the Wabash.

One fare for the round trip. Good to leave Chicago Dec. 18, 19, 20, and 21. Good to return till Jan. 10, 1903, inclusive. Write for time cards and details. City ticket office, 97 Adams St., Chicago.

HEALTH ORDER TO CLEAN PENS IN STOCKYARDS.

Complaint That Inclosures Are in Such Condition That It Is Cruel to Shut Animals There—Denial by Manager.

Reports that the pens for cattle, hogs, and sheep at the Union stockyards are in such an unclean state that it is cruelty to compel animals to stay in them reached Secretary Pritchard of the health department yesterday. He said he would issue a peremptory order today requiring the pens cleaned.

"Those pens are in a frightful condition," he said. "They have not been cleaned for weeks. The conditions are such that shippers and cattlemen complained to the humane authorities, who referred the matter to us. My order today will be of the most peremptory kind."

President John G. Shortall of the Illinois Humane society said he had not heard of the complaint.

"However," he said, "the stockyards have a special humane agent, appointed by the governor, whose place it is to see to such things, and it may be that he was referred to instead of this society. In former years we had the naming of persons for that position, who were appointed by the governors. Now it has been made a political office, and I understand a relative of Gov. Yates is the special humane agent there now."

It is declared at the general manager's office that the stockyards pens are not in an unclean state. So far from being neglected, the stockyards representatives say that never before was such care taken that the inclosures be kept clean. New brick pavements have been laid to facilitate cleaning, they say.

MODISTES' SECRET LET OUT.

Dressmaking, Like Public Works Contracting, Is All in the Bill for "Extras."

Dressmaking is like public works contracting. The secret came out yesterday before Justice Hurley in a suit brought by Mrs. Minnie Holmes against Mr. and Mrs. George Howison, 3140 South Park avenue. It is not the regular material of the gown or the cost of making it up that counts up so much. It is the "bill of extras," under which head come ribbons, and laces, and trimmings, and other odds and ends that cannot be thought of at the time of the making of the original contract. Mrs. Holmes, with her attorney, C. A. Williams, was in court to prove each and every item, but Mrs. Howison was so impressed with the showing that she was glad to have judgment for $35 entered up against her without contest.

DRIVER KILLED BY RUNAWAY.

Losing Control of His Horses, He Is Thrown to Pavement—Dies While Being Taken to Hospital.

Losing control of a team of horses he was driving in California avenue last night, M. Hanwilk, 909 Seventeenth street, was thrown to the pavement at Nineteenth street, sustaining injuries from which he died, while being carried to a hospital. The body was taken to the county morgue. Hanwilk was 42 years old and left a widow and children.

SNOW STORM IS COMING TODAY

High Northeast Wind and Temperature Near Freezing Point Will Be Attendant Features.

A snow storm, with temperature around the freezing point, will visit Chicago today, according to the forecast of the local weather officials. A high northeast wind will bring the storm from off the lake, but it probably will subside before the snowfall reaches its full strength. There is a chance, too, say the weather men, that the snow may be changed to rain before the day passes.

Are you wearing the right collar? Does it feel comfortable? If not, you need the Cluett-Peabody kind—they'll show you what collar comfort means. All leading styles made in quarter sizes. See the

Cluett "Katonah" 25c

Arrow "Creswell" 15c

They fit Cluett or Monarch Shirts, or any equally good shirt—if you can find one. Good dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

There's no wisdom in putting off painting; you merely put on expense. The more your house needs painting the more it costs to paint it. Devoe ready paint is economy, because it goes farther by the gallon, lasts longer than lead and oil.

GOOD-PAINT DEVOE, CHICAGO.

FREE Christmas Dinners For 10,000 Chicago's POOR will be supplied by **The Salvation Army.** You are invited to contribute either cash or provisions Address **CHICAGO Headquarters 54 Adams St. Dexter Bldg.**

To secure insertion in all editions of "The Sunday Tribune" classified advertising must be in this office Friday.

HEAD OF GOTHAM POLICE RESIGNS.

John N. Partridge Decides He Cannot Longer Continue the Work.

ILL HEALTH THE CAUSE.

Rear Admiral Melville Uses an Oath in Lecture on Trip to the Arctics.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Dec. 12.

Police Commissioner Partridge today resigned his office on account of ill health. Park Commissioner John E. Eustis, Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, First Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein, Second Deputy Commissioner Piper, Avery D. Andrews, and Capt. Norton Goddard are talked of as Col. Partridge's successor.

Head of Police Resigns Because of Ill-Health.

The first definite announcement that Col. Partridge was going to leave the department came from him, when on reaching headquarters in Mulberry street he handed out the following letter under date of Dec. 12 to Mayor Low:

"My Dear Sir: It now lacks but a few days of a year since you honored me by placing me at the head of the police department. During the whole of this period I have devoted my best energy and ability and all of my time to the improvement of the department, even to the extent of foregoing the usual summer vacation and to neglecting personal affairs. With what success the records of the department and annual reports for 1902 will bear witness. A comparison of the record of 1902 with that of any year since consolidation, I think, cannot but be gratifying to the friends of your administration.

"For the last fortnight I have been under a physician's care. Though not seriously ill, I am advised that a prompt and complete recovery calls for more rest than I can get while performing the onerous duties of this office.

"I therefore ask you to relieve me from further responsibility and to accept this, my resignation, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1903.

"Permit me to thank you for the hearty support and many courtesies I have received at your hands. Very respectfully,

"JOHN N. PARTRIDGE,
"Police Commissioner."

Following the letter the commissioner gave out a general résumé of the work done in the year—the number of appointments, dismissals, deaths, the number on the force when he took office and now, and other routine matters.

The Citizens' union, which was about to send a committee to the mayor asking for the removal of Partridge, did not do so, but later in the day gave out an open letter, which said in part:

"At the election of 1901 the indignation aroused by Deveryism was the main factor in the overthrow of the organization then in power, and the people demand of its chosen administration a radical and drastic handling of this branch of the city's service.

"The removal of the abuses of a department which for years has been believed to have been engaged in systematic corruption is a gigantic task, and the creation of a new standard of duty in the department even a greater one. That Col. Partridge has faithfully and honestly striven to accomplish these purposes admits of no question. It is, however, in our judgment equally certain that the measure of success that has attended his efforts has been wholly insufficient."

The Holland-America Steamship company will change its days of sailing from Saturdays to Wednesdays, beginning Jan. 7. Sailings from Rotterdam to New York will be on Saturdays.

Admiral Melville Swears as He Tells Adventures.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, engineer in charge of the United States navy, addressed the Engineering society of Columbia university this afternoon on "Arctic Experiences." For almost three hours he recited the thrilling experiences of the De Long party and the Jeannette in 1879. The audience was composed in part of women. In describing what happened after the wreck of the Jeannette, Admiral Melville said:

"Twice my boat had been swamped when we saw a signal for a recall. I knew that if I turned my boat in the teeth of the gale it would be swamped again. This, I confess, made me swear. I turned around and yelled: 'G—d d—n it, I've got to run for it or I'll swamp.'"

The expletive was spoken as if it were meant, and it occasioned a titter among the students and a look of horror on the faces of the women and some of the professors in the room. The word "damn" was used three times in the lecture, each time to emphasize the hardships and strange experiences in the arctic regions.

The speaker was repeatedly cheered by the students.

A pledge of enough votes to pass the tunnel franchise was secured today by representatives of the Pennsylvania railroad and tonight counsel for the Pennsylvania announced: "We have got the votes necessary to pass the franchise next Tuesday and so far as looking for support in the board of aldermen is concerned our labors are finished."

Tonight's bulletin of the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, issued after Dr. Flint's evening call at the patient's home, 22 Park avenue, read: "With the passage of another day Mr. Vanderbilt's condition remains the same, with the exception of the natural increase in weakness. As yet no complications have developed." Dr. Flint said later in the evening that the weakness exhibited by the patient was not greater than had been looked for.

Society Men to Testify in the Gambling Cases.

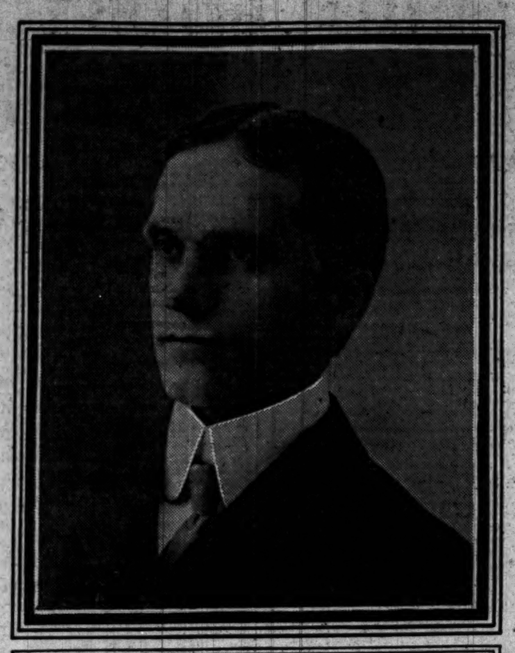
In connection with District Attorney Jerome's plan to raise a host of witnesses to be used in the warfare he has begun for the avowed purpose of driving every gambler out of New York, a small army of process servers today invaded the fashionable Fifth avenue region. These process servers were armed with subpœnas on which appeared the names of men well known in society, who are cited to appear as witnesses at the proceedings next Wednesday, when the examination of D. W. Bucklin, the alleged manager of an exclusive gambling resort in West Forty-fourth street, adjoining Delmonico's, will be conducted before Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions. Among others who may be asked to aid the authorities in their campaign are Harry Payne Whitney and a member of the Vanderbilt family.

At the Charles M. Reed art sale, which took place in the winter garden of Delmonico's tonight, the two Schreyer paintings were the only ones that elicited any great interest among the buyers. They were entitled "Bulgarian Provision Train in Winter," which went to E. B. Perkins of New York for $6,600, and "Arabian Horseman's Halt at the Fountain," which was knocked down to Anthony N. Brady of Albany for $6,250.

The report of the coroner's physician made tonight in the case of Mrs. Sarah Ann Waters, who died yesterday at the age of nearly 100, and over whose will there is a contest, does not support the theory that the old lady was the victim of foul play. The autopsy revealed conditions which indicate that death resulted from natural causes.

Another meeting of the directors of the National Lead company to perfect arrangements for the proposed combination of lead interests was held here today. It was stated that the arrangements had not been completed at the close of the meeting, and that further meetings will be held.

GIVES MEDAL TO UNIVERSITY MARKSMEN.



WILLIAM E. DE SOMBRE.

Before leaving America for the Philippines William E. De Sombre, second lieutenant in the Ninth Battery Field Artillery corps, now stationed at Fort Sheridan, has arranged to leave at the University of Chicago a reminder of his attendance there, when he was captain of the university military company. He has provided money to secure a silver medal which is to be awarded to the best marksman in the university company, the award being made at each quarterly competition and the medal to be worn by the winner until the next contest. Mr. De Sombre was graduated from the university last June and shortly after was appointed to duty at Fort Sheridan as second lieutenant.

Mme. Eames in New Role at Opera.

Giacomo Puccini's opera, "Tosca," was given this evening at the Metropolitan Opera house for the first time this season. The part of the heroine has been hitherto represented here by Mme. Fernina. Mme. Eames this evening for the first time appeared as Floria Tosca. In other respects the cast was the same as that of last season, with Mr. Scotti as Baron Scarpia, Mr. Dufriche as Cesare Angelotti, Mr. Gilbert as the Sacristan, and Mr. Bars as Spoletta.

Mme. Eames' ambition to enact Floria Tosca, a woman swayed by sweeping passion and baleful impulses of revenge, has taken her far from the class of operatic heroines with which she has hitherto identified herself. She did not show herself to be at home in this style that is so foreign to her. Her interpretation was clearly the product of much thought and study. It did not show the outpouring of a spontaneous dramatic temperament, and it did not carry conviction.

Of Mr. Scotti's Scarpia, with its cunning, cruelty, and passion, and yet, withal, its aristocratic bearing, there is nothing new to be said. Like almost all that this singularly gifted artist attempts, it has distinction and force, satisfying alike the eye and the ear.

"L" Road Again Tied Up by Sleet.

Joseph Fisher, a German octogenarian, on his way from Chicago to New York, became insane on a West Shore train today, and had to be dropped off at Newburg to be cared for. He smashed windows in the car, and threw $400 on the floor. All the interpreters could get out of him was that he was a farmer and had a son in New York.

On Monday, Dec 29, Mrs. Langtry and her company will begin an engagement limited to three weeks at the Garrick, during which time she will present her two successful plays. The opening bill will be "The Crossways." Her second play will be "Mademoiselle Mars."

Thomas A. Edison Accused of Contempt.

Louis Hicks, counsel for the New York Phonograph company in its suit against the National Phonograph company to determine phonograph selling rights in this state, made a motion in the United States Circuit court today that the court compel Thomas A. Edison to answer certain questions and to produce certain contracts.

The lawyer told the court that the inventor had treated a subpœna to appear before Commissioner Shields "with the utmost contempt," that he had thrown copies of the papers to the ground when they were served on him, and that he had declared he would not be dragged to New York. When Mr. Edison finally did obey the command of the court Mr. Hicks said he repeatedly refused to answer questions and to produce documents specified in the subpœna, declined to remember such trifles as $50,000 deals, and other ways hindered the cause of justice. Mr. Edison's counsel said many of the questions asked were improper.

Judge Lacombe said the time in which Mr. Edison had been notified to produce the contracts was too short. The court would defer action until after Mr. Edison's next appearance before the commissioner.

"Meantime," said Judge Lacombe, addressing the electrician's counsel, "it would be well for you to explain to Mr. Edison that no matter how much inventing he does or how much he may desire to get away from things mundane, he must direct his clerks or assistants to make diligent search for the documents wanted."

"L" Road Again Tied Up by Sleet.

Thousands of persons in this city were inconvenienced seriously today by the tieup of the Manhattan Elevated railroad system, caused by sleet. The electrical trains were in large measure out of business in the morning, and it was not until late in the afternoon that things were put into something like shape again. Men whose business hours begin with the opening of the banks, and who found themselves confronted with the likelihood of not getting downtown until 10:30 or 11 o'clock, scarcely had epithets strong enough to express their exact sentiments.

The engagement of Miss Marian Hopkinson Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, and Heron Charles Goodhart, attaché of the British embassy at Constantinople, has been announced. Mr. Goodhart is the only son of the late Henry Neve Goodhart Esq. of Langley Park, Kent, England, and a grandson of Sir Francis Trese Barry, M. P., of Keiss castle, Caithness, Scotland.

ROBBERS RAID BANK, GET OVER $30,000, AND ESCAPE.

Daylight Holdup at Hillsboro, Sierra County, N. M.—Posse in Pursuit Fails to Overtake the Bandits.

Santa Fé, N. M., Dec. 12.—A report reached Santa Fé late this afternoon that the private bank of Hillsboro, Sierra county, was held up Wednesday afternoon by robbers, who escaped with considerable booty, as but a short time before cattlemen had deposited $30,000.

The deed was done in broad daylight. The robbers made for the northern part of the county. After midnight three men were heard galloping at a furious rate through Fairview, a mining camp, and were headed for the Black range. A sheriff's posse is in pursuit. The bank is owned by Pennsylvania capitalists and is doing a large business.

Hillsboro is off the railroad line, the nearest railroad point being Lake Valley, a number of miles to the north. There is no telegraphic communication.

SCHWAB WILL PLAY AT SANTA.

All Poor in Three Towns Will Be Remembered with Gifts from the Steel Magnate.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 12.—Charles M. Schwab, assisted by his wife, will play Santa Claus at long range for the deserving poor of Braddock, North Braddock, and Homestead, just outside of Pittsburg, where many of the largest plants of the United States Steel corporation are located. Oliver Wren, Mr. Schwab's private secretary, made this announcement today at a conference of representatives of the three boroughs. This committee, which will include all the clergymen of the district, will determine what form the Christmas gifts shall take.

BIG TRUST GOBBLES SANTA

MAKERS OF CHRISTMAS TOYS TO ENTER A COMBINE.

Trains of Cars, Fire Engines, and Similar Playthings Will Be Advanced in Price—Public Will Not Feel the Full Effects of the Burden Until Next Year—Promoters Argue That Their Product Will Be Purchased Regardless of Cost.

"Say, d'you b'lieve in Santa Claus?"

"Course, don't you?"

"Naw. My pa says the' ain't goin' t' be any more Santa Claus—he's a goner, my pa says."

"Is he dead?"

"Who?"

"Old Santy."

"Naw, but pa says this is his last year, an' next year the trust 'll bury him. Trusts have so much money they don't care fer funeral expenses ner nuthin'. Pa says the toy train o' cars men, an' the lead soldier men, an' the jack-in-a-box men have been wantin' t' get rid of old Santy fer a long time, an' now they've decided to have trust an' they ain't goin' t' have any Santy er any other kind of a middleman. Pa says they're goin' t' deal direct.' Pa says it's the only thing to do—it's old fashioned not to have trusts—everythin' else is in a trust an' Christmas has got to be, too, t' keep up with the times."

Trust to Gobble Toys.

Pa was right. Beginning with Jan. 1 the principal iron and wooden toy manufacturers of the United States will consolidate on the community of interest idea. The arrangements are being completed in New York this week, and fifteen firms already have given options on their plants. Only one Chicago house is interested in the deal. That is the Wing Manufacturing company, makers of iron toys, 48 North Clinton street. Secretary W. H. Sedgwick has been in New York all the week assisting in the organization of the trust.

The object of the new concern will be to reduce the expense of manufacturing certain standard lines of toys by combining the factories and eliminating the jobbers and wholesale dealers from the business. The toys will be distributed from New York, where the central offices of the trust will be located.

Wooden and Iron Toys Higher.

Toy dealers say the effect of the trust operations will not be felt this season, as the Christmas stocks were all contracted for last spring at the prices prevailing at that time. There has, however, been an increase of 5 to 10 per cent in the price of iron and wooden toys, which was due to the agitation of the consolidation proposition for several months past.

Then the foundry men who make the castings for the little trains of cars and for the ranges on which the dolls do their cooking raised their quotations. This was immediately echoed by the cry that the toymen were losing money, and they straightway got busy on the organization of a trust.

So if you have a large family of boys and are shocked by the prices asked you this year when you try to buy half a dozen non-destructible passenger trains and a real fire engine, just remember that the real jolt will be reserved for you next year, when the boys will want Ferris wheels and Eiffel towers.

This is the record year in the toy business, and things are so prosperous generally that the trust magnates think the public won't care if the prices do go up. The slight increase so far has made no impression on the amount of business. The sales for this Christmas will mount up to several million dollars.

Thinks Prices No Object.

"I can't tell what the effect of this consolidation will be," said Frank C. Liebhart, manager of the Strobel & Wilken Toy company. "To some people it doesn't make any difference what the price of toys happens to be. They have large families, and they have to buy toys—that's all there is to it.

"The new trust will not affect dolls and other imported toys. In fact, it will be confined to the iron toy line, and a few makers of wooden novelties."

Capital to Be $2,000,000.

The capital stock of the trust will be about $2,000,000 at first, but John E. Bleekman of New York, who is financing the deal, announces that it will later be increased to $10,000,000. N. H. Colwell of Pawtucket, R. I., is the president and Edwards S. Coe of Cromwell, Conn., is chairman of the executive committee.

In all the big stores yesterday the toy counters were the storm centers of the Christmas shoppers. The clerks, though doubled and in some cases quadrupled in number for the holiday buying, were unable to care for all their customers. Several detectives from private agencies were stationed at each counter to guard against the operations of shoplifters.

MUST HURRY FOREIGN GIFTS.

Christmas Packages Should Reach the Postoffice Today to Insure Shipment by Steamer.

Chicagoans who wish to mail Christmas gifts to relatives or friends living abroad have little more time to spare. For instance, by mailing packages by parcels post to Germany on Sunday morning there is a possibility of connecting with the boats which sail from New York next Monday, but Postmaster Coyne advises that foreign packages be mailed today at the latest.

"The parcels post business would be much heavier," said Postmaster Coyne, "if the people knew the advantages of this system. Packages weighing as high as eleven pounds can be sent to certain foreign countries at the rate of 12 cents a pound. Germany is the only European country with which such a treaty is now in force, but the same arrangements have been made with a number of South American countries, the West Indies, and Mexico. For all other foreign mail the letter rate of 5 cents a one-half ounce is in force."

TWO BIG BANKS TO BE COMBINED.

New York Merger Will Give City Its Fourth $10,000,000 Organization.

UNITES THREE INTERESTS

Equitable and Mutual Life and Morton Trust Company Behind the Deal.

New York, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Arrangements have been concluded by which, with the consent of stockholders, the National Bank of the United States in New York will absorb the Western National bank. The combination, it is said, will bring together the financial interests of the Equitable Life Assurance society, the Mutual Life Insurance company, and the Morton Trust company, the three institutions representing the controlling interests of the two banks.

Under the plan the Western National bank will wind up its affairs and the National Bank of the United States will increase its capital stock to $10,000,000 and change its name to the Western National Bank of the United States in the City of New York.

The understanding is that the proposition marks the culmination of plans for the establishment of a great bank to represent the financial interests of the three institutions, the working out of which was undertaken last summer by Sullivan and Cromwell. It means also the establishment of a fourth national bank in the city, with a capital of $10,000,000 or more, the others being the National City bank, $25,000,000; the First National, $10,000,000; and the National Bank of Commerce, $10,000,000.

The National Bank of the United States was originally the Hide and Leather National bank. Thomas F. Ryan of the Norton Trust company and interests representing the Mutual Life Insurance company bought control of the bank last summer and announced plans under which its capital stock was to be increased from $500,000 to $5,000,000. Its name was to be changed and the place of business shifted.

Figures of the Two Banks.

The Western National bank is to be bought out and on Jan. 31 next the bank will go out of existence. On that day the new Western National Bank of the United States in the City of New York will represent the interests which formerly controlled both banks, some figures of which are:

	Loans.	Deposits.
Western National	$36,544,100	$41,576,000
National of United States	4,653,400	4,213,200
Totals	$41,197,500	$46,089,200
	Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.
Western National	$ 2,100,000	$ 2,549,000
National of United States	500,000	488,800
Totals	$ 2,600,000	$ 3,037,800
Western National of U. S.	10,000,000	2,560,000

The difference in the surplus is due to the fact that the Western National Bank of the United Stafes proposes to pay its present stockholders a cash dividend of 75 per cent.

The price to be paid for the Western National bank stock is either $590 in cash or 140 per cent in stock of the new combination and $70 in cash. That places the estimated value of the stock of the enlarged bank at 371.

The proposition is to increase the number of directors from eleven to not more than thirty-five. The cash dividend of 75 per cent, which has been declared, is payable on Jan. 10 to stockholders of record as of Jan. 2. The stockholders' meeting to approve the propositions is to be held on Jan. 13.

Officers of New Concern.

V. P. Snyder, president of the Western National bank, will be president of the enlarged bank. There are to be four vice presidents—James H. Hyde, vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance society; Henry A. Smith, vice president of the Western National bank; Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance company; and Thomas F. Ryan, vice president of the Morton Trust company.

The directors are to be chosen so as to represent the interests of the three institutions that will share the control. The Mutual Life and Morton Trust company interests hold 95 per cent of the stock of the National Bank of the United States, and the Equitable holds 65 per cent of the Western National bank stock, but each of the institutions will have approximately a one-third interest in the enlarged bank, with enough margin to take care of the individual minority holders.

BIG BREAK AT PHILADELPHIA.

Consolidated Lake Superior Preferred Slumps 11 1-4 Points, President Resigns, and Dividend Is Annulled.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The preferred stock of Consolidated Lake Superior fell today from 45 to 33¾. The board of directors of the company met this afternoon, rescinded the declaration of the quarterly dividend payable on Monday, and received and accepted the resignation of the president, F. S. Lewis. These were the several sequels of the wild unloading yesterday of the company's stock. It is now believed that a reorganization of the company will take place. The negotiations for a loan of $3,000,000 are still on. No action was taken toward electing a new president. The directors' meeting gave out a statement, in which financial obligations are declared to render inadvisable the payment of the dividend.

The closing of the company's steel rail mill at Sault Ste. Marie, which precipitated the spectacular decline, is said by officials to be due to the noncompletion of blast furnaces, steel plants, and other improvements, the contractors being nearly two years behind in their work.

F. H. Clergue, general manager, wired the directors from Sault Ste. Marie today that the rail mill had been temporarily closed because of the failure to receive pig iron, which must be secured from other sources until the company's new furnaces are ready. In the last five years the company has expended $26,000,000 for improvements.

GIFT FOR POOR BREAKER BOY.

Cincinnati Man Sends Miners' Union Money for Youth Who Testified Before Strike Commission.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The story of the little breaker boy who testified before the arbitration commission that his wages had been confiscated by a coal company to pay an old debt of his father has aroused the sympathy of a Cincinnati man, who has written Secretary Wilson of the mineworkers inclosing a substantial Christmas present. The writer explained that he wanted to help give the boy at least one enjoyable Christmas. The money was sent to Scranton and will be delivered to the boy on Christmas day.

St. Louis Gang Dodges Court.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12.—Former Members of the House of Delegates Denny, Sheridan, Hartmann, Gutke, Berach, and Lehmann, whose cases on joint charges of bribery and perjury in connection with the Suburban franchise legislation deal are docketed for next Monday, have given notice that they will apply for a change of venue. Charles F. Kelly, former speaker of the house, under several bribery indictments, was before the grand jury for some time.

DEATHS.

[For other deaths see page 9].

JONES—Wm. B., Dec. 12, husband of Alice A. Jones. Funeral services at late residence, 707 E. 61st-pl., Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Montreal papers please copy.

McNEIL—Dec. 12, Sarah A. McNeil, beloved mother of Mrs. William R. Strehl and Mrs. Geo. Dinn of London, England, aged 62 years, at her late residence, 9 Wisconsin-st. Funeral notice later.

WADE—Friday, Dec. 12, 1902, Charlotte A., widow of the late John Wade. Funeral from late residence, 3716 Langley-av., Sunday, Dec. 14, at 12:30 o'clock.

SENIORS IN THE HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL WILL PRESENT A COMEDY.

The comedy of "My Friend from India" will be presented by members of the senior class of the Hyde Park High school Dec. 18 and 20 at Rosalie hall, Fifty-seventh street and Rosalie court. Bartley Cushing of the University of Chicago Dramatic club has drilled the high school students, and many of those in the cast have had experience in amateur plays in Woodlawn and Hyde Park. The proceeds of the two performances will be used to defray the graduation exercises of the class next June. Dancing will follow the presentations of the play. Some of the characters have been assigned, as follows:

Erastus Underholt.....Walter Becker
Charles Underholt.....Richard Davis
A. Keene Shaver.....John Russell
Mrs. Beekman Streete.....Claudine Hamberger
Bernice Underholt.....Frances Benedict
Gertrude Underholt.....Florentine St. Clair

House coats.

A MORE acceptable gift for the average man would be hard to find. Our stock is complete, and you will have no difficulty in finding just what you want. The prices are right; good values in every instance. If you are in doubt about the size, bring along one of his old coats and we can tell you the exact size he requires.

Smoking jackets.

Two tone fabrics, all new, bright patterns, plain oxford gray, blue, wine, and black outside, with fancy checks and plaids inside, nearly all finished with silk cord edges. All sizes, 34 to 44.

5.00 6.00 7.75 9.50

House robes.

An all wool quality, all desirable patterns, 5.00

Two tone fabrics, made with silk cord edges, 7.50

Finer two-tone fabrics, handsome designs, 10.00

THE FAIR

State, Adams and Dearborn streets.

Today's Art Supplement.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES I.
[SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK.]

Sir Anthony Van Duyck's (Vandyke) celebrated painting, "Children of Charles I.," now in the gallery at Turin, is one of the noted art works of the world, and has been admired by millions during the last two and a half centuries. The photogravure reproduction given with THE TRIBUNE today is a faithful one, and serves to show its many beauties.

Van Dyck was a great favorite with the ill fated king of England, whose head was taken off upon the block by the headsman's hatchet, and the artist painted several portraits of the unfortunate Charles, his family, and various prominent persons of that time. Van Dyck was a pupil of the immortal Rubens, and assisted the master in some of his world renowned compositions.

This artist was born at Antwerp in 1599 and died at his home in London in 1641. He was fond of England and made that country his home during many years of his life. He was of the Flemish school, and is best known by reason of his portraits. He was in Italy for a few years, but from 1632 to the day of his death resided in London.

POWERS' LAST MAT. Today at 2.
LAST TIME, TONIGHT AT 8.
E. H. SOTHERN IN IF I WERE KING.
Next Monday—Seat and Box Sale Now Open
Mail Orders Now Being Received.

VIRGINIA HARNED
In A. W. Pinero's Masterpiece.... IRIS The Most Talked of Play of the Last Decade.

STUDEBAKER Michigan Boul. Adjoining Auditorium Hotel.
REGULAR MATINEE TODAY.
SECOND BIG WEEK OF
GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH
BY THE FAMOUS
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
TONIGHT TOSCA
PUCCINI'S
FIRST TIME HERE IN ENGLISH.
NEXT WEEK—"BOHEMIAN GIRL."

ILLINOIS MATINEE TODAY AT 2:
The Initial Society Event of the Dramatic Season.
MISS ELSIE DE WOLFE
In Clyde Fitch's Stage Tale of Fashionable Life Entitled
THE WAY OF THE WORLD

DEARBORN
LAST 2 TIMES
MRS. DANE'S DEFENSE
Beginning Matinee Tomorrow, THE STARBUCKS

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor
LEOPOLD KRAMER, Soloist
TONIGHT AT 8:15.

BUSH TEMPLE N. Clark and Chicago-av. Telephone, North 360.
EMMETT CORRIGAN AND THE PLAYERS' STOCK COMPANY in
25c Mat. Today
Augustin Daly's Delightful Comedy,
THE LOTTERY OF LOVE.
EVENING PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c.

HOPKINS
Matinee Every Day. Tel. 643 Harrison.
THE BOWERY BURLESQUERS
AND
35—CAPTIVATING YOUNG GIRLS—35

NEW... ORPHEON
Madison and Clark-sts. Tel. Main 1770.
CHOW-CHOW
EVERY NIGHT.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.
120th Performance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Last Matinee Today at 2:15.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN "MR. PICKWICK."
Extra Performance Sunday Eve., Dec. 14.
Tomorrow (Sunday) at 3:30 P. M.
MLLE. ZELIE DE LUSSAN.
Admission 50c. Reserved Seats 75c & $1.
NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Beginning Tuesday Evening, Dec. 16.
ELEONORA DUSE
Tues., Wed. and Fri. Eves. and Sat. Mat.
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.
Prices—$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.

McVICKER'S Jacob Litt, Lessee & Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—No Exits.
SOUVENIRS TUES. EVE. 125th TIME
Jacob Litt's Stupendous Production.
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BRUSH FACTION MEETS DEFEAT.

Pulliam President of National League—Executive Committee Is Dropped.

PEACE SESSION IS BRIEF.

Rival Delegates Confer and Adjourn to Meet Again Early in January.

New York, Dec. 12.—The National league, which has been in session here since Tuesday, completed its business tonight and adjourned subject to the call of President Harry Pulliam, who was elected to the principal executive office today. The next session of the league will probably not be held until its committee having in charge the task of concluding a peace arrangement with the American legaue is ready to report.

Before the election of officers this committee, consisting of August Herrmann of Cincinnati, James A. Hart of Chicago, and Frank De Haas Robison of St. Louis, met the peace committee of the American league, B. B. Johnson, J. F. Kilfoyle, and C. W. Somers, at the Criterion hotel. The session of the committees was executive and at the close it was announced that a further conference would be held Jan. 5, at a place to be selected by Mr. Johnson.

Brush Committee Wiped Out.

The principal business transacted by the National league today was the abolition of the executive committee and the unanimous selection of Harry Pulliam of Pittsburg to the consolidated offices of president, secretary, and treasurer. The only person mentioned as Mr. Pulliam's rival was John Montgomery Ward, who yesterday announced that the use of his name had been without his consent.

The new presiding officer of the National league will be allowed to name his own assistant, for which position, it is understood there are two prominent candidates—Dan Mills of this city and Charles Murphy of Cincinnati.

Before the election of Mr. Pulliam a letter of resignation from N. E. Young was read. Mr. Young has directed the affairs of the National league for many years and retires because of ill health. He was elected to honorary membership in the league and subsequently was made an honorary life member of the board of directors.

The following new board of directors was elected: John T. Brush, New York; A. H. Soden, Boston; Ezrney Dreyfuss, Pittsburg, and James A. Hart, Chicago. The board organized at the conclusion of the regular session of the league and then adjourned without having transacted any business of importance.

Talk Favorably of Peace.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the "peace" committee Chairman Herrmann of the National league committee said:

"We were informed by Mr. Johnson that, while he and his companions had authority to arrange for a peace conference, they could do nothing until the American league had met, appointed a committee to meet that of the National league, and clothed the committee with power to act. He said this would be done as soon as possible, and suggested that Jan. 5 be fixed as the date of the first conference. This was satisfactory to us. No other matters were discussed, and after a little informal talk we withdrew. I think the first conference will be held in Chicago."

When seen later Ban Johnson said: "There is little to say regarding the proposed peace conference. My people are for peace first, last, and all the time. I don't know why an amicable arrangement should not be reached."

Mr. Johnson admitted that under no circumstances would the American league consent to withdraw from New York. He further intimated that a statement as to the exact location of the new grounds might be looked for in a day or two. The American league will, it is understood, insist that contracts with players now signed be rigidly lived up to. This means that large salaries, if peace is declared, will be maintained only until the present contracts expire, when they will be considerably reduced. The Americans also insist that each organization retain the players it now has, and that severe penalties be meted out to those who violate contracts.

Guess at American League Site.

As it stands now Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Brooklyn hold the key to the situation, with New York, Boston and Philadelphia in the minority. Brush is down and out for the present at least.

Although the guesses as to the location of the American league grounds in this city are numberless what appears to be authentic information as to the real site for the new ball park was received tonight. A large tract of land south of the Harlem river, bordered on the north by One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, on the west by Lenox avenue, and on the south by One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, is said to be the location.

The American league, it is reported on good authority, has purchased one-half of this tract outright for $225,000, of which $50,000 has been paid spot cash. The other half of the property has been leased for ten years.

New President's Brief Career.

Harry C. Pulliam, the new president of the National league, is a Kentuckian. He was born at Scottsville thirty-four years ago. About twelve or thirteen years ago he went to Louisville and secured employment as a newspaper reporter. He was baseball and dramatic reporter for some time, and later city editor. When Dr. T. Hunt Stucky, in 1895, became president of the Louisville baseball club, he made Harry Pulliam secretary, and he remained in that capacity when Barney Dreyfuss took control.

When the grand stand in Louisville burned in 1899 and Dreyfuss, discouraged by other losses, decided to remove to Pittsburg, Pulliam went with him, and has since been the mainstay of the Pittsburg club. He was one of the few men who were on close terms with Andrew Freedman during the troublous times of his control in New York, while in James A. Hart and Col. Rogers he had strong support.

BANDELIN AS BASEBALL COACH.

Wisconsin Re-engages Former Pitcher—Athletic Council Approves Baseball and Track Meet Schedules.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the athletic council of the University Athletic association, held this evening, Oscar Bandelin, who successfully coached the baseball team last spring, was elected for the coming year. M. H. Jackson of Oak Park, Ill., was elected assistant manager of the track team, and Edward Crowe of Chicago as assistant manager of the baseball team.

The baseball schedule as determined upon at the "big nine" conference was approved, with the addition of five games with Beloit college, to be played as follows: April 18, at Madison; May 9, at Joliet; May 13, at Madison; May 20, at Beloit; June 3, place undecided.

The following track schedule was approved: May 4, Beloit at Beloit; May 9, home meet; May 15, Illinois at Champaign; May 23, Chicago at Chicago.

Comiskey Not in New York.

Charles Comiskey, who was reported to have been summoned to New York as an adviser in the peace negotiations between the American and National leagues, is still in the city. This strengthens the belief that the subject will be discussed in committee meetings rather than by snap judgment as a final settlement at this time would make necessary.

Leitman to Play with Seattle.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Harry Leitman of Chicago, who played on the Rockford team last season and was one of the leading pitchers of the Three-Eye league, today signed a contract with the Seattle team of the Pacific-Northwest league for next season. He had offers from Louisville and Memphis.

NEW FOOTBALL COACH AT NORTHWESTERN.

W. E. M'CORNACK.

Walter E. McCornack, the choice of Northwestern university's faculty board for football leader to succeed Dr. C. M. Hollister, resigned, is a Chicago man. He prepared for college at Englewood high school and captained his team while there. He then entered Dartmouth college and made an enviable record as a player during his four years' course. Later he studied law at Northwestern and took up the practice of his profession in this city. His love of the gridiron game has, however, prompted him to return to his alma mater as football coach for several seasons, and he has met with great success during the last two years. Dartmouth gave Harvard a scare at Cambridge last month and scored on the varsity, being beaten finally by a score of 16 to 6.

M'CORNACK CHOSEN COACH

WILL SUCCEED DR. HOLLISTER AT EVANSTON COLLEGE.

Northwestern University Board of Control Accepts Resignation of the Present Athletic Mentor and Secures Three Year Contract with Dartmouth Man—New Appointee a Graduate of the Englewood High School.

Walter E. McCornack of Chicago, for the last two seasons head coach at Dartmouth college, was last night named as coach of the Northwestern university. He was the unanimous choice of the board of control. Dr. C. M. Hollister's resignation was accepted and will take effect Jan. 1.

Coach McCornack's contract is for three years and he will have charge of the coaching department only. A man has not been chosen to succeed Dr. Hollister as physical director, although Prof. O. S. Long, president of the board of control, stated several good men were under consideration.

Speaking of the selection, Prof. Long said:

"The board was unanimous in selecting McCornack. We have considered him all along as the logical candidate. His knowledge of both eastern and western football, together with his experience as a player, was much to his credit. We have done every thing in our power to prove his record as a coach and find that it is flawless."

Coach McCornack will be given a reception by the alumni, faculty, and students next week at Evanston.

McCornack is a western man, although much of his football knowledge was gained in the east. He played on the Englewood high school team in '92 and '93 at center halfback and during the last year was captain. For four years he was quarter back of the Dartmouth college team and captain for two years. On leaving college he entered the Northwestern Law school.

As a coach McCornack's first experience was at Exeter academy, where his success was such that Dartmouth secured his services. For two seasons he has developed winning teams at Dartmouth.

MAY PLAY GAME AT DENVER.

Hyde Park Rejects Proposition to Have Contest in Chicago, but Is Willing to Go to Colorado.

A letter was received by Manager McKillip of the Hyde Park team yesterday from the Denver manager, stating that the Boulder preparatory team would come to play in Chicago if $500 was guaranteed, for expenses and 20 per cent of the gate receipts. As the weather is too cold for football in Chicago there is no possibility of the game being played here, but the local lads would no doubt be willing to go to Denver if the westerners offered the same proposition.

It is understood the Denver people have great faith in the Boulder team, and would support such a game in the western city, and as the weather is always fine for football in Denver the only thing which will prevent is lack of financial backing.

Capt. Eckersall of Hyde Park is still suffering from the injuries received in the Brooklyn game, and would be unable to take part in the contest. This may prevent the local team from making the trip, but if the players wish to go the captain would surely give his consent.

DAGMAR REFUSES TO JUMP.

Chicago Steeplechaser Performs Poorly at Ingleside—Kenilworth First in the Sprint Handicap.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Dagmar, who came here from Chicago with some prestige as a steeplechaser, started for the first time in California and gave a wretched exhibition, finally refusing one of the jumps. The showing was not unexpected, as the bookies offered 20 to 1 against him, although 5 to 1 was the opening price.

Duke of York, the odds on favorite, also disappointed his backers, finishing a bad second to the lightly weighted Mike Rice. Altogether, the event did not have a healthy look and suffered in comparison with the two previous events.

The main event of the day was the handicap at six and one-half furlongs. Kenilworth, despite his 126 pounds, ruled favorite. Sad Sam beat the gate, but Kenilworth passed him turning into the stretch and won handily by a length. Watercure, who has been performing in miserable style, improved suddenly and finished third.

Bessie McCarthy was strongly backed in the last race, at one mile, but Esherin opened up a gap of half a dozen lengths on her field and won in a canter. The improvement of Esherin fairly took away the breath of racegoers, who had backed the Schorr filly in previous starts. Matt Hogan, who beat Jim Gore a head in the fifth race after getting off badly, was run up to $300 above his entered price by P. T. Smith in retaliation for Megrave boosting Golden Light last week.

Jockey Birkenruth is here and will be seen in the saddle next week.

Ingleside Summaries Dec. 12.

Weather clear; track muddy.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 3 year olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
7- 2	Blackth'rn, 117 [J. Ransch]	4	3½	2½	1°	1°
12- 1	Sir T. Tiddler, 112 [J. Daly]	3	5°	5°	3½	2°
13-10	Malasnina, 109 [T. Burns]	1	2½	4½	2°	3°

Time, 1:18. Rubino, 109 pounds (Cochran); Phyllis, 109 [Donnelly]; Estado, 109 [T. O'Brien]; Montoya, 106 [Chor.]; Dwight Way, 109 [Donovan]; Sixes, 109 [Kinkead]; Bad Street, 106 [Minder]; St. Favor, 109 [Bozeman], and Pepper Sauce, 109 [C. Kelly]. Finished as named. Winner C. P. Fink's br. g., by Artillery—Mary Rose. Start fair. Won easily.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 2 year olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
6-5	Lit. Margrite, 109 [T. Burns]	3	3°	3°	1½	1°
50-1	Sir Preston, 100 [C. Connell]	1	1°	1°	2°	2°
5-1	Oro Viva, 108 [J. Ransch]	5	6°	6°	3°	3°

Time, 1:04. Dingle, 108 pounds [T. O'Brien]; Salver, 105 (Cochran); Onyx II., 105 [Minder]; Step Around, 106 [J. Daly]; Action, 108 [Donovan]; Jack Jack, 106 [J. Sheehan], and Clarinetta, 106 [Bozeman], finished as named. Winner C. Young's ch. f., by Torso—Marcie A. Start fair. Won easily.

Third race, short course, about 1¼ miles, purse $400, handicap, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2- 1	MikeRice, 136 [T. Wilson]	3	1°	1°	1°	1°
7-10	Duke of York, 154 [Wal'ce]	1	1½	2°	2°	2°
13- 1	Rainter, 130 [Cairns]	2	3°	4°	3°	3°

Time, 3:34. Flashlight, 152 pounds [Brodie], also ran: Dagmar, 150 [Harris], refused. Winner T. E. McLaughlin's b. g., by T. H. Fenton—Mrs. McAlester. Start good. Won in a canter.

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fin.

8-5	Kenilworth, 126 [J. Ranch]	4	1½	2°	2°	1°
11-2	Sad Sam, 110 [T. Burns]	1	3°	1½	1°	2°
100-1	Water Cure, 98 [J. Sheehan]	6	5°	5½	3°	3°

Time, 1:23. Hyperbole, 105 pounds [J. Daly]; Golden Light, 105 [Bozeman]; Virgie d'Or, 105 [Lewis], finished as named. Winner, W. H. Langham's ch. c., by Sir Modred—Queen Bess. Start bad. Won handily.

Fifth race, Futurity course, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
11-5	Matt Hogan, 104 [T. Burns]	3	7°	5°	4°	1°
6-5	Jim Gore 11., 109 [J. Ranch]	3	1½	1½	1°	2°
6-1	Gold. Colors, 107 [J. Daly]	2	2°	3°	2°	3°

Time, 1:14. Ragnarok II., 104 pounds [Donovan]; Florine, 106 [Frawley]; Miss Remsen, 109 [Minder]; Willie Hern, 104 [Bozeman], finished as named. Winner, W. P. Magrane's b. g., by Wagner—Miss Hyde. Won driving.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
11-2	Esherin, 96 [Reed]	4	1½	1½	1°	1°
6-5	Bessie McCarthy, 102 [Ha'e]2	2	3°	2°	2°	2°
6-2	Warte Night, 92 [L. A. Ja'n]3	3	2°	3°	3°	3½

Time, 1:39 2-5. Inspector Shea, 98 pounds [Platonius, 102 [McKinnon], finished as named. Winner, J. Schorr's b. f., by Esher—Sonora. Start good. Won pulled up.

Ingleside Entries.

First race, Futurity course, selling—Karabel, b. m., by Kismet—Waterford, 111 pounds; Young Morello, 108; Handpress, 108; Lexington, 107; Kenilworth Rasp, 105; Parsifal, 105; Interpido, 105; Buck Taylor, 105; Vocalist, 105; Jack Richelieu Jr., 105; Harry Thatcher, 105; Bonnie Lassie, 100.

Second race, ⅝ mile, selling—Sol Lichtenstein, 109 pounds; Bessie Smith, 108; Beulah, 105; Tulare, 104; Canejo, 104; Arthur Ray, 102; Al Adam, 99; Nora D., 99; Whiskers, 94.

Third race, Futurity course, selling—Macorito, 111 pounds; Quiz, 111; Hesper, 108; Oscar Tolle, 108; Bard Burns, 108; Ned Dennis, 108; Troy, 108; Skin Me, 107; Filibuster, 103; Bedlow, 101.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, 2 year olds, handicap—Gaviota, 114 pounds; Arabo, 112; Gold Bell, 112; Elliott, 108; Arabian Bell, 107; W. B. Jennings, 104.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, handicap—Nones, 117 pounds; The Prettier, 111; Lode Star, 100; Siddons, 100; Lord Badge, 100.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Diderot, 113 pounds; Huachuca, 111; Greyfield, 109; Meehanus, 108; Armisteer, 108; Ali Grey, 107; Idogo, 106; The Buffoon, 104; Jim Gore II., 104; Sunello, 104.

Arkansas Jockey Club's Stakes.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Arkansas Jockey club tonight announced three stakes to be run at the next meeting, commencing March 23: The Capitol Hotel stakes, $500 added, for 2 year olds, four furlongs; the Arkansas Derby, for 3 year olds, one mile; the Anheuser-Busch stake, selling, $500 added, one mile. Tom Stevens' string of yearlings, which will be trained at Little Rock, arrived today. It is expected that 300 horses will winter at the track.

Prince Poniatowski in Town.

Prince Poniatowski, the former California turfman, was a visitor in Chicago yesterday. The prince is no longer connected with any racetrack enterprises, and said he had not seen a horse race for almost a year. He is on his way east and may take a trip across the water.

DETROIT BOUT IS UNCERTAIN.

Pugilistic Followers Doubt Ability of Promoters to Conduct Corbett-McGovern Fight.

New York, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The decision of the promoters of the McGovern-Corbett bout to try to bring it off in Detroit has aroused much interest among sporting men in the east, but there is much apprehension as to the ability of the managers to succeed in their undertaking.

The Considine brothers—John, George, and William—are confident there will be no trouble, as Mayor Maybury has announced his willingness to have the boat go on. A man familiar with Michigan politics made this statement:

"Why, Michigan is a solid republican stronghold. Those mossbacks in the upper part of the state roll up 200,000 for the republican gubernatorial candidate. The nomination means an election. When the 'Reuben' element get wind of the proposed bout they will descend on Gov. Bliss and compel him to call out the militia and stop the pugilistic proceedings."

Grant Breaks a Diving Record.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the State Y. M. C. A., held at Tacoma, the world's record for the long dive was broken by Dave Grant of Seattle. He established the world's record of 15 feet 3 inches, breaking the former record of 14 feet 8 inches by 7 inches.

Elwood Defeats Horlicks.

Racine, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Horlick polo team was defeated tonight by the Elwood, Ind., team by a score of 5 to 2. The locals were weak at goal, which was the direct cause of defeat.

Scores in Six Day Cycle Race.

New York, Dec. 12.—Only eight teams remained on the track in the six day bicycle race at midnight. Butler and Tarville having retired as a result of a fractured shoulder sustained by the former in a fall in the afternoon. The team had covered 1,970 miles before being compelled to drop out. The contest is the slowest team race ever held in Madison Square garden. At midnight the score stood: Newkirk and Jacobson, 2,060 miles 5 laps; Leander and Floyd Krebs, 2,060 miles 5 laps; McFarland and Maya, 2,060 miles 4 laps; Stinson and Moran, 2,060 miles 4 laps; J. Bedell and M. Bedell, 2,060 miles 4 laps; Galvin and Root, 2,060 miles 4 laps; Keegan and Peterson, 2,060 miles 3 laps; Barclay and Franz Krebs, 2,060 miles 1 lap.

FIRST CHOICES IN FRONT.

BETTING FAVORITES WIN IN SPITE OF HEAVY TRACK.

Conditions at New Orleans Worse than at Any Time Since Opening of Meeting—Nevertheless Players Generally Land on Right Horses—Selling War Is Continued, Durnell & Hers Taking a Hand in Bidding Up If You Dare.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Crescent City Jockey club's track was worse today than it has been at any time since the meeting opened and the course was a quagmire from fence to fence. Nevertheless the players generally landed on the right ones and four of the six favorites finished in front of their fields.

The exceptions were Hanover Queen in the mile event and Mrs. Frank Foster in the six furlongs for 2 year old fillies. The former was backed from 30 to 1 to 15 to 1, and the latter was played well by those who remembered her good races on the northern circuit last summer, and backed from 50 to 1 to 20 to 1.

Little Scout was the choice in the Hanover Queen race. The Memphis colt absorbed all of the big play at odds around even money, but he was outrun from the start by Walden's filly, which led him by a length going down the backstretch, increased her margin to two lengths on the home turn, and won by almost that distance in easy fashion with an obscure jockey named Fisher in the saddle. Huntressa might have cut quite a figure but she was knocked out of the running at the half by being cut off by Little Scout just when she was running strongly and about to make her bid.

John W. Gates, the steel magnate, dropped off his private car here today and took the first car for the racetrack, but he cut no figure in the betting ring and spent most of the afternoon in the stewards' stand. He said that next summer he will spend most of his time in England, as he likes the English racing game. He said that his friend John A. Drake would race his horses at the Chicago tracks until after the Washington Park meeting, when he would ship the stable east and finish the season at the metropolitan courses.

The selling race war continued today. "Boots" Durnell of the firm of Durnell & Hers took a hand in it, and bid up If You Dare $1,000 over his entered price after the horse had won the second race. Albert Simons got busy after the first race, and boosted Durnell & Hers's Tom Maybin $600.

There were only three starters in the handicap at six furlongs, on account of the bad condition of the track. Old Hutch, McChesney, and Federal were withdrawn, and Scorpio was a warm favorite over W. J. Deboe and Travers. Scorpio passed the other two after going a quarter, and the race was a procession from there to the end, with Travers in the place.

New Orleans Summaries Dec. 12.

Weather clear; track heavy.

First race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, 2 year olds, colts and geldings, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-5	T. Maybin, 106½ [Buch'an]	4	3°	1°	1°	1°
7-2	Florestan, 106 [Helgesen]	2	4°	4°	4°	2½
60-1	J. Carney, 96 [C. Williams]	1	1°	2°	2°	3°

Time, 1:14 3-5. Lord Touchwood, 110 pounds [Polick]; Marco, 100½ [Bolsen]; Anseiger, 97 [L. Spencer]; Ravenspur, 96 [McCafferty]; Spec, 101 [Davis]; Sidney Lucas, 98 [Fuller]; Bond, 93 [W. Hicks]; and The Wizard, 101 [Fauntleroy], finished as named. Winner, Durnell & Hers's ch. c., by Lord Esterling—Welcome. Start good. Won easily.

Second race, ⅞ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-5	If You Dare, 113 [Gannon]	2	1°	1°	1°	1°
12-1	Joe Lesser, 107 [Fauntler'oy]	1	2°	2°	2°	2°
9-1	Doeskin, 107 [Fuller]	3	2°	2°	2°	3°

Time, 1:34 4-5. Pierce J., 106 pounds [Cogswell]; Henry of Trastamare, 107 [Breidenbott, 102 [W. Hicks]; Bedlam, 108 [Crosthwaite]; and Lemoyne, 97 [Treanor], finished as named. Winner Pizer & Co.'s ch. g., by Only Dare—Mollie Jones. Start poor. Won easily.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
15- 1	Han. Queen, 100 [J. Fisher]	4	1°	1°	1½	1°
9-10	Lit. Scout, 112 [J. Conley]	2	2°	2°	2°	2°
1- 5	Scot. Plaid, 109 [Buch'anan]	3	3°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 1:51 3-5. Maj. Mansir, 105 pounds [Gannon], and Huntress, 100 [O'Neil], finished as named. Winner R. W. Walden & Son's ch. f., by Hanover—Lizzie Baker. Start good. Won easily.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, purse $600, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
12-20	Scorpio, 118 [Gannon]	3	1½	1½	1½	1°
3- 1	Travers, 97 [Helgesen]	1	2°	2°	2°	2°
4- 1	W. J. Deboe, 97 [Reed]	2	3°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 1:19 2-5. Winner E. Trotter & Co.'s b. g., by Chorister—Zodiac. Won easily.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-5	Jes. Jarboe, 102 [W. Hicks]	3	1°	1°	1°	1°
10-5	Prince Blazes, 102 [Treanor]	2	2°	2°	2°	2°
60-1	Guntama, 109 [J. Conley]	1	3°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 2:08 2-5. Inspector Shea, 98 pounds [Fuller]; Marcos, 101 [Gannon]; Cogswell, 103½ [Rice]; Tour, 101 [J. Walsh]; and Eitholin, 104 [Fauntleroy], finished as named. Winner Mrs. M. Cassatt's b. m., by Eathen—Ida Glenn. Start good. Won easily.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 2 year olds, fillies:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
30- 1	Mrs. Frank Foster, 107 [Fitz'ld]	2	1½	1½	1°	1°
5-2	Aurie B., 102 [W. Hicks]	3	2°	2°	2°	2°
8-5	Shoo Fly, 102 [Gannon]	1	3°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 1:22. Little Alede, 102 pounds [H. Michaels]; Wilton, 102 [C. Smith]; Enhance, 104 [Goodyear]; Pickles, 102 [Helgesen]; and Helen Hay, 102 [Scully], finished as named. Winner F. Foster's ch. f., by Ben Strome—Princess Revenue. Won ridden out.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, 5½ furlongs, selling—James J. Corbett, 117 pounds; Frank Kenney, 117; Eutectic, 114; Montanic, 114; Russelton, 114; Playlike, 112; Sister Sarah, 109; Benmora, 109; Fouriea' C., 109; Alparac, 109; Ace of Spades, 104; Sandflea, 104.

Second race, 1 mile, 2 and 3 year olds—Ray, 112 pounds; Inspector Shea, 108; Prince of Endurance, 106; Sheriff Bell, 106; Wilfull, 98; Bessie B., 96; Robert G. Lansing, 88.

Third race, ⅝ mile, all ages—The Lady, 115 pounds; Antonius, 113; Andes, 107; Echo Dale, 107; John Peters, 102; Sailor Cadmus, 99; Lady Alberta, 90; Doeskin, 90; Glennevis, 90.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, 2 year olds, handicap, the Preliminary Derby. $1,500 added—Prince of Endurance, 120 pounds; Henry McDaniel, 118; Floricarline, 116; *Sheriff Bell, 116; Kittaning, 116; *Sweet Alice, 115; †Lord Melbourne, 110; Pride of Galore, 107; Farmer Jim, 107; Handspinner, 106; Canyon, 106; Lord Touchwood, 105; †Oronte, 103; Welcome Light, 100; Brokston, 100; Pageant, 97.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, 4 year olds and upward, handicap—C. B. Campbell, 108 pounds; Death, 106; Jessie Jarboe, 102; Scotch Plaid, 100.

Sixth race, 1½ miles, selling—Barrack, 113 pounds; Latson, 104; Georgia Gardner, 98; Compass, 98; Irving Mayor, 98; Potheen, 90.

TRANSPORT CLUB'S LAST CARD.

Boxing Show at Brand's Hall Proves a "Fizzle" and Breaks Up in a Semi-Riot.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

The Transport Athletic club, under the management of Howard Carr, played its last card at Brand's hall last night. The program of fights arranged was good, but there was not enough money taken in to pay the fighters.

Two cheap preliminaries were staged, and just as the crowd hunched up their chairs in anticipation of witnessing the choice morsels it was announced the management was shy of money and would, therefore, be compelled to declare off the "Kid" Farmer-Joe Sherlock and the Otto Sieloff-"Kid" Ashe bouts.

Then came a scene of wild excitement. The spectators howled, jeered, yelled "fake" and "robbers," and to add to the noise and clamor some persons on the outside threw stones and large lumps of coal through the windows. Spectators nearest the windows upset chairs and fell over each other in their anxiety to get out of danger.

After quiet was restored a request was made to pass around the hat for the Farmer-Sherlock go, which netted $37.50. The management said it would add enough to make it $100, but the fighters demanded $125, which was not forthcoming, so the bout was declared off.

Mike Schreck and Joe McAllen were then introduced, and after some scrambling, rough house scrapping Mike was awarded the decision. This ended the farcical entertainment, but the subscribers to the Farmer-Sherlock fund demanded the return of their money, and as the crowd wended its way out of the building the management was being besieged by those who had been twice held up.

Joe Curtin and "Buck" Kane, the hard hitting south sider, have been selected to contest the semi-windup at Aurora hall next Tuesday night. Otto Sieloff and Henry Fagin will clash in the final.

Billy Gardner, George's brother, was matched by Jack Curley yesterday to fight Jack O'Keefe before the Chicago Athletic club next Saturday night. Gardner is one of the best men in his class and should O'Keefe secure a decision over him it will mean much for his future ring career.

Last Night's Billiard Scores.

At Mussey's—Force defeated Greve at three cushions, 50 to 32, and Short (38) won from Faulkner (50), 38 to 48. Hubbell and Howe will play tonight.

At Henninger's—Keller defeated Johns at three cushions, 40 to 37. Meyer and Embleton will play tonight.

At Clarke's—Harris (400) beat Conklin (600) at balk line, 400 to 306.

First Regiment Wins at Indoor Ball.

The first scheduled game of the Military league was played last night at the First Regiment armory between Battery D and the First regiment team and resulted in victory for the First regiment boys by a score of 12 to 3. The First regiment battery was Goeckel and B. Polyzlass.

PUBLIC HONORS FOR STAGG'S MEN.

Presentation of Varsity "C's" Takes Place in Presence of 1,000 Rooters.

AWARDED ON NEW BASIS.

Entries for First Tryout of Track Candidates in the Gymnasium Today.

In the presence of a thousand cheering students thirty-one University of Chicago football, baseball, and track men yesterday were awarded the "C," the official emblem of their athletic prowess. The occasion of the presentation was a massmeeting in Kent theater, and was the second public award of athletic honors in the history of the Midway varsity.

Prof. John M. Coulter, a member of the board of athletics, explained this public action by saying that last year a precedent had been established by giving the "C's" at the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new Bartlett gymnasium. He said the board felt that a public presentation tended to enhance the value of the "C," and that, as it stood for good work in one important department of university work, it ought to be appreciated by the public as well as by the men.

Director Stagg, who spoke next, explained the basis on which the "C's" are now awarded. He said that heretofore it had been understood the emblem was given to those athletes who played in a championship football or baseball game or who won a first in a dual meet. According to the plan now the director of athletics presents to the board of athletics his recommendation of the men worthy to wear the "C." The board has power to reject any of the names or to add any other names.

Election Based on Merit.

"I do not think," said Mr. Stagg, "that playing in a certain game or even winning a first is sufficient basis for granting a "C." Often under these conditions mistakes are made in giving the emblem to men who do not deserve it, or in withholding it from those who should have it. The basis of selection ought to rest on merit, amount of work done, and usefulness to the team and the university."

With nine rahs for "Santa Claus," the presentation of the sweaters—or in some cases the boxes with an order for a sweater in them—began. The following men received the "C":

Football—For four years' work, Sheldon; three years, Perkins; two years, Ellsworth, Ahlswede, Jennison, Lee, Maxwell, Speik; one year, Terry, Catlin, Wightman, Ivison, Koehler, Schnur, Tripp, Meade, Farr, Robertshaw, Bidwell.

Baseball—Three years, Floyd Harper, Roy Merrifield; two years, C. R. Howe, H. J. Sloan; one year, Ellsworth, McClymont, Farrell, Smith, Rooney.

Track work—Four years, Fred Moloney; two years, Henry, Perkins; one year, Quantrell, Matthews, Cahill, Friend, Blair, Speik.

Entries for Track Meet.

The annual fall track tryout will take place this morning at 10 o'clock. The list of entries contains names of a good many new men, and Coach Stagg expects to get a line on the ability of the candidates who are trying for the track team. On the showing of many of the men today, together with their general athletic work, will depend their getting into the training quarters in Hitchcock hall for the winter. Entries:

Thirty-five yard dash—H. M. Friend, B. C. Andrews, D. A. McClymont, Farrell, Smith, R. S. Putnam, Merrifield.

Forty yard low hurdles—C. Buckwalter, S. Kilgore, D. A. Kerwin, Tondorf, H. M. Friend, Merrifield, H. S. Putnam.

Forty yard high hurdles—Oliver, Tondorf, H. M. Friend, J. F. Carroll, W. W. Magee.

Two hundred and twenty yard dash—H. M. Friend, Merrifield, B. C. Andrews, V. C. Beebe, H. S. Putnam.

Four hundred and forty yard run—C. Buckwalter, D. Ivison, R. Reagan, W. G. Mathews, V. C. Beebe, B. C. Andrews, J. C. Moore, D. A. Horovitz, W. A. Sumner, A. A. English, C. H. Hitchcock.

Eighty yard dash—Oliver, Farrell, B. Bliss, G. Ivison, W. G. Matthews, F. Hall, R. L. Henry Jr., S. B. Parkinson.

One mile run—H. M. Neber, F. Hall, French.

Two mile run—F. Hall, E. E. Brown, E. M. Kerwin, N. A. Fuessle, Noon.

Running high jump—S. Kilgore, A. M. Sullivan, J. F. Carroll.

Putting sixteen pound shot—Oliver, E. M. Kerwin.

Pole vault—C. Buckwalter, Oliver.

McWeeney Captain at South Bend.

South Bend, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—James McWeeney has been elected captain and manager of the Athletics' football team of 1903. McWeeney began today to arrange a schedule for next year and will date Princeton, Pontiac and Aurora, Ill.; Marinette, Wis.; Detroit, Mich.; and Akron and Cincinnati, O. Pontiac wants to play in South Bend on Thanksgiving day. A meeting of the representatives of these teams will meet in Chicago in February to form a football league.

Armour May Play Terre Haute.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Armour Institute basketball team may play a game with the Terre Haute Y. M. C. A. team.

GAMES IN BOWLING LEAGUES.

National Champion Strong Averages 248 2-3 for the Colts in the Chicago Tournament.

Fred Strong, the national champion, last night averaged 248⅔ for the Colts against the South Sides in the Chicago league tournament. The figures beat those of Becker of Englewood, which for a long time were the world's record, and are second only to the average of 253⅓ made recently by Peter Peth, the Lake View player. In his third game Strong struck all the way with the exception of the eighth frame, in which an apparently perfect ball left him a one pin spare. The Colts had a chance to lower the high score record, having 1,010 in the ninth frame. Wood and Chalmers drew splits, and the total fell 16 shy of the present mark. By winning three games the Colts win the prize offered for the team finishing ahead in the first half. In the other series the Washingtons shut out the Pin Knights. In the Illinois league the Pirates averaged 901½. Scores:

CHICAGO LEAGUE.

Colts.	1.	2.	3.	So. Side.	1.	2.	3.
Wood	181	210	267	Little	139	195	183
Porch	191	258	168	Buss	171	171	169
Gruver	168	175	180	F. Melody	202	178	179
Chalmers	194	199	147	S. Melody	219	203	204
Strong	221	248	277				
Totals	935	1087	1012	Totals	731	747	732

Washing'n.	1.	2.	3.	P. Knights.	1.	2.	3.
Ruther	179	178	192	Kellogg	181	164	208
Sievers	226	169	183	Caywood	140	172	186
Woodbury	214	169	181	Rothermel	149	176	172
Pudewa	196	167	199	Riley	204	167	203
Kupfer	154	236	214	Hemingw'y	194	175	178
Totals	969	910	969	Totals	868	854	947

ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

Pirate.	1.	2.	3.	Oriental.	1.	2.	3.
Geroux

ELA REPORTS ON MERIT SYSTEM.

National Civil Service Reform League Opens Session in Philadelphia.

TOLD OF CHICAGO WORK.

Progress During the Year Reviewed and Still More Vigorous Efforts Urged.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The report of John W. Ela on the work of the Chicago civil service commission was one of the chief features of the opening session of the National Civil Service Reform league in this city today.

Satisfactory progress during the year was related, Mr. Ela's report saying in part:

"The Chicago civil service commission has held this year fifty-five original entrance examinations and eighteen promotion examinations. The commission held forty trials of officers and employés, upon written charges, hearing testimony on both sides and resulting, up to Dec. 1, in the discharge of nineteen from the service, the discipline of fourteen, and the acquittal of seven.

"The commission is taking advantage of every opportunity to increase the number of promotion examinations, realizing the benefit to the service of establishing in the mind of every employé the assurance that efficient work in the lower positions will advance him to higher rank and pay.

Promotions Only on Merit.

"We issued recently instructions reminding the markers that 90 means 'good,' and that the margin between 90 and 100 provides a place for marking extra meritorious work or conduct.

"When the Supreme court decided that the board of education was covered by the civil service act that board found itself in the condition of having a large corps of employés who had been appointed without examination. In order to permit the employés to take the examination for their places the commission held general examinations for a large number of engineers, janitors, etc., without distinction as to grade. As a result there had been no promotion examinations in those positions. The board made the promotions in its discretion, which was, unfortunately, not quite along the lines of the merit system.

"In the last few months the commission has made and enforced orders providing that no promotions shall be made in that service except under the promotion examinations of the commission.

"The courts still seem to be favorable to the decisions of the commission, for which much credit is due the corporation counsel and his assistants.

"The movement for a state civil service law has crystallized into a nonpartisan organization, with membership throughout the state, which probably will procure the passage of such a law by the legislature this winter."

During the business sessions today reports were read from many states and from widely scattered civil service reform associations showing a well developed movement among women to aid the cause. This is particularly the case in the eastern states, where numerous women auxiliary societies have been organized, and are reported to be doing good work. The election resulted as follows:

President—Daniel C. Gilman, Baltimore.

Vice presidents—Charles Francis Adams, Boston; Joseph H. Choate, New York; Grover Cleveland, Princeton; Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge; Arthur T. Hadley, New Haven; Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia; Seth Low, New York; Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago; Henry C. Potter, D. D., New York; P. J. Ryan, D. D., Philadelphia; Harry A. Garfield, Cleveland.

Secretary—Elliot H. Goodwin.

Reviews Work of the Year.

The committee on resolutions presented the following, which was adopted:

"The National Civil Service Reform league congratulates the country on the high character and ability of the national civil service commission.

"On the regulation of labor service of the federal departments in Washington by the adoption of registration system.

"On the closing of the many back door entrances to the classified service by wise amendments to the civil service rules.

"On the successful extension of classification to the rural free delivery service, now including 11,300 officials.

"On the adoption and successful operation of the merit system in the federal service of Porto Rico and in all the service excepting schools in the Philippines.

"On the promotions in the diplomatic and consular service which it is hoped will lead to the general adoption of the merit system in that branch of the service.

"It urges the extension of the application of the merit system to the consular service and Indian agencies by legislation if possible; otherwise by executive action.

New York System Defective.

"It regrets the defects in the administration of the civil service system in New York City. It calls public attention to the success of the federal, Massachusetts, and Chicago boards in the classes of the service in which the New York board seems to be deficient as illustrating that the shortcomings in New York are due to faulty administration and not to any inherent weakness of the system.

"It urges veterans of the civil and Spanish wars and their friends to oppose the bills called 'veterans' preference' bills. Such bills will work, as they have worked in some states, great harm to the merit system. That system is the only efficient barrier to the spoils and boss system, both public enemies of the country which the veterans risked their lives to save."

CROWD THREATENS DRIVERS WHO RUN OVER YOUNG WOMAN

Attempts to Drag Ice Company Employes from Wagon, but Is Driven Off by Police—Victim Seriously Injured.

After running over Miss Augusta Duer with a heavy ice wagon and seriously injuring the young woman two employés of the Knickerbocker Ice company were pursued by a crowd and a policeman yesterday and captured. The crowd threatened the men and attempted to drag them from the wagon, and Policeman Thomas McCarthy of Central station was forced to draw his club to protect them from violence.

The prisoners are Theodore Peterson and John Johnson. They are charged with assault and fast driving and will be given a hearing this morning. Miss Duer is at Augustana hospital suffering from a crushed leg and internal injuries. The accident occurred at Wabash avenue and Washington street.

STOPS WEDDING: GETS INSURED

Indiana Bride Halts Ceremony So Her Husband Can Collect Fee for Writing Policy on Her Life.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—When Miss Bessie Chartrand of St. Louis arrived here according to agreement to marry Mark Smith, a solicitor for a life insurance company, and who recently moved to Terre Haute from Owensboro, Ill., she and Smith joked about an agreement that each was to take out a life insurance policy.

Miss Chartrand was told that solicitors were not paid a commission on policies written on the lives of their wives. She called a halt on the plan to be married at once and insisted that the policy be written.

They went to the office of the physician who represented the company, and while Miss Chartrand was being examined a justice of the peace was sent for. He arrived just as the physician and Agent Smith had signed the insurance papers. He performed the ceremony. Smith pocketed his commission and paid his fee.

AUTO FIGURES ARE LEGAL

CITY SECURE IN ITS RIGHT TO REGULATE STREETS.

Corporation Counsel Walker Declares That No Class Legislation Has Been Adopted, Although There May Be Some Doubt if Public Safety Demands Labels Eight Inches High—Threat of a Legal Test Thought to Be a Bluff.

Are eight inch figures on the tailboard of an automobile a reasonable requirement? On this point the demands made by the city council will stand or fall.

While members of the Chicago Automobile club are threatening to go to the courts to test the ordinance passed by the council last Monday night, Corporation Counsel Walker maintains that the council is secure in its right to regulate the use of the streets and that in singling out the automobiles as menaces to public safety it has not adopted class legislation.

"This talk of the automobilists that carriages and other private vehicles also should be made to display numbers will not stand," said Mr. Walker last evening. "The charter gives the council the right to regulate the use of the streets and it is for the council to judge what vehicles should be restricted. Of course, if the council should require each automobile to drag a circus tent behind it, the ordinance could be upset in the courts. It seems to me that the point at issue is whether public safety demands eight inch figures, or whether smaller ones would serve the purpose. If the council's demand is reasonable the city is within its right."

Think It Is a "Bluff."

In the city hall yesterday the impression prevailed that the automobile club was only "bluffing" by its threat to carry the fight to the courts. What is desired by the automobilists, it was believed, is to secure a compromise on the size of the figures and the talk of a legal fight is thought to be for the purpose of bringing Mayor Harrison and the aldermen to terms.

The automobile club already has instructed its legislative committee to attack the ordinance, but the committee also was directed to confer with the city authorities before making any test in the courts.

Speaking for the automobilists, F. R. Babcock said:

"An ordinance similar to the law in New York would meet all requirements for the protection of the public without unduly disfiguring and marking the automobiles. Personally I think that a committee of the automobile club should meet the city authorities and agree upon some reasonable law."

H. M. Brinkerhoff, a member of the automobile club committee, was ready to put a number on his machine, he said, but he was not ready to label it with eight inch figures.

"I think the committee of the club and the city authorities can get together on a regulation that would be satisfactory to both," he said.

Offender May Be Known.

The identity of the driver of the automobile which figured in the triple collision at Michigan avenue and Thirtieth street is said to be known to the police and city authorities, who are waiting to perfect a few more items in the evidence against the man before taking action. To the Chauffeurs' brotherhood is said to be due the credit of tracing down the driver of the auto who, after the collision, drove on at breakneck speed.

MIND READING AT ASHLAND.

Club Members Entertained by "Book Test" and Other Difficult Feats of an Expert.

A mind reader stuck a pin through William Hoskins at the Ashland club last evening and thereby proved his ability to read the mind through physical contact with the thinker. Hoskins was not present at the club and was represented only by his name in the city directory, and, as the impaling consisted in thrusting the pin through the letter "k" of the name on page 971 of the book, the spectators violated no feeling of humanity when they applauded the performance.

The book test, which is said to have been fatal to W. A. Bishop, was only one of a number of intricate and difficult feats which the mind reader performed before an audience which filled the hall of the club building. These tests, as he explained, were the result of his sensitiveness in reading the thought of his medium through the muscular vibrations of the medium's hand responsive to the concentration of the mind.

While the professor was out of the room the committee in charge of the performance placed a pin in the revere of the coat of one of the men present. Then a city directory was hidden under a chair in the balcony, the test being for the professor while holding the hand of his medium to get the pin, find the book, open it, and thrust the pin through the letter "k" of Hoskin's name, which had been selected at random. The professor was blindfolded and had no information as to the location of the pin or book, the number of the page, or the word and letter he was to find.

When brought into the room the professor called for a volunteer medium. A woman responded. Instructing her to concentrate her mind on the task that had been laid out for him, he seized her hand. Then he rushed straight to the man and secured the pin. He lost no time in finding the book and carried it back to the table in front of the room. Here he began turning over the pages, and with little difficulty halted at the right page. An instant later he thrust the pin through the letter which had been selected.

GLOOMY VIEW BY J. J. HILL.

Says Prosperity Has Reached Its Climax and That a Decline Is Bound to Come.

James J. Hill, railroad manager and financier, who arrived here yesterday from the east, accompanied by President Fred A. Underwood of the Erie railroad, takes a gloomy view of the present economic condition of the United States.

"There has been wonderful prosperity in this country for several years," he said, "but the period has reached its climax, and those who can read the signs of the times begin to realize that a decline, or natural relaxation, is bound to come sooner or later. The manufacturing business is beginning to feel the change already, and a great deal less building is done now than a year ago.

"The conditions still are favorable, but the money market gives evidence of an increasing stringency. It is to be feared, also, that the trouble in Venezuela will precipitate matters by causing a scarcity of money, which will cause hardship to debtors of all classes."

Mr. Hill made the trip to Chicago in a special train over the Erie road, and at once drove to the Chicago club, where he spent the evening. He probably will leave Chicago today.

"I returned over the Erie," he said, in answer to a question, "because I wished to learn more about property in which I am interested."

Mr. Hill declined to discuss the outcome of the Northern Securities litigation, but he is said to have expressed the belief to a friend that the decision of the United States Supreme court would be favorable to the company.

JOE MULHATTAN SENT TO JAIL.

Prince of Liars Lacks Money Enough to Pay a Fine Assessed at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Joe Mulhattan, prince of liars, whose tales have interested the country from one end to the other, was a prisoner in the police court today, charged with drunkenness, and lacked $9.45 of having enough money to pay the fine of $9.50 assessed by Mayor Rader. Mulhattan returned to Louisville a few days ago. Last night he crossed to Jeffersonville, and later was found lying in the rain in front of the Falls City hotel. The mayor ordered Mulhattan sent to jail.

HOLIDAY RATES.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

To the west and northwest, Dec. 24, 25, and 31, 1902, and Jan. 1, 1903. Fast trains to all points. First class equipment. Full particulars ticket office, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

LORIMER AIMS TO CAPTURE SENATE

Turns "Persuasive" Power on Members Who Signed Opposition Agreement.

TWENTY NAMES ON LIST.

Legislative Record Shows Miller as a Dodger on All Important Measures.

William Lorimer is hard at work now endeavoring to capture the senate. He makes the assertion that the house will organize with his friend Miller as speaker, and he is gunning for the other branch of the legislature. This information comes direct from Mr. Lorimer's closest friends.

Twenty out of thirty-five republican members of the senate have signed an agreement to stand together in the organization of that body. They met in Chicago ten days ago at the Athletic club and cemented their bargain.

Every man who signed the agreement was at the time well aware of its importance, and of the further fact that he might have to withstand threats of all sorts of grief later on in the game.

Twenty Sign Agreement.

With all these things in view twenty senators signed the paper, and their names are:

A. C. Clark,	Sherman Hamilton,
Carl Lundberg,	Carl Mueller,
Joseph E. Haas,	C. H. Hughes,
Henry Andrus,	John Humphrey,
C. F. Gardner,	Otto J. Koch,
L. A. Townsend,	G. F. Berry,
J. C. McKenzie,	Niels Juul,
S. C. Pemberton,	George Stubblefield,
Harry Hall,	U. J. Albertson,
H. H. Evans,	D. A. Campbell.

Two additional senators were ready to sign or agree to stand as substitutes. They are Frank Farnum and Martin B. Bailey.

Hopes to Capture Three Signers.

It comes direct from Lorimer's tepee that he expects his ally and side partner, "Doc" Jamieson, to get Clark off this list, while Mr. Lorimer is to secure Haas in person. If this be done, Lorimer still would be shy a man, but the congressman says when the senatorial caucus comes he will hold out three of the twenty, and grab off the senate under the able leadership of Senator Small of Kankakee.

Mr. Lorimer cannot secure any affirmative legislation without both house and senate, and he must have the governor as well, just as he had six years ago.

Yates Men Distrustful.

The Yates men, and there are a few left who have Yates' interests at heart, are distrustful of Lorimer and Hopkins, too. It is well known that Lorimer and Jamieson have tossed Yates in the air, but the "adviser," Lorimer, is confident of his ability to lead the governor into signing almost any kind of a proposition.

Jamieson and Lorimer are anxious to tie up with Hamer H. Greene and Congressman Sterling in McLean county and do up Railroad Commissioner Neville, and get the vote of Representative Owen for Miller.

The Yates people are much perturbed over the persistent stories that Lorimer has thrown their chief, and strategy is necessary to keep Yates on the reservation.

It seems a number of legislators have signed the Miller petition on promises with a time limit. These pledges must be made good on or before Jan. 1, and many of them are out of the question.

About twenty-five or thirty of Judge Sherman's followers will make their usual Saturday call at the judge's headquarters today.

Miller as a Vote Dodger.

John Henry Miller, Lorimer's candidate for speaker, failed at the last session of the legislature to vote on the garnishment law when it came up on third reading in the house on April 25, 1901. The bill passed by a vote of 95 to 18 after several hours' debate, and Mr. Miller did not vote either for or against it. Immediately after this bill was disposed of he voted against an appropriation for an exhibit by the state at the Charleston exposition and voted for the appropriation for the support of the Illinois canal.

On April 26 Mr. Miller went on record in opposition to the Juul 5 per cent bill, a measure of vital moment to Chicago. At the afternoon session of that day he voted for three other bills, and then came the arbitration bill, which sought to add a section to the act creating the state board of arbitration. It perfected the arbitration law by granting authority to bring all parties and papers before the board. This measure was asked by the laboring men of the state. It passed by a vote of 87 to 0, and Mr. Miller dodged again. Nor did he vote on a bill which amended the drainage law.

Dodged Process Butter Bill.

April 17 what was called the "process butter bill" was put on third reading in the house. It was demanded by many reputable interests in the state, and the only opposition to it came from some of Mr. Lorimer's constituents and backers, who had a monopoly of the process butter business. Mr. Miller dodged again, but he got down with an affirmative vote for the next bill, which carried an appropriation.

May 3 the house took up for final consideration the bill for the taxation of inheritances and legacies. It passed by a vote of 90 to 2, and Mr. Miller's name does not appear among the 90 or the 2.

Preparing for "Good Things."

News comes from Springfield of great preparations being made there to reap the "good things" which are expected if Miller is elected speaker. Everywhere there is a rubbing of hands in impatience to get hold of state money, which is promised to be distributed with a free hand when the "right people" are placed in control.

Men whose influence has been secured to land votes for Miller already have appeared in the capital to pick out the "soft places" which they are to call their own when reciprocity is complete. Their spirits appear little dampened when they find several others after the same plums, and each is so confident he possesses the undivided confidence of the leaders he sympathizes with the others on their coming disappointment.

Representatives of districts where there are public buildings and who have signed the Miller pledge, are preparing to present their constituents big appropriations for additions, new structures, and more employés. Good positions in these institutions, which are occupied by Gov. Yates' friends, have been promised to others and assurances given that the governor will make the changes.

Springfield itself is expecting sums of money for a new supreme court building, for repairs on the capitol, and for other projects.

DELAY WRIGHT CONFIRMATION.

Senator Mason Causes Postponement as Result of Judge's Alleged Interference in Speakership Fight.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Senator Mason has held up the nomination of Judge Francis M. Wright, who was chosen by President Roosevelt as a member of the Court of Claims. Senator Cullom, who indorsed Judge Wright, has not joined in the protest against confirmation, and while there will be some delay on account of the action of Senator Mason, the nomination, it is said, will be confirmed after the Illinois legislature has selected a senator for the term beginning March 4.

The contest for the speakership in the Illinois legislature is entirely responsible for the holding up of Judge Wright's confirmation. He took part in the fight, it is said, and is responsible for Representatives Uppendahl and Rodman going over to the Miller forces in the speakership race on condition that Gov. Yates would appoint Judge Wright's son to the seat on the state circuit bench made vacant by Wright's appointment to the United States Court of Claims.

It is asserted that Senator Mason resents the interference of Judge Wright in the contest, and has retaliated by holding up the confirmation. Senator Cullom has not agreed to Judge Wright's confirmation being held up.

When the nomination was sent to the senate by President Roosevelt it was referred to the judiciary committee. Senator Hoar, chairman of that committee, sent the customary notices to the two senators directly concerned and asked if there was any objection to the nomination being confirmed. Senator Cullom replied that he had recommended the appointment of Judge Wright, who was qualified in every way to fill the position.

Senator Mason, however, requested that the nomination be held up for one week. That period has expired, but no steps have yet been taken towards securing the confirmation. Nothing will be done until after the holiday recess, which ends early in January, and soon afterwards the Illinois legislature will, in all probability, have elected a United States senator to succeed Mason.

When questioned about holding up the nomination of Judge Wright and asked what he proposed to do about it, Senator Mason said:

"The nomination may not be confirmed at all."

CHECKMATE THE HARLAN BOOM

Certain Republican Leaders Sizing Up the Situation in Preparation to Oppose the Attorney.

Certain republican leaders insist it is too early to boom mayoralty candidates, but they said yesterday the beginning of John M. Harlan's campaign would force them to action. Runners were sent through the Hyde Park district to "size up" the Harlan sentiment and make some estimate of its strength.

Reports were brought in that the promoters of the Seventh ward Harlan club had misrepresented the situation, and that few of the prominent republicans in the district were in sympathy with the scheme. The regular ward organization is divided. The anti-Harlan element in Hyde Park probably will put forward a candidate to defeat the movement, or at least divide the delegation, and Prof. Harry Pratt Judson is suggested as an available man.

Besides Mr. Harlan and Prof. Judson, a number of favorites are being pushed forward. North side politicians present Graeme Stewart and Fred W. Upham, and there is talk of William Boldenweck. The south side has Col. Frank O. Lowden, William Hale Thompson, and E. J. Magerstadt, and the west siders talk of B. A. Eckhart and William J. Moxley.

To head off the gossip that Mayor Harrison would not make another attempt for the democratic nomination, it was announced yesterday that the sixty-two county committeemen who stood by him and helped to win the fight for control already have made Mr. Harrison the candidate, and refuse to consider anybody else.

The Barrett-Hopkins-McGillen faction is looking for an acceptable candidate to pit against the mayor at the primaries. It was intimated that Franklin MacVeagh would be asked to become the standard bearer.

OPPOSE RECOUNT OF BALLOTS.

County Commissioners Say It Would Mean Spending $50,000 Without Accomplishing Anything.

There will be no recount of the election vote if the county commissioners can prevent it. The commissioners are strongly opposed to paying out the $50,000 which they say a recount would cost. They contend that none of the defeated candidates has any hope of winning, and the board probably will take some action at its next meeting to stop the contests. A committee may be appointed to go before Judge Carter and enter a protest against expending $50,000 "simply to satisfy somebody's curiosity," as one of the commissioners put it yesterday.

"I am satisfied," he continued, "that these defeated candidates do not expect to gain anything by a recount of the ballots. The county cannot afford to spend so much money in that manner at this time. Both Dunning and the county hospital are in need of funds."

D. D. Healy said that he decided to contest the election of Sheriff Barrett only because of the fact that the six democrats and four republicans who failed of election to the county board were determined to contest.

M'MILLAN IS NOT CANDIDATE.

Son of Late Michigan Senator Positively Denies That He Will Oppose Gen. Alger.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12.—W. C. McMillan, son of the late Senator James McMillan, today set at rest the rumors that he might run against Senator Alger for election to the United States senate in the session of the state legislature to open in January. Mr. McMillan made the positive announcement that he would not be a candidate.

COOK COUNTY DEMOCRACY MAY OUST CAREY COMMITTEE

Headquarters at 145 Randolph Street Probably Will Be Secured by Marchers and Converted Into Clubrooms.

Ousted from the secretaryship of the democratic county committee, Robert E. Burke, through the Cook County Democracy, probably will in time oust the committee from its headquarters at 145 Randolph street, which it has occupied for four years. The marching club wants a new home. Burke holds the lease on the Randolph street site; he is out of harmony with his present tenant, and the change can easily be made.

Should the County Democracy secure the building, it is the purpose of the organization to enlarge the quarters and conduct them on the lines of the Hamilton club. This long has been the desire of the leaders, and as the marching club has remained loyal to Burke it is expected he will use the power he holds to further the club's ambition.

At present the County Democracy occupies rooms at 122 La Salle street. It never has been able to secure a lease longer than for one year, as the owners always reserve the right to order out tenants if it shall be determined to erect a new building. This has prevented the club from carrying out its plans for enlargement.

During the four years the county committee has been at 145 Randolph street it has subleased the rooms from Burke, who, with Fred Eldred, secured the original lease in their names from the agents. Repeated efforts have been made by the committee to obtain this document, but without result. The threat lately has been made that the committee would not sublease the quarters again.

That gave Burke his opportunity, and when the newly elected officers of the County Democracy met yesterday to prepare for their installation the question of securing new quarters was broached. While the officers could make no decision, it is understood the marching club will vote to make the change.

GIRL FOUND DEAD IN BUGGY.

First Theory of Murder in Michigan Case Is Abandoned After Post-mortem Examination.

Kingston, Mich., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Suspicions of foul play occasioned by the discovery of the dead body of Ella Beardsley tied in a buggy, four miles south of this village today, have proved groundless. A postmortem examination revealed no indications of violence and showed peritonitis and kidney disease as the probable cause of death. The theory now is that the young woman strapped herself in the buggy when her illness became acute enough for her to realize that she was likely to lose consciousness before reaching her home in this village. To remove every possibility of suspicion of suicide, the contents of the girl's stomach will be subjected to chemical analysis.

DENVER MAYOR FIGHTS PRISON.

Executive and Aldermen Apply to the Supreme Court for Reversal of Their Sentences.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 12.—Attorneys for Mayor Wright and the eleven aldermen who were sentenced to four months' imprisonment by Judge Mullens for disregarding his injunction forbidding the enactment of a tramway franchise ordinance in the form in which it was drawn made application to the Supreme court today for a writ of supersedeas. The application contained eight assignments of errors. The court heard arguments in the case this afternoon.

WON BY LAKE VIEW DEBATERS.

Contest with West Division High School Takes Place in Central Y. M. C. A. Hall.

The Lake View High school debaters won a decision over the West Division High school in the interhigh school debate last evening at the Central Young Men's Christian association auditorium. The question was: "Resolved, That Labor Organizations Are Beneficial to the Workingman." William V. Brothers and Harry Shavers represented the Lake View High school in the affirmative and H. J. Hoodwin and William Herskovitz of West Division High school had the negative.

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Itching, blind, bleeding, and protruding piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

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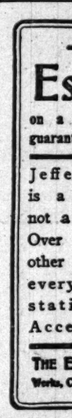

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FOR BOYS The ACADEMY of the University of Chicago,

situated at Morgan Park and, therefore, commonly known as the Morgan Park Academy, prepares thoroughly for all colleges and technical schools. Winter term begins January 6, and new classes will begin in various subjects at that time. Physical training in new gymnasium under instructor is required of all. For catalogue, address WAYLAND J. CHASE, Dean.

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EXCURSIONS—TRAVEL.

Q.S.S. Co.
West India Cruises FROM NEW YORK

The elegant passenger steamer MADIANA, 3080 tons, will sail February 7th, on a special Cruise Through the Caribbees, for Martinique, the scenes of the recent volcanic disturbances, also St. Kitts, Bermuda, San Juan and Ponce (Porto Rico), St. Lucia, Demarara (S. A.), Santiago and Havana. Entire cruise will occupy about 35 days.

For illustrated pamphlet giving full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York; A. AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada; or THOS. COOK & SON, 234 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MANDEL BROTHERS STORE NEWS

Regina music boxes.

We are exclusive agents for the renowned Regina music boxes—the best music boxes ever made for producing harmony. A complete assortment of styles is shown at from **$10 up to $350.** *Complete stock of tune sheets*

Picture specials.

Our picture salon affords a very fruitful field for gift buyers.

Asti heads, *in different style ovals, regular 1.50 pictures,* ***at 75c.***

Wilhelmines, *specially framed to suit picture—1.25 values,* ***75c.***

Gifts for the children.

The children have been amply provided for in our planning for this year's Christmas business. All sorts of gifts, both practical and entertaining, are here in a profusion that leaves nothing to be desired. Merry Christmas will be all the merrier to thousands of children because of the beautiful things that have come from Mandel's. .There's a royal welcome waiting for the children here today, and we want the parents to bring them in to see the beautiful things in our Christmas stocks. We know they'll enjoy the treat, especially the visit to our holiday bazaar on the third floor of the Wabash-av. building.

Gift suggestions for boys and girls.

Perhaps this list will help you to decide what to give the children and at the same time save you money on your purchase.

You'll find Chicago's very best assortment of gifts for girls and boys here at minimum prices. Don't delay buying too long—the Christmas rush will soon be on.

Handkerchiefs, 3 in attractive box for 15c, 20c, 25c and up.
Slippers at 50c, 75c, 85c, $1, 1.15, 1.25, 1.35.
Story and picture books, 5c to 1.75.
Hair brushes at 65c, 75c and up to 2.50.
Toilet sets in various designs, 1.50 up.
Gold stick pins, 25c to 1.50.
Dolls, 25c, 45c and up to $15.
Work boxes, 45c, 50c and up to 1.75.
Gold rings, from infants' sizes, 50c, 95c up.
Furs for girls, $2, up to scarfs at $15.
Gold pens and holders, 90c to 3.50.
Perfumes, per bottle, 25c, 39c, 45c up.
Rattles for infants, 25c to 75c and 1.50.
Knit bootees, 25c to 1.25.
Box stationery, 20c, 25c and up.
Ping pong sets, 45c, 75c and up.
Manicure sets, 1.50 up.
Coin purses, 25c up.
Mufflers, from 50c to $6.
Umbrellas at 55c, 75c, 85c.
Gold cuff buttons, 25c, 50c up.

Remarkable sale girls' jackets and long coats.

WHEN the manufacturer planned for this winter's business he couldn't foresee that the weather was going to be against him, so he hired more tailors, increased his factory space and turned out almost double his last year's product.

Of course, the warm November brought his plans to grief, and he was glad enough to sacrifice his overstock to us in order to free his tied-up capital.

Girls' kersey reefers, ¾ length, box back, high storm collar, bell sleeves with cuffs, all satin lined—come in blue, red, or castor—12.00 value at **7.50.**

Girls' short reefers of fine cheviot, double-breasted front, with or without capes, box back and satin lined—**$10.**

Girls' Gretchens in cheviot or kersey, box back, double-breasted front, high collar and cape, with stitched velvet bands—**$10.**

Girls' Gretchens of fine cheviots, military shape, inverted plait back, with belt—**13.50.**

Misses' jackets of extra quality frieze, in black or oxford, box or inverted plait black, with or without cape, fancy silk or satin lined—**$15.**

Great clearance sale of girls' dresses, one piece or sailor shape, best cheviot or fancy mixtures, worth 7.50 to $10, at **$5** and **7.50.**

Basement: Girls' ¾ Gretchens, in blue, brown or red mixtures, full box back, extra value—7.50 value at **$5.**

Basement: Girls' coats in mixtures, all sizes, full back or with cape, high collar—especial value at $5, now reduced to **3.95.**

Handsome fur sets for children.

NO reason why the children shouldn't have furs, especially when the very latest ideas and choicest skins can be obtained at such a small expenditure.

The same critical attention and care are given to the selection of these as to the larger furs, and the assortment embraces everything designed in the children's line.

Dainty imitation ermine collar and muff—**75c.**

Latest style in lamb's wool boa and muff—**1.25** and **$2.**

Lamb's wool and angora boa and muff, for **$2.**

Large cape collar and new shape muff of thibet and angora, finished with tiny heads—**$3.**

Collar and muff of natural river mink—set, **2.75.**

Round muff and collar, finished with tails, **3.50.**

Exquisite blue tipped thibet—long boa and muff—**$8.**

Gray krimmer collar and muff, finished with heads, purse and satin ribbon; also some style in pure white krimmer—per set, **$3.**

Soft white angora set—cape collar and flat muff—**$3.**

Gray krimmer set, consisting of large collar finished with tails and fancy muff—per set, **$5.**

Large flat muff and collarette of white lamb's wool with thibet trimmings, gilt clasp fasteners—**$9.**

Art nouveau jewelry

EVERY brooch, ring, scarfpin or pendant, whether set with precious stones or not, carries out in detail the conception of a true artist. These beautiful hand wrought ornaments are to be compared with the masterpieces of Raphael, Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci.

In our exhibit last year, the first to be displayed in this country, we were only able to show the more costly pieces. This year, owing to a much longer sojourn of our foreign buyer, we have a very large collection of these individual creations that are less expensive, just the proper thing for gifts—something that is sure not to be a duplicate.

Lavalliers, set with diamonds and rubies, $75 to $315.
Lavalliers, with the exquisite enamels and pearls, $30 to $60.
Brooches, $15 to $40. Watches, $90 to $450. Pendants, enamel and pearl, $20 to $50.
Brooches, set with precious stones, $50 to $500. Rings, set with various jewels, $45 to $650.
Scarfpins, with precious stones, $20 to $185. Lockets, with diamonds and pearls, $40 to $100.
Scarfpins, enamel and pearls, $5 to $15. Mirrors, in all sorts of styles, $5 to $115.

One long case is devoted to exclusive foreign novelties of the less expensive sort.

Holiday sale of men's furnishings.

LINES like these make our men's furnishing section popular with gift seekers, for it's a positive fact that we offer the very best ties, suspenders, mufflers, blanket robes, etc., at from 25 per cent to 50 per cent lower than the exclusive haberdashers.

Our men's furnishing section is easily reached on the main floor of our State-st. store, north entrance.

Men's neckwear, exquisite colorings and rich patterns, made up in all the new shapes and priced at a great saving, each scarf neatly boxed—for **$1** and **50c.**

Full dress protectors—beyond question the largest variety to be found anywhere, with better qualities and at a less cost than ever before, put up in pretty holiday box—each **$5** down to **$1.**

English square mufflers—a manufacturer's entire surplus line—choice, each, **$6** and down to **$1.**

Cambridge padded mufflers, made of pretty silks and satins, with quilted silk lining, real value 75c, special, one in box, **50c.**

Men's suspenders, in a large and varied line—all specially priced—$1.50 quality at **$1,** 75c grades at **50c.**

Suspenders with silver and gold plated buckles, made up in an artistic manner, at **7.50** down to **1.50.**

Imported blanket robes—a special purchase—positively worth $18—rare bargain at **$12.**

Great reduction sale of men's clothing

A SPECIAL event, instituted because the lateness of cold weather left us with a larger stock of suits and overcoats than we wish to have on hand in the middle of December.

Determined not to carry a single garment over into next season, we have gone through the various lines and reduced prices to a point that will surely take them out at once.

Business men's suits and overcoats, in single or double breasted style, all hand-made by one of the leading New York manufacturers—suits and overcoats made to sell at $20 and $25—your choice at **$15.**

We have selected 200 of our fine overcoats that are broken lines and small lots, but nearly all sizes still remain—coats that sold earlier in the season at 25% to 50% more—to close, **$35.**

Brokaw Brothers' suits and overcoats, all sizes, stouts, longs and regulars. This lot includes all the new styles shown for this fall—specially priced for Saturday—either suit or overcoat—choice, **$25.**

Men's fine trousers—$8 and $9 values—at $5.
Men's $5 worsted and cassimere trousers, $4.

Great basement sale men's clothing.

Still the crowds continue to come to our basement clothing section, drawn by the force of such clothing values as have never before been offered in Chicago. A fresh shipment of last week's great purchase. Come early and get your pick of the phenomenal bargains.

$5 for $10, $12 and $14 values. **7.50** for $15, $16, and $17 values. **$10** for $18, $20, and $22 values. **12.50** for $24, $25, and $28 values.

Men's fur caps.

OUR showing of fur caps for both men and boys is unsurpassed in this city.

Electric seal caps, Detroit and driving shapes, **2.75.**

Genuine sealskin caps in all shapes—a $5 cap—special price, **3.75.**

Near seal caps, Alaska and Detroit shapes, **$4.**

Genuine Alaska seal London dyed caps in all the popular shapes—**$10, $12, $15, $18, $25.**

French luster waterproof plush caps, finest made, **1.50** and **2.50.**

Men's cloth caps, new shapes, **$1** and **1.50.**

Our mid winter line of Bedford and Lednam hats, stiff and soft shapes, is complete at **$2** and **$3.**

We are headquarters for boys' and children's caps in cloth and sealskin, **50c** to **$10.**

Men's golf and kid gloves.

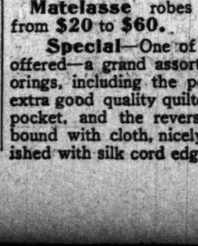
WE have the most complete stock of men's gloves in Chicago. The world's greatest manufacturers are represented in this showing.

Men's wool "golf" knit gloves—in popular plain colors and new Scotch mixtures—correct effects at **1.50, 1.25** and **$1.**

Men's fur and wool lined cape gloves and mittens—in glace and suede—**2.50** to **$10.**

Men's 1 clasp cape street gloves, thousands of pairs, newest English styles and colors, at **2.50, $2, 1.50** and **$1.**

Remarkable sale of watches.



Men's watches.

The special Mandel Freres watch, in a case guaranteed permanently—worth $50, at **$30.**

15 jewel Elgin watch, 12 size, open face, warranted 20 years—**12.50.**

17 jewel Elgin watch, 16 size, open face, waranted 20 years, at **$20.**

15 jewel Elgin watch, 16 size hunting case, 14 carat solid gold—**32.50.**

17 jewel Elgin watch, 12 size, open face, 14 carat solid gold—**$37.**

Ladies' watches.

Art Nouveau watch and chatelaine pin to match—**$10.**

7 jewel Waltham watch, 0 size, closed case—warranted 20 yrs.—**$11.**

15 jewel Elgin or Waltham watch with solitaire diamond, solid gold case, 14 carat—**$24.** Others with diamonds up to **$75.**

Full jewel Mathey watch, 10 ligne, open face, 14 carat solid gold—**$15.**

11 jewel Dueber watch, 400 size, open face, warranted 25 years—**11.50.**

A very small open face lever watch—a good timepiece—15 jewel, 14 carat solid gold—**$25.**

Women's neckwear boxed for gifts.

A special line of neckwear novelties put up in neat and durable boxes ready for presentation.

A remembrance every woman will accept with extreme gratitude—serviceable and decorative, yet not extravagant.

Silk stock collars, with tabs, embellished with fancy stitching, insertion and buttons—also bands of silk ribbon with fancy stitching between, all colors—**50c.**

Stock collars, with white stitching and large ring dots, black, white, pink and blue, **65c.**

A very pretty collar has a foundation of bolting cloth with rows of ribbon tracing it lengthwise and crossing in front, studded with small silver beads, black or white—**$1.**

Stock collar, with long tabs edged with white, two white ornaments and silver beads, black, white, pink and blue—**1.25.**

An extremely dainty stock in tab effect is entirely made of rows of ribbon and feather stitching, decorated with gold or silver beads—black, white, pink and blue—**1.50.**

Coque boas from 4.50 to 8.50. Feather boas, $12 and up.
Fancy ruffs from $2 up.

House coats for gifts.

Comfort makes men happy, and a comfortable house coat is sure to be a most acceptable Christmas gift.

Our selection leaves nothing to be wished—the best English, German and Scotch makers have sent us many exclusive novelties that are extremely pleasing.

All wool double faced cloth jackets ranging in price from **$5** to **13.50.**

Matelasse jackets, imported and domestic—**12.50** to **$35.**

Matelasse robes from **$20** to **$60.**

Lounging robes of all wool reversible materials, **$5** to **$20.**

Special—One of the greatest values ever offered—a grand assortment of all the new colorings, including the popular tricot jacket with extra good quality quilted satin collar, cuffs and pocket, and the reversible all wool materials, bound with cloth, nicely stitched and finished with silk cord edge and fastenings, **$5**

Reduction sale of boys' clothing.

Here is an unusual opportunity to clothe the boys warmly and stylishly for a small outlay.

These garments are right up to the minute in style, and are made as only the best manufacturers of boys' clothing know how to make them.

500 boys' fine overcoats, ages 6 to 16 years, in blue, oxford gray and fancy material of the newest design, that sold earlier in the season at $10—**7.50.**

350 boys' Russian overcoats, ages 2½ to 8 years, in plain blue, dark oxford and fancy colors, finished with brass buttons, lined with all-wool maroon cassimere, and sold earlier in the season at 7.50 and $8—reduced to **$6.**

250 youths' overcoats, ages 14 to 20 years, made double breasted, cut extra long, in all the newest fabrics shown this season—coats that sold earlier in the season at $18 and $20, for **12.50.**

Useful Xmas gifts.

Boys' sweaters, shirts, neckwear, suspenders, night robes, pajamas, leggings, waists and blouses, bath robes, lounging robes and house coats, sealskin caps, golf caps, Rob Roy caps, Brighton caps, polo caps, Tam O'Shanters in cloth, cheviot, serge, camel's hair, toques in wool, worsted, silk, etc., at special prices.

Basement.

Boys' Russian overcoats, ages 3 to 10 years, in plain and fancy colors—coats made to sell at $5, your choice, **3.95.**

Boys' long overcoats, ages 8 to 16 years—coats that have been selling all season at $7 and $8, to close, **4.95.**

Boys' all-wool winter suits, ages 6 to 16 years, in dark and light mixtures—$3, $4 and $5 values, **1.50.**

Men's and boys' winter caps, special at **50c** and **25c.**

Boys' 1.50 pure lamb's wool sweaters, special at **75c.**

Men's and children's underwear.

GREAT special clearance today of high class underwear for men—the backward season makes decisive price reductions imperative, for stocks must be lowered at once, regardless of profit.

Come today and provide for the winter needs—you won't get better bargains even if you wait until March.

Men's natural merino winter weight, full fashioned, full regular made—a very superior garment at the price—**1.50.**

Men's heavy weight Derby ribbed pure wool, tan color, unequaled for service and warmth—special, **$2.**

Children's fast black, cotton ribbed pantalettes in heavy weights, rise of 5 cents per size, small size marked at **30c.**

Children's ribbed merino vests and pantalettes, natural, white and black, rise of 5c per size, small size priced at **50c.**

Sample hosiery. An immense collection of Chemnitz hosiery samples from one of the largest makers of half hose in Chemnitz, containing fancy novelty lisles and cottons, embroidered and striped, merino and cashmeres—a rare chance to purchase desirable half hose for holiday presents at about half price—for this sale—per pair— **25c**

Basement: Men's fancy half hose, novelty stripes, also mixed wool and merino—pair, **15c.**

Boys' and girls' shoes and slippers.

WHEN the boys and girls need shoes bring them to Mandel's, where a special section has been set apart for their benefit and where hygienic fitting is positively assured.

Our lines of juvenile footwear are the best in Chicago—a wide variety of styles and leathers in orthopedic lasts make selection easy and pleasant.

Youths' and misses' winter shoes, $2 and 2.50.
Children's winter shoes, 1.50.
Infants' winter shoes, $1.

Youths' and boys' opera slippers in red, brown and black, comfortable for house wear—you couldn't think of a better gift. We never lose sight of stability, so you can depend upon the service-giving worth of these slippers.

Children's opera slippers, 1.15.
Youths' opera slippers, 1.25.
Boys' opera slippers, 1.35.

Misses' and children's fur trimmed felt slippers.

Misses' felt slippers, 1.25.
Children's felt slippers, $1.
Infants' felt slippers, 50c.

Basement: Special clearance of boys' and girls' shoes, some worth $2, at **98c.**

DEATHS.

Marriage or death notices will be cabled, in condensed form, without extra charge, for publication in the Paris edition of the New York Herald if left at branch offices or sent by mail. Cable orders to others than subscribers to the Tribune should be sent, unpaid, by writing on their notices when handing them in. "Cable to the New York Herald European edition."

Burnett, H. H.
Hall, Gustav E.
Crawford, Mrs. Sarah E.
Chambers, Cynthia F.
Conroy, Thomas.
Doherty, Richard.
Davis, Catherine.
Fritz, John.
Fitzgerald, William.
Gallagher, Mary.
Gibson, William H.
Gibson, August.
Hacker, Frederick.
Holmes, Hannah.
Holmes, Bertha.
Holmes, Joseph.
Judge, Mary.
Judge, Mrs. Teresie.
Jones, William H.
Lyman, Andrew J.
Le Gros, Robert Richard.
Linton, Alphaus H.
Linder, Usher F.
McVicker, Dorothea.
Mendenhall, Annie.
Munzer, Harry.
Nagel, Carrie Crawford.
Ogden, John C.
O'Donnell, James J.
O'Connell, Margaret.
Purdy, Samuel W.
Prazer, Bertha.
Preston, G. Frank.
Quirk, Bridget.
Riordan, Eliza.
Schupp, Phillip.
Schad, Hartman.
Sheehan, Patrick.
Westwood, Mrs. Mary.
Washburn, Kate B.

BURNETT—H. H. Burnett, aged 79 years, at 504 Drexel-blvd.

BOLDT—Gustav E., Dec. 11, husband of Catherine Boldt. Funeral Dec. 14, at 9 a. m., from 3479 Archer-av., to St. Mauritius' church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

CRAWFORD—Mrs. Sarah E., Dec. 12, aged 68 years. Funeral today at 1 p. m. from 929 W. Polk-st., by carriages to Forest Home.

CHAMBERS—Dec. 11, Cynthia F. Chambers, aged 81 years 8 months and 9 days, widow of Thomas Chambers, formerly of Detroit, Mich., at the residence of her son, E. E. Chambers, 1427 Prairie-av.; beloved mother of Frank C. Chambers, Mrs. Edward Conger and Mrs. Nancy M. Wheeler. Funeral to be held at Hartland, Mich., Sunday, Dec. 14, at 2 p. m. Detroit papers please copy.

CONROY—Thomas, beloved father of Mary Agnes Thomasa Conroy, John Wilson, and Mrs. David Knight, late residence 51 Taylor-st. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 14, from Jaeger Bros.' parlors, 1201 W. 12th-st., at 9 a. m., thence to St. Peter's church, and from there to Mt. Olivet cemetery.

DOHERTY—Richard, son of Joseph and Anastasia Doherty. Funeral Dec. 14 at 9:30 a. m., from Saints' church, by train to Mount Olivet.

DAVIS—Catherine, Dec. 10, aged 73 years, wife of the late John Davis. Funeral Dec. 12, from 6322 Jeffery Park-av., burial at Toronto, Ont.

FRITZ—John, husband of Dorothy Fritz. Funeral Dec. 14 at 3 p. m., from 6538 Cottage Grove-av., to Oakwoods.

FITZGERALD—William, aged 16 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Fitzgerald. Funeral Dec. 14 at 9 a. m., from 1046 N. Francisco-av., to St. Sylvester's church, thence to Mount Olivet.

GALLAGHER—Mary, wife of the late Patrick Gallagher, at 20 Kingsley-av. Funeral notice later.

GIBSON—Dec. 12, 1902, William H. Gibson, suddenly, at his residence, 732 W. Adams-st. Funeral services at late residence Sunday, 1:30 p. m. Friends please accept this notice.

GERING—August, Dec. 11, husband of Minnie Gering. Funeral Dec. 14 at 10 a. m., from 974 Sedgwick-st., to Waldheim.

HACKER—Frederick, Dec. 11, aged 52 years. Funeral Dec. 14, at 1 p. m., from 83 Cornelia-st., to Graceland Lutheran cemetery.

HOLMES—Hannah, Dec. 11, wife of the late C. J. Holmes. Funeral Dec. 15 at 1:30 p. m., from 84 W. Rondout-st., to Gethsemane church, thence to Graceland.

HUPAC—Dec. 12, at 709 Fulton-st., Bertha, beloved wife of W. J. Hupac, aged 38 years. Funeral from late residence Sunday, Dec. 14, at 1 p. m., to Forrestdale Park.

JECMEN—Joseph, aged 28 years. Funeral today at 9 a. m., from 4 Shelly-ct., to St. Albert's.

JUDGE—Mary, Dec. 13, wife of Frank Judge. Funeral today at 11 a. m., from 259 W. Madison-st., to St. Patrick's church. Burial at Calvary.

JURKA—Mrs. Teresie, Dec. 10, aged 82 years. Funeral Dec. 12.

JONES—William B., husband of Alice A. Jones. Funeral Dec. 14 at 707 E. 61st-pl.

LIPTON—Alphaus H., aged 43 years. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, 37 Bowman-av.

LE GROS—Robert Richard, Dec. 11, aged 19 years, son of B. C. and Anna Le Gros. Funeral Dec. 14, at 11 a. m., from 527 N. Humboldt-st., to Mount Nebo National cemetery.

LYNAM—Andrew J., beloved son of Maria and the late Peter Lynam, brother of Richard, Joseph, Peter, and Julia Lynam. Funeral from late residence, 1744 Halsted-st., Sunday, Dec. 14, at 11:30 a. m., to church of Mt. Carmel, thence by carriages to Calvary.

LINDER—Usher F., Dec. 11, aged 60 years. Funeral Dec. 14, at 1 p. m., from 183 S. Albany-av., by carriages to Forest Home.

MCVICKER—Dorothea, Dec. 10, daughter of George L. and Myrtle McVicker. Funeral Dec. 13 from 6320 Minerva-av., to Oakwoods.

MENDENHALL—Annie, aged 15 years. Funeral Dec. 12, from 730 Sangamon-st., to Waldheim.

MUNZER—Harry, Dec. 11, son of Louis Munzer. Funeral from residence of his brother, 215 S. Wood-st., Sunday, Dec. 14, at 10 a. m., to Waldheim. Free services at grave.

NAGEL—Carrie Crawford, Dec. 11, wife of Peter Nagel. Funeral today at 12 o'clock, from 26 Van Buren-pl., burial at El Paso, Ill.

OGDEN—John C., Dec. 11, husband of Mary A. Ogden. Funeral Dec. 14, at 8:45 a. m., from 55 80th-st., to Mount Olivet.

O'CONNELL—Dec. 10, 1902, at her residence, 1015 Fulton-st., Margaret Connell, widow of Cornelius O'Connell, beloved wife of the late Patrick O'Connell. Funeral from above number Saturday morning, Dec. 13, at 9 o'clock, to Arlington-blvd. and Ashland-av. by carriages to Calvary.

O'DONNELL—James J., husband of Mary O'Donnell. Funeral Dec. 14 at 8:30 a. m., from 1744 Halsted-st., to Holy Family church, thence by train to Mount Olivet.

PURDY—Samuel W., aged 65, Dec. 10, at Chicago Beach hotel. Funeral, Monday, Dec. 15. California papers please copy.

PRAZER—Bertha, aged 14 years, daughter of Emanuel and Elizabeth Prazer, 6205 Wentworth-av. Funeral notice later.

PRESTON—G. Frank, Dec. 10, aged 8 years, son of William and Georgiana F. Preston. Burial from 3138 Indiana-st., to Forest Home.

QUIRK—Bridget, wife of the late Peter Quirk. Funeral today at 9:30 a. m., from 3524 S. Robey-st., to St. Agnes' church, thence by train to Mount Olivet.

RIORDAN—Eliza, Dec. 12, wife of the late Francis J. Riordan, 202 Forquer-st. Funeral notice later.

SCHUPP—Phillip, aged 51 years, husband of Carolina Schupp. Funeral Dec. 15, at 2 p. m., from 33 W. Huron-st., to Forest Home.

SCHAD—Hartman, Dec. 10, aged 43 years, husband of Mary Schad. Funeral Dec. 14, at 1 p. m., from 257 W. Chicago-av., to Concordia.

SHEEHAN—Patrick, Dec. 11, husband of the late Margaret Sheehan. Funeral today from 3013 W. Polk-st., to All Saints' church, thence by carriage to Calvary.

WESTWOOD—Dec. 11, Mrs. Mary, beloved wife of the late William Westwood. Funeral Monday at 10 a. m. from her late residence 52 S. Troy-st., to Our Lady of Sorrows church, thence by carriages to Calvary cemetery.

WASHBURN—Dec. 8, at Alma, Mich., Kate Bassett Washburn, wife of Charles L. Washburn, and daughter of A. P. Bassett of Hinsdale. Notice of funeral later.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the health department yesterday:
Angelopoulos, August, 19; 2022 Wabash-av.
Ayers, Charles, 29; 63 22d-pl. Dec. 9.
Barth, Philomena, 38; 209 Johnson-st., Dec. 9.
Bartlett, Martin, 48; 253 Park-av., Dec. 10.
Brown, George H., 71; 724 Morse-av., Dec. 9.
Bauer, Catherine, 81; 1140 Diversey-blvd., Dec. 10.
Bauer, Mamie, 3; 2535 Lincoln-av., Dec. 11.
Becker, Herman, 38; 406 N. Winchester-av., Dec. 10.
Brown, Patrica, 17; 527 N. Ashland-av., Dec. 10.
Conley, Clarence, 21; 4557 Albany-av., Dec. 9.
Davis, William, 64; 2634 5th-av., Dec. 10.
Dunlap, Margaret, 1; 5100 Stanford-av., Dec. 11.
De Vertier, Timothy, 73; 10214 Prospect-av., Dec. 11.
Eisenbeis, Wilhelmina, 74; 935 Sheffield-av., Dec. 10.
Ewing, James W., 15; 384 24th-st., Dec. 9.
Fisher, Mary, 41; 787 Adams-st., Dec. 12.
Falvey, Mary, 62; 1139 Lexington-st., Dec. 11.
Fuller, Lucinda, 54; 417 Howard-av., Dec. 11.
Gilbert, Frederick, 52; 50 Cornelia-st., Dec. 11.
Gunow, Felix, 1; 490 N. Clark-st., Dec. 10.
Irving, Freddie, 20; 1218 Lexington-av., Dec. 10.
Jacobsen, Lena, 1; 2535 Shelby-st., Dec. 11.
Jorgensen, Jacob, 61; 1030 24th-pl., Dec. 9.
Jones, Kristina, 19; 713 W. 18th-st., Dec. 11.
Kinsley, Mary, 36; 117 Grand-av., Dec. 11.
Kuhl, John, 25; 152 Chestnut-av., Dec. 10.
Lacombleire, Eugeniette, 74; 41 Sibley-st., Dec. 9.
Lenzi, Annie, 15; 72 S. Sangamon-st., Dec. 9.
Lagerin, Carl, 73; 1407 W. 51st-st., Dec. 9.
Lee, Frank, 40; 126 Pacific-av., Dec. 10.
Lenz, Annie, 32; Hanchett-av., Dec. 10.
Lowell, Charles F., 27; 1459 60th-st., Dec. 9.
Mitchell, Kate, 55; 1423 Wabash-av., Dec. 8.
Mayer, Henry, 71; 612 Marshfield-av., Dec. 11.
Mayer, August, 70; 3841 Dearborn-st., Dec. 10.
Mowan, John, 64; 8 Crittenden-st., Dec. 10.
Mitchell, Samuel, 67; 167 Dearborn-st., Dec. 10.
Nolan, Margaret, 27; 195 W. Congress-st., Dec. 10.
Nelson, Mathias, 32; 2853 Emerald-av., Dec. 10.
Nicholl, Arthur, 14; 919 36th-st., Dec. 10.
Nelland, Albert, 53; 5066 Harvard-av., Dec. 9.
Nelson, Anna, 2; 710 W. Congress-st., Dec. 10.
Nagel, Ella, 34; Lexington Annex, Dec. 10.
Nelson, Minnie, 18; 487 W. 40th-st., Dec. 11.
Nelson, Ida, 51; Huron-st., Dec. 12.
Nowak, Marie, 21; 3750 Grand-blvd., Dec. 11.
Oldfield, Irene, 2; 1063 Tripp-av., Dec. 10.
Ostrom, Peter, 70; 2620 Kenmore-av., Dec. 10.
Poole, Caroline, 62; 1939 Leland-av., Dec. 10.
Pollard, Richard, 53; 448 35th-st., Dec. 10.
Pasek, Magdelina, 26; 1076 31st-pl., Dec. 10.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following named persons yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Ages
Lewis Manussos, Laretta Reedy	22—18
Louis Sommerfield, Mathias Marschae	23—22
Fred Winkelman, Almina Lloyd	25—24
Frank Ulasek, Mamie Madegan	26—23
Pietro Rosario, Giuseppa Collora	46—34
Max Cohen, Syracuse, Ind., Minnie Bizenthal, Chicago	21—18
Henry Todd, Margaret Joslin	35—20
Clifton Eva Shower	27—26
Charles Pettiford, Carrie V. Horsley	27—23
Edward B. Heinecke, Elma Sivertson	27—23
Frank McElroy, Maud Brandon	21—17
Louis Bascilio, Lena Jacobson	27—20
Victor Swanson, Elizabeth Cannivet	27—19
Ferdinando Auremio, Giuseppa Ganselli	21—20
Alfred Miller, Helen Bisgard	21—22
Frank H. Lyford, Maude I. Handyside	54—41
William O. Slayton, Lillian E. Stockwether	24—21
Henry Berger, Mary Ress	27—19
Thomas Collins, Minnie DeYoung	31—29
Carl Lindman, Minnie Olsen	35—30
Mathias E. Weber, Clara Ellinghausen	25—21

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
C. H. JORDAN & CO.
14 AND 16 E. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.
2 EAST 63D-ST., HYDE PARK.
T. M. C. A. BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM [20 YEARS WITH THE late C. H. Jordan], undertaker, 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 953.

MONUMENTS.

CRAIG & BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE. Reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois and Indiana—Rain or snow in south, snow in north portions Saturday, colder in extreme south portion, brisk to high north winds, Sunday fair.

Ohio—Snow in north, rain or snow in south portion Saturday, brisk to high north winds, Sunday fair.

Lower Michigan—Snow Saturday, brisk to high north winds, Sunday fair.

Upper Michigan—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday, fresh winds mostly north.

North Dakota—Fair, warmer Saturday, Sunday fair.

Wisconsin—Fair in northwest, snow in east and south portions Saturday, brisk to high north winds on Lake Michigan, Sunday fair, warmer.

Place of observation.	Thermometer.	Max.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Precipitation in inches.	State of weather.
Time taken:						
Dec. 12, 8 p. m.						
Abilene	50	68	N.			Clo'dy
Albany	8	16	N.W.	10		Clear
Alpena	24	34	E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Atlanta	34	44	E.		.02	Clo'dy
Amarillo	32	48	E.			Fair
Bismarck	0	14	N.			Clear
Buffalo	10	18	S.		.02	Clo'dy
Boston	20	24	N.		.08	Clo'dy
Cairo	44	50	N.W.		.94	Rain
Calgary	10	20	Calm			Fair
Charlotte	58	58	E.		.60	Rain
Cheyenne	28	30	N.E.		.01	Snow
Chicago	28	30	N.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	32	36	N.		.24	Rain
Cleveland	22	26	N.E.		.04	Snow
Concordia	38	38	N.E.		1.20	Rain
Davenport	30	34	N.E.		Tr.	Snow
Denver	36	46	N.E.			Fair
Des Moines	28	28	N.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Detroit	20	22	N.E.			Clo'dy
Dodge	28	30	N.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Dubuque	24	28	N.E.			Clo'dy
Duluth	18	24	N.			Clear
El Paso	44	54	E.			Fair
Edmonton	4	8	W.			Clear
Galveston	68	72	S.		Tr.	Fair
Grand Haven	24	26	N.E.			Clo'dy
Green Bay	24	26	N.W.		.04	Clo'dy
Havre	2	24	N.E.			Clo'dy
Helena	22	28	N.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Huron	20	22	N.E.		.12	Fair
Indianapolis	32	34	N.E.		.02	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	54	58	N.W.		.02	Fair
Kansas City	30	30	N.		Tr.	Rain
Lander	22	34	E.			Fair
Little Rock	52	64	W.			Clo'dy
Los Angeles	52	54	W.		.02	Rain
Marquette	20	32	W.			Clear
Memphis	50	54	N.W.		.81	Rain
Medicine Hat	12	16	W.			Clear
Milwaukee	30	30	E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	10	4	Calm			Clear
Montgomery	64	64	S.E.			Clo'dy
Montreal	2	8	S.		.38	Clo'dy
Nashville	60	60	S.		.38	Clo'dy
New Orleans	64	68	S.E.		.66	Clo'dy
New York City	50	50	N.E.			Clear
Norfolk	60	60	N.E.		.02	Rain
North Platte	20	24	N.E.		.10	Snow
Oklahoma	34	40	E.			Clo'dy
Omaha	24	26	N.		.06	Snow
Oswego	12	14	N.E.		Tr.	Fair
Palestine	60	72	S.		.01	Rain
Parkersburg	34	36	N.		.84	Rain
Philadelphia	30	32	N.E.		.14	Rain
Pittsburg	30	34	N.E.		.38	Rain
Pueblo	40	48	S.E.			Fair
Rapid City	8	18	N.E.		.02	Clo'dy
San Francisco	50	52	W.		.02	Clear
St. Louis	38	38	N.E.		1.24	Rain
St. Paul	16	20	N.			Clear
Salt Lake City	24	34	N.E.		.08	Clear
San Antonio	68	72	S.			Fair
Ste. Marie	16	18	E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	32	32	N.E.		.30	Rain
Springfield, Mo.	34	44	N.W.			Clo'dy
Vicksburg	64	64	S.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Washington	32	36	N.E.		.24	Rain
Wichita	26	32	N.		.08	Clo'dy
Williston	—18	—8	N.			Clo'dy
Winnipeg	—12	—2	Calm			Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 35 degrees; 9 a. m., 35; 10 a. m., 35; 11 a. m., 35; 12 m., 35; 1 p. m., 35; 2 p. m., 34; 3 p. m., 32. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.61; 6 p. m., 29.68.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER.

USABLE LAKE VIEW. BAD CHICAGO AVE. USABLE 14TH ST. USABLE HYDE PARK.

Carter H. Harrison crib, usable.

The Lake View pumping station supplies all territory north of Belmont avenue to Devon avenue. Chicago avenue pumping station supplies territory between Belmont avenue and Lake street east of Western avenue, with a mixed supply from the Chicago avenue and the Carter H. Harrison tunnels.

Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Lake street and Forty-seventh street east of Canal street with water from the Harrison tunnel.

The territory between Lake street, Canal street, Forty-seventh street, and Western avenue is supplied by a mixture from Carter H. Harrison, Chicago avenue, and four mile tunnels, by stations at Harrison street and Twenty-second street.

The territory between Belmont avenue and Forty-seventh street west of Western avenue to the city limits, except Austin, is supplied from the Carter H. Harrison tunnel by stations at Springfield avenue and at Central Park avenue.

The territory south of Forty-seventh street and east to the lake to the city limits in both directions is supplied from the Sixty-eighth street station with water from the Hyde Park tunnel.

The boundaries of the following areas fluctuate three or four blocks either north and south or east and west, according to the varying pressure from the pumping stations.

The Rogers Park station supplies the district from Devon avenue north to the city limits.

Austin and Norwood Park have artesian well supplies.

FOREIGN MAILS SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT CHICAGO postoffice today as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Louren-Marques, Roumania, Belgium, and Cape Colony, 12 p. m.

For Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden, final close 11:30 a. m. tomorrow, for S. S. Deutschland.

For Cuba, 7:30 p. m.

For Alaska, 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, 12 p. m.

For Hawaii, Samoan islands, Fiji islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and Australia, via San Francisco, by S. S. Sierra, Sunday, Dec. 14, 9 p. m.

For Hawaii, Japan, China, Corea, and Philippines, via San Francisco, by S. S. Nippon Maru, Monday, Dec. 15, 9 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Friday, Dec. 12, 1902:

Albany-av., n f 25 of Byron, w f, 25x125. Nov. 25 [M. E. Halteman to Harold Dahl]		1,000
Thorne-av., 101 w of Southport, s f, 50x136½, Dec. 6 [A. K. Skoglund to Jennie J. Johnson]		2,500
Waterpro-av., 78 n of Ems-pl., e f, 20x110, Oct. 29 [M. E. Latta to William F. Bach]		2,700
Wood-st., 231 n of Wabansia-av., w f, 25x125, Dec. 8 [L. Joppe to Friedrich Gernand]		1
Luebeck-st., 193 w of Leavitt, s f, 24x100, Dec. 4 [W. Kause to Ernestine Buelleschl]		1,600
Harvard-st., 204 s of S. 48th-av., n f, 25x125, Nov. 14 [J. H. Baker to John S. Sienl]		1,000
Leavitt-st., 295 s of Van Buren, e f, 20x125, Dec. 4 [D. J. Avery to Arthur B. Riddiford]		5,325
Blue Island-av., 75 n e of Oakley, s f, 48x100, Dec. 1 [L. W. Yaggy to George E. and John F. Gall]		2,000
Houston-av., 141 n of 87th-st., e f, 25x125, Dec. 10 [F. Hajduk to Jan Warkocki]		1,950
Jackson-st., 225 7-10 e of S. 44th-av., 50x121 65-100, inc. $12,000, Dec. 11 [R. E. Sweet to Napoleon Picard]		3,500
Evans-av., 321 n of 72d-st., e f, 40x123½, Dec. 9 [A. Beale to Illinois Steel Co.]		1,650
S. 53d-av., 247 s of Thompson, e f, 25x128½, Nov. 15 [Svea B. and L. Assn. to Emily Dahlman]		1,800
Clarke-av., s e cor Hamburg-st., w f, 48x100, Dec. 5 [A. H. Troyke to Francis R. Hoch]		3,400
Bissell-st., 60 s of Garfield-av., e f, 20x125, Nov. 15 [W. C. Wermuth to John Siem]		4,000
Madison-st., 312 to 914, 22.86x125, Dec. 1 [Harriette W. Van Buren et al. to Empire Mattress Co.]		15,000
12th-st., 96 w of S. 40th-ct., n f, 24x141, Nov. 29 [E. L. Howard to Herman Euwens]		1,500
Gurley-st., 130, 26x100, Dec. 11 [T. L. O'Brien to Augustino Arrigo]		1,500
Miller-st., 20, 24x102, Nov. 11 [Church to Cornelius Collins]		1,000
Throop-st., 668, 25x125, Dec. 11 [Joseph Donnelly to Karel Sladek]		12,000
York-st., 100 w of Leslie, n f, 25x125, June 6 [L. Bourgeois to Aglae Bourgeois et al.]		1
South Park-av., 3251, 50x64½, incumb., $10,000, Dec. 11 [J. A. O'Dell to C. B. Leach, trustee]		1
Ellis-av., n e cor. 44th-st., w f, 74½x123, Dec. 1 [Same to Same]		1
50th-pl., 75 w of Hoyne-av., n f, 26x125, Dec. 5 [W. Spinks to Albert Wallbruch]		2,200
Robey-st., n w cor. 50th, e f, 66x124 and 2 p. c. Nov. 25 [A. F. Terry et al., by M. in C., to Cyrus D. Hunt]		13,103
Morgan-st., 154 n of 71st, w f, 18x129, Nov. 20 [W. C. Hawley to Mercilia E. Goodyear]		1,000
South Branch add., lot 6 and e ½ of lot 7, error in description, no block given, Dec. 10 [E. O. Haas to Frank A. Stahl]		1
3d-av., 270 s of Thomas-st., e f, 80x124, incumb., $1,200, Dec. 11 [A. Z. Anderson to Martin Larson]		3,400
Perry-st., 72 n of Nelson, e f, 24x125, incumb., $2,800, Dec. 11 [M. Larson to Andrew Z. Anderson]		5,000
Dickens-av., s w cor. Homan, n f, 94x125, Oct. 24 [S. T. Wales to Emma H. Foss]		3,000
Sangamon-st., 70 n of Adams, e f, 25x118, Dec. 11 [H. B. Chapman et al., by M. in C., to Ora B. Gray]		3,703
Madison-av., 150 w of S. 44th, s f, 25x175, Nov. 26 [E. H. Appleyard to Margaret I. Brewer]		1
Van Buren-st., 110 w of Desplaines, s f, 163x165, to Boston-av., and improvements. Dec. 4 [Francis B. Peabody, trustee, et al., by M. in C., to the Hartford Fire Insurance Co.]		90,000
Parkside-av., between 3602-3 and 3602-pl., if extended, e f, 20 4-12x124. Dec. 1 [A. Werthemier to Lena D. Lewis]		7,500
55th-st., 107 w of Marshfield-av., s f, 25x122, Dec. 8 [E. Baker to James J. Baker]		2,000
Drexel-av., 148 s of 65th-st., w f, 25x125, Dec. 6 [W. H. Isom to Charles Blum]		2,300
Mackinaw-av., 25 n of 86th-st., w f, 24x124, Dec. 1 [T. S. James to Illinois Steel Co.]		1
Prairie-av., s e cor. 44th-st., e f, 115x160, incumb., $46,000, Nov. 29 [Sherman T. Cooper to Gertrude S. Walker]		120,000
Center-st., 112 e of Fremont, s f, 32x125, Dec. 10 [John N. Marso to Peter Evert]		10,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the building department yesterday:
Illinois Malleable Iron company, 1 story foundry, 1491-1535 N. Paulina-st. $8,000
G. F. Schmidt Brg. Co., 3 story flats, 166 N. Rockwell-st. 5,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION WERE issued yesterday by the secretary of state at Springfield as follows:

The American School and College agency, Chicago; capital $10,000; to conduct a bureau of information regarding colleges and schools. Incorporators, C. Cahn, Adolph D. Winer, and Richard H. Kropf.

The Butterfield & Klein company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; wholesale millinery business; incorporators, Edward Butterfield, Elmer Klein, and Orien W. Frank.

The Winstad & Johnson company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; operating restaurants and saloons; incorporators, Hans Finstad, Andrew A. Johnson, and Thomas F. Monohan.

The Hillman Dry Goods company, Chicago; capital, $250,000; mercantile and manufacturing business; incorporators, Charles W. Pardridge, Edward Hillman, and Jacob Newman.

John P. McGrath, incorporated, Chicago; capital, $10,000; tailoring business. Incorporators, Thomas F. Corcoran, Joseph W. Moses, and Hamilton Moses.

The Maywood Fraternal association, Maywood; capital, $5,000; maintaining of clubhouses and rooms. Incorporators, Clarence W. Day and Allen Nelson Lee.

The Ladies' Charity institution, Chicago, charitable. Incorporators, Ida Stelberg, L. Cohen, and Esther Harrison.

The Suburban Horse Shoers' and Blacksmiths' Protective association, Desplaines, mutual protection. Incorporators, W. C. Ockerby, Herman Penks, and Fred C. Obringer.

The Cesky Podporujici Cesportina club, Chicago, social; incorporators, Emil J. Yaeger, Adam Godlewski, and William Kustra.

The Burges & Burn Manufacturing company, located at Camden, N. J.; capital stock, $1,000,000, is licensed in Illinois with state capital of $12,000.

The North American Trust company, New York city; capital stock, $2,000,000, is licensed in Illinois state; capital, $50,000.

The United States Button company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, $5,000,000, is licensed in Illinois, state capital of $184,000.

The Calvert Printing company, Chicago, certifies to change name to the Calvert Wilson company and increased capital from $2,500 to $10,000.

The Aurora Home, Aurora, dissolved.

The Quincy Engine works, Quincy, increased capital from $250,000 to $400,000.

Sturges, Corgan & Burn company, Chicago, change name to the Sturges & Burn Manufacturing company.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY, DEC. 9, IN MARSHALL Field & Company's store, a Persian lamb muff. Finder please return to MRS. LEWIS L. DAVIS, 2340 Calumet-av., and receive reward.

LOST—GOLD LOCKET, DIAMOND SETTING, monogram "M. G."; between stockyards and 221 Oakwood-blvd.; return above address; receive reward.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING AT Y. M. C. A. auditorium, fur collarette. Address 3171 Dover-st. Reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
With over one thousand styles and patterns of cutlery, we know that we can interest in quality and price.
POCKET KNIVES—Best foreign and American brands, from a 10 cent one blade to a 17 blade and tools, at $18.50.
CARVERS—We have the variety to appreciate the offer of warranted goods from $1.25 per pair to $37.50 per set of 7 pieces.
RAZORS—All kinds of wedding [illegible] from 40 cents to $4.50. Sets of 7, one for each day. Star safety, from $1.25 to $10 case. Le Coultre and Arbora with 2 to 7 detachable blades.
TABLE KNIVES—With every kind of handles. High school education; experienced typewriter. Address O 520, Tribune office.
SCISSORS AND SHEARS—Single and in cases. Manicure cases. Ladies' cutlery cases. Only best brands.
CHAFING DISHES—Largest variety, from $3.50 to $15.50. Coffee machines; 5 o'clock teas, latest patterns.
SKATES—Barney & Berry's full line.
TOOL CHESTS—We make the chests and make up assortments from our tool stock, insuring the best quality only.
OFR & LOCKETT, HARDWARE CO., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—WHY GIVE THE LOVED ONE A cheap and trashy gift when what you would pay for it would make a present worth while, a beautiful diamond ring, brooch, locket, earrings, or watch? Goods delivered at once. No trouble or delay in getting a choice assortment. Call or write today. Everything personal and confidential. Our new and magnificent salesrooms are open day and evening for the accommodation of busy people, of eager buyers who patronize our liberal credit system, or buy for cash on our unequaled refund cash or credit plan. Store closes promptly at 6 o'clock, so that we can give you good attention. If you cannot call, send a postal for our Christmas catalogue.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO.,
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry,
Second Floor Siegel, Cooper & Co. Bldg.,
92, 94, 96, 98 State-st.

PERSONAL—BARGAINS.
UNREDEEMED DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
GUNS, REVOLVERS, SEASKINS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
WEBER BROTHERS,
OLD RELIABLE LOAN OFFICE,
181 CLARK-ST., NEAR MONROE-ST.

PERSONAL—YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD—
50C TO $1 PER WEEK.
Artistic tailoring and ready made clothing for men and women; a lower price and better quality than any installment house in Chicago; any honest man or woman who holds a position can buy clothes on credit here; complete fall and winter stock of woolens for tailoring and a large assortment of ready made suits and overcoats, ladies' jackets, furs, etc. Call or write. 168 Wabash-st., near State, 2d floor, Room 4. Open evenings.

PERSONAL—
Many families in moderate circumstances do all of their furnishing with us. "Special Credit" at cash prices. You can select from our elegant new stock everything for your parlor, dining room, kitchen, or used in furnishing a home completely from "parlor to kitchen."
Established in 1886. E. SHOWERS & CO.,
24 and 26 floors. 217-219 State-st.

PERSONAL—MANICURING,
FACIAL AND SCALP TREATMENT.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
MME. BARTONE,
Suite 522, 263-269 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—DRS. KENISON, CHIROPODISTS, are located in their new quarters at the Washington-st. opposite Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. OLD DR. SPENCER'S, Chicago's First Chiropodist. Est. in Chicago for 37 years.

PERSONAL—WHERE ALL OTHER REMEDIES FAILED BELGIAN HAIR GROWER restored the hair; examination of the hair and scalp free. BELGIAN DRUG CO., 84 ADAMS-ST., Dexter Bldg.

PERSONAL—CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—WRITE for illustrated booklet of imported French novelty jewelry [l'art nouveau]; largest and most select assortment in Chicago. MAISON NOUVELLE, 808-810 Wabash-av., Auditorium, Chicago.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, RATS EXTERMINated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Call, write, or phone Wabash 322. FREDERICH PEST & WEED CO.

PERSONAL—HYPNOTISM—IF INTERESTED CALL OR SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO THE DE LAURENCE INSTITUTE OF HYPNOTISM AND OCCULTISM, 1433 MONADNOCK BLOCK.

PERSONAL—BUGS EXTERMINATED FROM your premises for 3 cts. per week. $1.56 a year. Send postal for particulars. Antozone Chemical Co., 56 Plymouth pl. [Branch New York.]

PERSONAL—CHAS. KENISON CHIROPODIST, 17 years in McVicker's Theater Building, where he is always pleased to see old and new patrons. Rooms 9 and 10.

PERSONAL—PIANOS AND FURNITURE POLished, chandeliers lacquered, frames repaired, brass or dead black, at your home. S. H. WRIGHT, 400 State-st.

PERSONAL—HAIR, RED VEINS, MOLES, PIMples, and facial deformities our specialty. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. MME. A. KALMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, facial and scalp treatment; gentlemen and ladies. REED THURBER, Room 8, 34 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—A FIRST CLASS DOWNTOWN tailoring house will open account with responsible employes on easy payments. X 241, Tribune.

SEWING MACHINES.

DO NOT BUY A SEWING MACHINE UNTIL you call at our store and see our Eldredge "C" ball

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER—FOR ART GLASS DEPARTMENT; must be up to date, first-class designer and salesman and be capable of laying out working drawings. Address, with references, Louisiana Glass and Mirror Works, Limited, 319 La Fayette-st., New Orleans, La.

MECHANICS, EMPLOYED, CAN EARN Christmas money with 5 minutes' work. Address O 376, Tribune office.

NERVY MAN, EXPERIENCED, FOR BEST Chicago program. Also competent advance agent; high class entertainment; half interests. Address O 389, Tribune office.

OFFICE MAN—SALARY AND COMMISSION will net $5,000 a year; position permanent; $200 cash required; company 20 years old, incorporated. Call at 881 to 885 Wabash-av. Monarch Co.

PACKERS — EXPERIENCED, ON PICTURE FRAMES. APPLY AT ONCE.
SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

PORTER—SALOON. CALL ROOM 5, 199 S. Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE MAN—EXPERIENCED, TO look up valuations; good pay. J 72, Tribune.

SUPERINTENDENT—FOR A MODERN WOOD working plant, employing from 60 to 75 men; well located in city of 25,000 near Chicago; position offers good opportunities for advancement for the right man. Address T F 60, Tribune office.

YOUNG MEN—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, TO pick orders and work in stock; good opportunity to young men who are not afraid of work; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address T C 222, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO RUN ELEVATOR; MUST BE trustworthy and in good health; state age and where last employed. T E 130, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

AUDITORS, BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, Stenographers, and other office
help placed; leading city houses.
NO CHARGE BEFORE SECURING POSITION.
MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
185 Dearborn-st.

WE FURNISH POSITIONS FOR
BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS,
AND OFFICE HELP.
KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY.
134 Monroe-st. 92 La Salle-st. 324 Dearborn-st.
3281 Central. 1001 Main. No phone.

LET MORRELL AGENCY HELP YOU "TO A good position. NO JOB NO PAY. 146 State.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

WOMEN ONLY. WOMEN ONLY.
DR. E. J. DENNIS. DR. E. J. DENNIS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
1115 MASONIC TEMPLE.
SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN by improved and painless method. Prompt relief guaranteed in every case undertaken WITHOUT OPERATION, PAIN, OR DANGER. Consultation and advice free. Special attention before and during confinement. One of our own nurses meets all out of town patients and conducts them to our own private home, if unable to call at office. I answer all correspondence and see all patients personally. Lady physicians in attendance day and night at my private home. I AM LEGALLY QUALIFIED. I make no foolish offers. I take no case unless I know it can be relieved. I ATTEND TO EVERY PATIENT personally. I ADVERTISE UNDER MY OWN NAME. I employ only graduate nurses at my sanitarium. If too poor to pay ordinary fees, CALL ON ME. IF OTHERS FAIL, to give relief, CALL ON ME. NO CURE, NO PAY. Hours, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DOCTOR McGRATH. DOCTOR McGRATH.
THE LADIES' PHYSICIAN.
78 STATE-ST. ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
HOURS, 9 TO 6; SUNDAYS, 10 TO 1.
LADIES—If you have tried everything else, DO NOT despair, as my improved PAINLESS treatment WITHOUT the use of instruments or dangerous operations is POSITIVELY guaranteed to relieve the most obstinate cases in a few hours or money cheerfully refunded; SPECIAL attention before and during confinement. Infants adopted. Patients from out of town who wish to remain under my personal care will be placed in my private home, which is supplied with every convenience for the safety and privacy of patients. Ladies will save time and money by first calling at my offices, where they will have the benefit of the highest skill at the lowest possible terms. Consultation free. Correspondence (in plain envelope) strictly confidential.
THE LAKE SANITARIUM,
FOR LADIES' EXCLUSIVELY,
Removed to 78 State-st.
DR. McGRATH, Manager.

THE GREAT WOMEN'S SPECIALIST,
DR. W. F. BRINEY,
215 State-st., third floor.
'Phone Loomis 1071. Hours, 9-5; Sunday, 10-1.
I treat all diseases and complications peculiar to women.
Under my reliable and skillful treatment the most obstinate cases yield at once. Patients may remain at home if they so desire and remain under my personal care at my elegant suburban sanitarium. I am the only specialist in Chicago who has and employs perfectly safe, sure, and painless methods.

FOR WOMEN ONLY.
DR. R. G. RAYMOND'S medicine has brought happiness to hundreds of women; no pain, no danger; no interference with work; relief guaranteed three to five days; have never had single failure; all letters strictly and confidentially answered by mail; price $2. Obtained at Behlke's pharmacy, 441 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. WOOD, 121 LA SALLE-ST., OLD GRADUATE physician, 50 years successful practice; special 1st on irregularities and diseases of women; relief guaranteed; private home before and during confinement. Rates reasonable. Hours 9 to 4.

MRS. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 484 N. CLARK-ST.—Regular graduate of obstetrics; all difficult cases; day and night; instruction given in all delicate cases before confinement; 20 years' experience.

IDA VON SCHULTZ, 480 N. CLARK-ST., NEAR Division—Regular graduate and expert in obstetrics, female complaints, irregularities, etc.; 25 years' exp. Ladies in trouble, call or write.

MRS. HOW, 525 S. ROBEY-ST., NEAR 12TH—Elegant private home for confinement; adoption free; female complications and diseases treated by expert resident physician. $5.

IRENE SANITARIUM—ELEGANT ACCOMMODations for confinement; skilled treatment of all complications; female diseases; advice free. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Office, 146 State-st.

MRS. DIETRICH, 331 WELLS-ST.—GRADUATE University of Leipsic; private home for ladies before and during confinement; nurse in all cases; skillful physician; 16 years' experience.

DR. F. A. GREENE,
Specialist in nervous and chronic diseases.
3291 Cottage Grove-av. 10 to 11 a. m. Mon-st.

DR. RICHARDSON'S NEW HOME OFFERS superior service and professional attention. Call or write. 755 and 757 East 45th-st.

MRS. BECKER, 595 W. MONROE-ST.—PLEASant home for ladies; female troubles treated; painless; graduate University of Berlin.

DR. HASENCLEVER—LADIES TREATED, $5; diseases cured positively. 48 Van Buren, R. 511.

CONFINEMENT CASES TAKEN FREE AND private. National hospital, 533 Wells-st.

CONFINEMENT CASES TAKEN FREE AND private. National hospital, 533 Wells-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DRY DOCK BONDS.
THE PORT OF PORTLAND, OREGON.
Proposals will be received at the office of the Port of Portland, Room 666 Worcester block, Portland, Oregon, until Thursday, January 8th, 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds of the Port of Portland, Oregon, in denominations of one thousand dollars each, each to be dated January 1, 1903, payable thirty years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year, principal and interest payable in United States gold coin at the office of the treasurer of the Port of Portland, in the City of Portland, Oregon.

The above bonds are issued for the purpose of acquiring a site for a dry dock and preparing said site for the use of and constructing such dry dock, and are authorized by sections 9 and 10 of an act of the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon filed in the office of the secretary of state March 1, 1901, revising and amending certain former acts establishing and incorporating the Port of Portland.

Bids are invited for all or any portion of such bonds, and bidders will submit an unconditional bid and accompany the same with a certified check on some responsible bank in the City of Portland, Oregon, for five (5) per cent of the face value of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the treasurer of the Port of Portland as liquidated damages in case any bidder shall withdraw his bid or shall fail or neglect to take and pay for, at the office of the treasurer of said Port of Portland, the bonds aforesaid, should the same be awarded to him.

None of said bonds will be sold for less than their par value, with interest accumulated thereon from the day of their date to the date of sale. Delivery of bonds will be made at the time of the awarding thereof. The right is hereby given and all bids is reserved.

Proposals should be marked "Proposals for Port of Portland Bonds" and be addressed to F. C. Stevens, clerk, Port of Portland, Portland, Oregon.

Portland, Oregon, Nov. 23, 1902.

By order of the board of commissioners of the Port of Portland.
BEN SELLING, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the W. H. PURCELL COMPANY has elected to declare and has declared due and payable on March 1st, A. D. 1903, each and all of the bonds of the W. H. PURCELL COMPANY of a certain series of two hundred (200) bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) each, dated the 1st day of March, 1893, and numbered from 1 to 200, both inclusive, together with the interest thereon to March 1st, A. D. 1903, and said bonds are hereby called for retirement and cancellation.

The principal and interest of said bonds will be paid at the office of the Bank of Montreal, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the presentation and surrender of said bonds and the unpaid interest coupons annexed thereto, on and after March 1st, 1903.

Said bonds, without reference to the time of actual issue, are secured by a deed of trust or mortgage, bearing date the first [1st] day of September, A. D. 1893, duly executed and delivered by the W. H. PURCELL COMPANY to the Chicago Title and Trust Company of Chicago, Illinois, as trustee, conveying all the real estate, fixed plant, and appurtenances of the W. H. PURCELL COMPANY.

Dated at Chicago, Ill., this 28th day of November, A. D. 1902.
W. H. PURCELL COMPANY,
By CHAS. A. PURCELL, President.
Attest: J. F. NORTON, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LIGHT EXTENSION TOP delivery team, four, rubber tire, ton full spring buggy; rubber tire McCaffery runabout; handsome Eiffel trap; doctor's stanhope; single, gold mounted road cart, and surrey harness; all to be sold practically new and by best makers; sell separately. Private stable, 663 W. Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE, 6 SEATED DEPOT, morocco and satin trimmed, Kimball make, nearly new; will sell for one half its cost. WM. GILLAM, 35th and Calumet-av.

$400 BUTTS BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF COBS, 6 YRS. old, 15.2 hands, well matched, sound and must be sold; big bargain. J., 15 28th-pl.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND STANhope. 6042 La Fayette-av.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WANTED—50 GOOD SECOND HAND WHEELS at once for country orders; bring wheels and get our cash offer. Mead Cycle Co., 1343 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—AN EXPERIenced lady, for downtown real estate office; references and surety bond. Address T J 75, Tribune office.

CASHIERS—FOR JEWELRY HOUSE; $12 PER week to start. JOS. BROWN & CO.,
176 E. Madison-st.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK—GOOD PENMAN; $7 to start. Call after 9 a. m. 310 Teutonic Bldg.

YOUNG LADIES—IN LARGE WHOLESALE dry goods house to do addressing; wages $6 per week; state age, experience, etc. Address T J 99, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY AUDITORS AND OFFICE clerks. Apply Superintendent. THE FAIR, State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

YOUNG LADY—FOR HOTEL OFFICE; $15 A month. Call 3800 Lake-av.

Saleswomen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESLADIES—100, FOR JEWELRY, SILVERware, shoes, fancy goods, cloaks, and suits, shirt waists, gloves, ribbons, handkerchiefs, groceries, neckwear, underwear, dry goods; good, permanent positions for those who display ability to sell goods. Apply Superintendent. THE FAIR.

SALESLADIES—FOR DRY GOODS AND DOmestics. Apply Superintendent. THE FAIR, State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

SALESLADIES—FOR JEWELRY HOUSE; NO experience necessary; good salary. Apply J. BROWN & CO., 176 E. Madison-st.

SALESLADIES AND SOLICITORS—FOR THE piano business, T. G. FISCHEL, 298 Wabash.

Domestics.

COOK—A NO. 1, GERMAN OR SWEDISH; NO washing; wages $6; good references required; butler and second girl kept. 3322 Michigan-av.

GIRL, IN SMALL FAMILY; GERMAN PREferred; $4. 697 E. 49th-st., 2d flat.

GOOD GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEWORK, $5; references. WM. McKINNEY, Winnetka, Ill. Tel. 1096 Monroe.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, 5 room flat; German preferred. 1016 Evanston-av., flat 44.

WAITRESSES — EXPERIENCED short hour. Apply 8 a. m. superintendent's office, Mandel Brothers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3918 LAKE-AV. [COR. OAKWOOD-BLVD.]—Large south room, with board.

237 H. 32D-ST.—NICELY FURN. FRONT ROOM, good board; running water; tel.; good transp.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; single and en suite; steam; phone; all conv.

3846 LAKE-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD; LAVAtory; reasonable; good transportation.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR AUDITORIUM—Best rooms, table, and refs. for refined people.

North Side.

300 BELDEN-AV.—PLEASANT SECOND STORY room, with board; small, private family; Northwestern Elevated express station one block; good table; fine location.

247 DEARBORN-AV.—DESIRABLE LARGE and small front rooms; hot and cold water; excellent table; walking distance; elevator.

387 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE ROOMS; EXCELlent table; steam; walking distance; refs.

245 DEARBORN-AV. — NEWLY DECORATED rooms, with board; produce direct from country.

205 CASS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, with board. MRS. KAUTZ, Tel. 4481 Dearborn.

519 LA SALLE-AV.—FIRST CLASS DOUBLE and single rooms with board; references.

Hotels.

HOTEL MANHATTAN, 3300 LAKE-AV.—FIRST class residential hotel [steam]; choice location; parlors, dining and smoking rooms, course dinners, unsurpassed board and room, $6 weekly up; rooms, $2 weekly up.

HOTEL ——— COOKING.
Lowest rate on South Side; best service; special rates to Feb. 1st; refs.; just added ten rooms overlooking lake. 10461 Drexel.

THE LOUVRE, FAMILY HOTEL, 3611 LAKEav.—Newly remodeled; all modern conveniences; exceptionally elegant furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath; splendid view of lake or avenue; ballroom, parlors, drawing, smoking, and billiard rooms; course dinners unsurpassed. Ill. Central ½ block, cable 2 blocks; references. Telephone, Oakland 1257. Reasonable rates.

HOTEL WARNER, 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—First class residential hotel; finest located; newly and completely furnished throughout; fireproof; 220 outside rooms; 140 private baths; rooms, with private baths, $5 to $8 per week; fine new cafe; cuisine and service the best. McGUIRE & COBB, Props., formerly with the Lexington.

CARGILL'S PARK HOTEL, OAK PARK—
Elegant rooms.
Finest table.
Most reasonable prices.
Most healthful suburb around Chicago.
C. & N. W. Ry. or Lake-st. El.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—Block from S. S. L. C. electric lines; steam; baths. Tel. Oak. 656. American or European.

HOTEL WYCHMERE [EUROPEAN], INDIANAav. and 18th-st.—150 elegant outside rooms; all modern; reasonable rates. MRS. H. YORK, Mngr.

ALABAMA: ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS.; SWELL family hotel; excellent table; desirable. Oakland 792.

EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—AMERican and European plan; suites of 2 and 3; also single; private bath; fireproof. Tel. 1038 South.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath; ten minutes from city. Telephone Oakland 1991.

NORTH SHORE HOTEL, DEMING-PL. AND Lincoln Park; steam heat, electric light, bell service, elevator; winter rates, $7 up.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE VENDOME,
MONROE-AV. AND 62D-ST., A THOROUGHLY FIRST CLASS FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL; SUITES OF 2 TO 6 OR MORE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITH BOARD; MOST ATTRACTIVE RATES FOR THE WINTER.
HANDSOME PARLORS, SMOKING AND READING ROOMS, BEAUTIFUL GROUNDA. MUSIC EVERY EVENING, BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARDS, PING-PONG, DANCING, AND ENTERTAINMENTS. AN IDEAL FAMILY ABIDING PLACE.
INSPECTION INVITED.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED OUTSIDE, SUNh. rooms, single or en suite; also table board; to bldg., to people accustomed to high class surroundings. Meal can pay for same. 6th floor s., 4259 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—MORE ROOMS JUST COMPLETED, elegantly furnished, running water, steam, bath, cafe, elevator, best transportation; $2.50 up; first class tenants only. MURRY HILL HOUSE, 307 Wabash.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS LEFT; FINELY FURnished, steam heat, newly decorated, $2; 2 in room, $3. 3300 Lake-av. Tel. Drexel 10461; overlooking lake; good neighborhood; transportation.

TO RENT—LARGE BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHed bay front room; steam heated; references exchanged. Calumet and Twenty-first. Address T E 575, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; DOUBLE and one single; 1 block from Rock Island station and one block from Wentworth-av. cars. 6019 Yale-av.; private family.

TO RENT—VERY FINE LARGE, LIGHT FRONT room, water heated; big closet; all modern conveniences; private family; references exchanged; Prairie-ave. 1 block. Tel. Tribune Main 2200.

TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT ROOM, STEAM heat, hot water, gas, bath, etc.; use of kitchen if desired. 5447 Washington-av., first flat.; 2 blocks I. C. and L. road.

TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLE, OCCUPYING ELegant apt., will rent two connecting sunny rooms to married couple; near 53d-st. I. C. express. Address J 210, Tribune office.

TO RENT—117 E. 40TH-ST., FLAT 30, DESIRAble, large room, furnished or unfurnished; steam; modern.

TO RENT—1429 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT F—3 large front parlors, single or en suite; electric lights and elevator.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT STEAM HEATED furnished rooms, 2 blocks from Illinois Central or electric. 461 Oakwald-av. 2d flat.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ONE front alcove; steam; phone 2262 Brown. 1907 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—4761 CALUMET-AV., 2D FLAT, NEAT newly furnished room for gentleman in private family; all conveniences, home comforts.

TO RENT—NICE, FURNISHED, STEAM HEATED rooms, all new, bath; gentlemen. 4230 Champlain-av., apt. 43.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—EXTRA CHOICE FURnished suites, 4 rooms, heated; light housekeeping; near I. C. trains; $22 up. 4523 Lake-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—3445 PRAIRIE-AV., FURNISHED front room, in modern residence; gentleman only; telephone.

TO RENT—2252 WABASH-AV., FLAT 23, 1 OR 2 furnished rooms; all home comforts; all cars.

TO RENT—3602 FOREST-AV., NICE ROOM; hot water; near Indiana electric cars.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. 4150 Lake-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, FINE neighborhood; phone service. 3157 So. Park-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms. 260 41st-st., near Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—3222 SO. PARK-AV., SMALL FRONT room, other rooms; closets; running water.

TO RENT—4221 ELLIS-AV., 2D FL.—FURNISHed room; telephone; I. C. and L. S. R. R., 43d-st.

TO RENT—FLAT 1, 677 E. 45TH-ST., COZY room, $22.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS, COMPLETE housekeeping. Phone 5021 Gray. 412 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—422 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED rooms; heat and bath.

TO RENT — FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; steam; near I. C. 6054 Monroe-av., Flat 2.

TO RENT—THE ALLEN, 145 OAKWOOD-blvd.; single and en suite.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, new building, fronting Jefferson Park; comforts of home; tel. 418 W. Adams-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS; housekeeping; wife, respectable, regular habits. 365 Oakley-blvd.

TO RENT — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED front alcove room; modern. 448 Warren-av.

TO RENT—648 HARRISON-ST., 3D FLOOR, furnished rooms, light housekeeping.

TO RENT—301 ASHLAND-BLVD.—NEWLY furnished room; good heat; elegant location.

North Side.

TO RENT—WHY FREEZE WHEN YOU CAN get steam heated rooms that are in fact comfortably heated, clean, modern; front room, single, $2.50 to $3; double, $3 up weekly. El Moderno Hotel, Rush and Indiana-sts., four blocks north of Rush-st. bridge.

TO RENT—NEAR N. STATE AND DIVISION, 2 rooms and bath, in owner's home. Address T C 323, Tribune office.

TO RENT—345 ELM-ST., FLAT 5—FURNISHED, unfurnished rooms, connecting, housekeeping, steam heat.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE, IN modern flat, near Sheridan l. station. Telephone Lake V. 351. Address V B 556, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT, WARM ROOMS; hot water; walking distance. 306 Erie-st.

TO RENT—302 ERIE-ST., NICELY FURnished alcove room.

TO RENT—1 LARGE AND 1 SMALL ROOM; both front; furnished; water heat. 648 N. Park-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED MODERN outside rooms. Inquire 417 La Salle-av., 3d floor.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, HOT water, steam heat. 349 Chicago-av., Flat 12.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE FRONT AND TWO small, connecting rooms, partly furnished, private family; particulars, price. J 73, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM OR ROOMS DOWN town by two responsible; state particulars. Address J 149, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3156 INDIANA-AV., LARGE TWO story and basement house, just put in perfect order, plumbing, painting, paper, and calcimining; low rent to good tenant.
O. H. GLOVER, 905 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—E. J. BALDWIN & CO.—TO RENT—
LARGE LIST SO. SIDE HOUSES AND FLATS.

TO RENT— TO MAY 1, FURNISHED HOUSE, 3350 50th-st., near Greenwood-av. Apply MRS. J. N. BARKER, 3308 Greenwood-av.

TO RENT—3260 RHODES-AV. 10 ROOMS, CORner; barn; with large grounds; choice location.
JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN 10 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, ½ blk. from N. Park. 227 Bissell-st.; $22. See janitor or E. W. ZANDER & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—403 ONTARIO-ST., MODERN 10 room house, furnace heat; 3 baths.
WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AT VICTORIA, N. C., SUBURB OF Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautiful furnished house with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply to Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE WAUBUN—
3600 to 3670 Ellis-av., I. C. Ry. and cable, elegant corner suites of 2 to 4 rooms, with buffet kitchen; artistic decoration and finish; every convenience, handsome entrances, elevator, 'phone; a home dining room in building; nothing so cozy in the city for a family of two; $20 to $50.

THE BRIGHTON, 41st-st. and Indiana-av., 7 rooms, finely finished, all conveniences; "L" station one block; $35 to $40.

THE DELAVAN, 4502 Vincennes-av., 7 rooms, modern; all conveniences; $28.
W. F. PAINE, 511, 217 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
NEW APARTMENTS.
4524-26 Indiana-av., modern 7 and 8 rooms, high class; open for inspection.
5623 Madison-av., 8 rooms, very high class; low rentals.
5722 Calumet-av., 7 rooms, modern; low rentals; open today.
944 55th-st.-blvd., near 55th-st. L road station, 5 to 7 rooms; $25 to $30. Best for the money in Chicago.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 47th and Calumet-av.
55th and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—
THE KASKASKIA.
4001 Grand-blvd.
Elegant new apartments, modern in every detail, 7 and 8 rooms; decorated to suit tenants; convenient to the following lines of transportation: Elevated, Lake Shore, 43d-st. electric, 39th-st. electric, Indiana-av. electric. Apply on premises to SAMUEL KELLUM, Agent.

TO RENT—4100 CALUMET-AV.—JUST COMpleted, 2d flat, 7 rooms; steam, etc. See janitor. 4850-2 Prairie-av., 7 and 8 rooms, very fine; open. 574 45th-st., near Grand-blvd., 8 rooms, 2 baths. The finest flat in Hyde Park. See janitor.
F. F. McCARTHY & CO., State and 39th-sts.
4705 Indiana-av. Open evenings.

TO RENT—DO YOU WANT A VERY FINE flat, 7 rooms and bath, in a very choice location; I. C. trains, Alley "T," and all electric lines. CHAS. STANDISH, 185 Dearborn, or prem.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1—LOWEST PRICE ON every flat I have left; 4 to 8 rooms, $20 up.
H. C. ROSE, 1005 E. 61st-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOM FLAT, STEAM HEAT, HOT water; best transportation; very reasonable. Apply janitor, 3439 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—THREE ROOM STEAM HEATED flat, first floor; sunlight in every room; $17.50. 5425 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS—3, 4 ROOMS, $14, $18; steam, hot water, bathrooms, ranges; near I. C. Ry. Office 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—MODERN 6 ROOM FLAT, STEAM heat, hot water, and janitor service, 5629 45th-pl., near Grand-blvd.; $30 per month.

TO RENT—4038 AND 38 CHAMPLAIN-AV., NEW modern 7 room flats; steam heat; $35 and up. Apply to owner at building. Tel. Garfield 1991.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH; $20 AND $23; steam, hot water, elevator, 3105 Calumet.

TO RENT—MODERN 8 ROOM STEAM HEATED flat. WM. E. DEE, 3133 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 ROOM FLATS; STEAM; HOT water; gas ranges, $12. 2329 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED FLAT; cheap if taken at once. 4621 Indiana-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—723 FULTON, CORNER FLAT; LOW rent. G. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
If you wish to rent a new, high class apartment, and are willing to pay from $50 to $100 per month for it, you are cordially invited to see the LAKEWOOD RESIDENCE SUITES, s. e. cor. of Sheridan-rd. and Pine-av. They are the most desirable; 10 minutes in center of city by surface cars; terminus of the Northwestern Elevated; only one block from Evanston-av. electric line; elegant mahogany finish, rich tapestried walls, etc., etc.; ready for occupancy; inducements offered if apartments are taken before Feb. 1st.
KNOTT, CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, cor. Evanston and Graceland-avs.
Telephone Graceland 282.

TO RENT—MOST BEAUTIFUL AND MODERN NEW 6, 7, AND 8 ROOM APARTMENTS ON NORTH SIDE, SOUTHWEST CORNER PINE GROVE-AV. AND WELLINGTON-AV. Overlooking lake. Finished in mahogany, English enamel, and antique oak. Specially designed mantels, sideboards, hall trees, china cabinets, plate and stein rails, large closets, tile bathrooms, steam heat, and hot water; best of janitor service. Will decorate to suit. Three blocks from station, one block to electric line. Agent on premises today. CLARK & TRAINER, 411 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG. 184 DEARBORN-ST. Tel. 971 Central.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8 ROOM FLAT, IN GOOD order, in Buena Park, near "L" station; steam heat, hot water, and every convenience; $37.50, North Park-av.
REGELIN, JENSON & CO., 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT — 5 ROOM FLATS, $30 UP; NEW building; snap; very swell; see them. 1400 Grace-st., one block east of Ashland-av. station.

TO RENT—LARGE LIGHT NEW APTS., 6 AND 7 r.; only $34 to $38; at 1801 to 11 Melrose-st., cor. Evanston-av.; special inducements.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOM FURNISHED FLAT; nice location. 715 North Park-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES; SELL OR exchange; fire policies written; money to loan. Phone Drexel 7622. SMITH & CO., 4653 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW STORES—
S. e. cor. State and Garfield-blvd.; steam heat, hot water; large plate glass windows; cement basement.
Splendid location for any first class business; GROCERY AND MARKET, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE, STATIONERY, DYER AND CLEANER, BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY; $35 to $40.
YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING SOUTHWEST CORNER State and Lake-sts, 43x80; 4 stores and basement; May 1, 1903. 9 to 12 o'clock.
D. DRUMMOND,
360 Monadnock Block.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE ROOM, 36 DEARborn-st., on surface loop; vault and two good windows; reasonable rent until next May. Apply at store.

TO RENT—2936 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., STORE, with living rooms; nominal rent till May 1.
HOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 36 DEARBORN-ST., S. W. cor. Lake; large vault, steam heat, good light; low rent. Apply at office of bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE; STEAM HEAT and hot water; $35. Office, 3537 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; all modern conveniences. Mallers Bldg., 226-228 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE NO. 20, ON SECOND FLOOR, by Washington-st., with large vault. Rent low.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LIGHT, MODERN OFfices. Dickey Building, 40 Dearborn-st.; low rent.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—242-4 MARKET-ST., 2 FLOORS, 50X 80; light 3 sides; pass. and frt. elevators; mill building; finest lighted fls. in town; dry goods district. Pass. Jan. 1st; will rent singly or together; will have fine new entrance, tile floors, wainscoting, etc. J. STUNTZ & CO.,
10 'phones. ALL Main 389. 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—138-5-7-9 CLINTON-ST., FLOORS, with power, heat, and elevators. THORPE & McCAULEY, 205 La Salle-st. Tel. Har. 154.

Manufacturing Property.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND LOFTS WITH POWER for light manfg.; steam heat, good light, rent reasonable, in Central Union Blk., n. w. cor. Madison and Market-sts. Apply Room 200.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—FACTORY, DOCK, warehouse, and switch property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS,
FLOORS, STORES,
in downtown and manufacturing districts. The largest list of property in Chicago. Buildings erected on long term leases.
SEND FOR LIST.
10 PHONES. H. O. STONE & CO.,
All Main 339. 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—11 ANN-ST., BLDG. AND POWER plant; light 4 sides; high ceilings, yard.
THORPE & McCAULEY, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT ——— BUILDINGS ——— STORES
FACTORIES AND FLOORS
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF LOOP
OR WILL BUILD TO SUIT GOOD TENANTS.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT ——— BUILDINGS.
STORES, OFFICES, AND FLOORS,
in all parts of the city. Send for list.
ROBERT P. WALKER, 115 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—400 OR 500 FT. ON OR near Wabash-av. Address O 506, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND BUSINESS, full of roomers and boarders, 638 Congress-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADJUSTER'S SALE—
DAMAGED BY SMOKE AND WATER, $200,000 worth of WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERware, in the disastrous LINCOLN HOTEL FIRE. To be sold for account of the INSURANCE COMPANIES. The GREATEST sale ever held in THE HISTORY OF CHICAGO. Wait for it.
Sale begins Saturday, Dec. 13.
LOUIS LAPINER, Adjuster.
JOS. BROWN & CO., 176 E. Madison-st.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO., 185-187 Wabash-av., general auctioneers. Sales at store every Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a. m. Furniture, carpets, gen. household goods. Tel. 2109 Cen.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A HOME? CHEAP; ON EASY TERMS.
If so, call or write.
SIEKMAN & TINLEY,
1118 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT OR INTEREST? WE ARE BUYING HOMES EVERY DAY.
INVESTIGATE.
GUARANTEE HOME PURCHASING CO.,
225 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION. FOR LEASE.
We have property north of 12th-st. on which we will build for desirable tenants and give favorable leases.
H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A HOME IS GUARANTEED WITHin eleven months by taking out a contract with The American Home Assurance Co., 203-204 Manhattan Bldg.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD AND AVENUE FINE residence property; improved or vacant.
WILLIAM H. MOONEY, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING and dock property.
H. H. WALKER & CO., 204 Tacoma Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — SEE THIS SATURDAY AFTERnoon and Sunday.
4126 FOREST-AV.,
LOT 90X147.
Large 16 room mansion, oak floors, open plumbing, 2 furnaces, large brick barn.
House cost $35,000
Barn 5,000
Lot worth 7,500
Or a total of $45,500
Incumbrance, $6,000, at 5%, 4 years. We are asked to sell it at $12,000
and authorized to accept the best price we can get within 15 days; open for inspection Sat. afternoon and Sunday.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Elegant modern 9 r. brick residence, 358 E. 41st-st. [nr. Vincennes-av.].
PRICE $4,500; WORTH $7,500.
Greatest bargain ever offered in this vicinity; house has 9 large, light rooms; bath, furnace, laundry, hot and cold water; lot 26x125.
Open for inspection at any time.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— 6529 MONROE-AV. —A BARGAIN—
Modern frame residence; $4,950.
Large lot. Deeded.
Oak floors, oak finish.
Must sell at once.
Furnace heat. Good barn.
DRAPER & KRAMER, Exclusive Agts.,
125 Dearborn-st.
Key at this office. Tel. Cent. 1166.

FINANCIAL.

TRY

THE BEST AND LOWEST PRICED PLACE IN CHICAGO WHEN IN NEED OF MONEY.
WE LEND EMPLOYES OF ANY LARGE CORPORATION ON THEIR OWN NAMES.
EASY TERMS. COURTEOUS TREATMENT. STRICTLY PRIVATE.
CARD & EACUTT,
2D FLOOR. 88 LA SALLE-ST.
OPEN EVENINGS, TUESDAYS, 6:15 P. M.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS TILL 8 P. M.

SALARY LOANS— PLAIN NOTE—
OPEN UP
AN ACCOUNT WITH
ILLINOIS INVESTMENT COMPANY,
ROOM 405, 130 DEARBORN-ST.,
FOURTH FLOOR.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
$10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, $50, to $500.
To loan to salaried people on plain note on same date of application, at lowest rates. All our business conducted with strictest privacy.

Furniture loans. Loans on pianos, furniture, horse, wagons, etc., at reduced rates.

EVERY MAN IN CHICAGO GETTING A SALARY can call and get all the money you want on your plain note. No endorsers, no mortgage, or other security required.
WE MUST GET OUR MONEY OUT, hence every one come and get it. A written guarantee given not to enforce payment through your firm. We give lower rates than any one else in this column and the easiest weekly or monthly payments in which to return the money. Call and investigate, whether you borrow or not. Everything is strictly CONFIDENTIAL. Bank references given. Mason Investment Co., 135 Adams, Room 1209, n. w. cor. Clark.

MONEY AT ONE, TWO, OR THREE PER CENT per month, dependent on the risk, all charges included; is obtainable without security by MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, and the better element of salaried employes from the Merchants' Credit Co., 1501-4 Ascension Temple Bldg., the oldest and largest concern of its kind in the world. In no manner connected with any firm of similar name and an institution that has always had the confidence and good will of the press and the public in general. Phone Central 836 for confidential appointment.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?
We advance money on the easy payment plan to male and female employes holding responsible positions for about one-half the rates charged elsewhere. We also buy accounts, rents, annuities, incomes, notes, and all good securities. Business confidential. No preliminary charges. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
JOHN MULHOLLAND,
315 The Temple Bldg., Monroe and La Salle-sts.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. LOANS MADE ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES at 6 per cent per annum. We pay and loan more than other companies.
LOUIS ADLER & CO.,
501 Atwood Bldg., 182 and 184 Clark-st.

$100,000 ILLINOIS CHARTER FOR SALE. Address J 247, Tribune office.

MINES AND MINING.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MINING AND OIL Stocks—Several good dividend payers. Write us before you buy or sell any stock.
DONALD A. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Security Bldg., 188 Madison-st., Chicago.

YOU WILL FIND THE BEST BARGAINS IN OIL stocks at the Chicago Oil Stock Exchange, 502 Security Bldg.

CAN SAVE YOU 10% TO 80% ON ALL MINING, oil and industrial stocks. Send for my list.
MARK T. LEONARD, 607, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—650 SHARES MODEL GOLD; make offer. Address N 278, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR DURABILITY.
WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.
ESTABLISHED 1873.
We have on sale a large stock of upright pianos in great variety of styles that are unsurpassed in quality of tone and action, elegant finish and durability.
Intending purchasers are especially invited to call and examine.
Terms easy at low prices, either for cash or on easy payments.
Pianos to rent and one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Slightly used upright pianos.
$85, $100, $125, $150 each.
SQUARE PIANOS, $25 to $50 each.
ORGANS, $15 to $45 each.
Pianos tuned, moved, stored, and exchanged.
Telephone Main 946. ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

VOSE PIANOS.
LUDWIG PIANOS.
Large and complete stock. Some beautiful special styles for our holiday stock.
We shall make special prices on our large second hand stock during this month.
Upright pianos, $100 upward.
Square pianos, $20 upward.
Organs, $10 upward.
Easy terms of payment.
New pianos for rent.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.
MANUFACTURERS, 246 WABASH-AV.

STARCK'S CHRISTMAS PIANO SALE—
Our prices the talk of the town; 125 high grade pianos purchased by us from a bankrupt manufacturer who NEEDED THE MONEY. WE BOUGHT them for SPOT CASH at price far less than cost of manufacture. These pianos will be sold by Christmas.
$300 upright—Our price only.....$185
$350 upright—Our price only.....$210
$400 upright—Our price only.....$225
$450 upright—Our price only.....$250
Easy payments of $5, $6, and $7 per mo.
Second hand upright bargains: Starck, $155; Ivers & Pond, $150; Steinway, $145; Decker, $130; Kurtzmann, $90; Lyon, $100; Chickering, $85, and many others.
NO PAYMENT DOWN! 75c and $1.50 per week. Pianos to rent, $3 per mo.
Square pianos, $35.
P. A. STARCK, 204-206 Wabash-av.

PIANO BUYERS SHOULD ATTEND THE Baldwin Piano Sale. Geyer & Sons purchased ninety-six new standard upright pianos from a national bank at less than manufacturer's cost, which enables us to sell

$200 PIANOS FOR $167
$250 PIANOS FOR $189
$400 PIANOS FOR $218 AND $222
$450 PIANOS FOR $295

This is a great opportunity to get a good standard upright piano for practically less than half the original price. We guarantee you a saving of $50 to $150 on each piano. Second hand upright pianos from $30 to $90; square pianos from $15 to $60. New Steger & Sons pianos from $300 to $700. We guarantee every piano we sell.
STEGER & SONS PIANO MFG. CO.,
225 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

BAUER PIANOS—
BAUER PIANOS.
Celebrated for
FINE CONSTRUCTION, BEAUTIFUL TONE, GREAT DURABILITY.
In addition to our complete new stock we offer a number of choice bargains in USED BAUER PIANOS at prices ranging from $200 up.
Second hand uprights (other makes) in excellent condition at $125 and upward.
Have you heard the incomparable
CHASE & BAKER PLAYER?
Informal recitals at our warerooms daily.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Established 1857. 262-268 Wabash-av.

PIANOS FOR XMAS—
Over 150 pianos to select from, including 30 different makes.
FEW OF OUR USED BARGAINS.
Fischer upright.....$ 60 Oak upright.....$ 90
Kimball upright.....100 Mahogany upright.....115
Weber upright.....125 Oak upright.....140
Mahogany upright.....150 Walnut upright.....155
Decker cabinet piano $185, $200, $250.
Steger & Clark pianos—H, $400; K, $550; G, $600; D, 170.
STORY & CLARK, 265 Wabash-av.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS.
(The Original Chase.)
HACKLEY PIANOS.
CARLISLE PIANOS.
A number of discontinued styles will be offered below factory prices. Slightly used and second hand pianos, $100 up. Pianos to rent. S. SWANLUND, Swedish salesman.
Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 269 Wabash-av.

THE BUSH & GERTS PIANO CO.
BUSH TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
AND 209 WABASH-AV.

$2 SQUARE PIANOS, RANGING IN PRICE from $15 to $50; all will be put in first class condition, and taken back at purchase price in exchange for upright at any time within three years; easy payments. J. G. TWICHELL, 263 Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS—BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS—
$150 buys Steinway, $125 buys Kingsley, $130 buys Decker & Davis, $135 buys Kimball, $140 buys Weber, $145 buys Chickering, $165 buys Steinway, $180 buys Hazelton Bros., $195 buys Harris Bros.
Thompson Piano Co., 269 Wabash-av.

CLEARANCE SALE OF PIANOS ENDING DEC 20TH. SEVENTY-FIVE SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT PIANOS FROM $100 UPWARDS.
THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,
258 AND 260 WABASH-AV.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A PIANO OR organ, it will pay you to come and see us; any make. Manufacturers' Clearing House,
207 Wabash-av.
J. M. FRENCH, Manager.

THE HOUSE OF BALDWIN—
Baldwin, Ellington, Johnson. Howard pianos. Hamilton organs. Vocalion church organs. Easy terms. Inspection solicited.
W. H. BALDWIN & CO., 142 Wabash-av.

WAGMAN, HAINES, FOSTER, BRYANT. Wessel, Holmes; easy payments; rent cheap; square pianos, $25 and up.
WAGMAN PIANO CO., 149 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

BRADBURY, SMITH, AND BARNES PIANOS; great variety of styles; easy payments. New Bradbury Warerooms, 248 Wabash-av.

WE SELL CHICKERING AND GABLER PIANOS; have, as a rule, excellent bargains in 2d hand pianos. Clayton F. Summy Co., 220 Wabash.

MUST SELL FINE TONED MAHOGANY UPright for less than ¼ of original cost 4 months use; also fine parlor furniture. 3521 Ellis-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANO OF DISCONTINUED style, double veneered case, for best cash offer. H. SCHULZ CO., 373 Milwaukee-av.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT MAHOGANY PIANO, perfect condition, high grade instrument; must sell at once; very low price. 261 Ashland-blvd.

HAZLETON BROS. PIANOS SOLD ONLY BY WELLER & CRANE, 26 Wabash-av.

GENUINE NEW STEINWAY AND NEW Cable pianos are sold only by Lyon & Healy.

LYON & HEALY'S GREAT HOLIDAY DISPLAY. 600 PIANOS! 600 PIANOS!
The largest, very much the largest, stock of pianos assembled in any salesroom in the world. QUALITY AND LOWEST PRICES.
These two things are assured every purchaser. But Quality comes first, for the "Quality of an article is remembered long after the price is forgotten.
Pianos sold by us bear a double guarantee—that of the makers and our own.
It has been said that a visit to our warerooms is worth a considerable sum of money to any intending piano purchaser. For there he can see 34 MAKES OF PIANOS SIDE BY SIDE and can soon ascertain just how far the sum which he has in mind will go in the purchase of a piano.
NEW UPRIGHTS.....$125
NEW UPRIGHTS.....150
NEW UPRIGHTS.....175
NEW UPRIGHTS.....200
The above pianos are fully equal to instruments usually sold for $50 more. The values are possible only by reason of the extent of our transactions.
VERY BEAUTIFUL NEW MODEL UPRIGHTS AT $225, $250, AND UPWARD.
These pianos represent the latest thought of some of the best known eastern piano makers.
STEINWAY PIANOS, KNABE PIANOS, and other pianos of the very highest class are sold only by us.
SPECIAL VALUES IN USED PIANOS.
GROUP NO. 1—Consists of a number of second hand uprights, ranging from $75 to $100 in price. Among the makes are New England, Story & Camp, Schirmer, and others.
GROUP NO. 2—Second hand uprights in very fair condition, including Lyon & Healy, Bauer, Chase Bros., and others. Choice for $125. Some remarkable values.
GROUP NO. 3—Slightly used uprights of such well known names as Steinway, Hardman, Bakkering, Hallet & Davis, Harrington, and other. Prices ranged from $150 to $175.
GROUP NO. 4—Steinway, Knabe, Weber, Fischer, and others. Uprights taken in exchange and returned on rentings. Fine instruments of high intrinsic merit for $250 and upward.
GROUP NO. 5—About 20 Steinway and Knabe uprights, used a very little and as good as new in tone and appearance. Marked very low to close.
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Phone Central 2051.

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Minneapolis..Dec. 27, 4 pm Manitou ...Jan. 17, 9 am
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Celtic.....Dec. 31 Celtic.....Jan. 30
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From Boston, direct to
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"New"England".....Jan. 17, Feb. 28
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TO AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
Vancouver.....Jan. 10, Feb. 21
Cambroman.....Jan. 31, March 14
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From N. Jan. 22, Feb. 19, and Mar. 19.
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Patricia.....Dec. 20 Pretoria.....Jan. 3
Bluecher.....Dec. 27 Waldersee.....Jan. 10
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NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia.....Jan. 10 Palatia.....Mar. 2
Phoenicia.....Jan. 29 Pretoria.....March 19
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Kronprinz.Feb. 3, 2 pm Kaiser....Mar. 24, 10 am
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
*Trave....Jan. 9, 11 am (Neckar..Feb. 21, noon
Lahn....Jan. 31, 10 am (Lahn....Mar. 14, 9 am
*Trave....Feb. 14, 10 am (Weimar..Mar. 21, 11 am
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PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Rhynland..Dec. 20, 2 pm Heiligland....Jan. 3, noon
Westland..Dec. 27, 8 am Friesland....Jan. 10, 8:30 am
RED STAR LINE.
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The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1902.

Venezuela Asks for Arbitration.

President Castro has asked the American minister at Caracas to propose to Great Britain and Germany that the claims against Venezuela shall be submitted to arbitration. It is not improbable that such an offer, had it been made at an earlier day, would have been accepted, provided Venezuela were able or willing to give security that it would pay the award if the arbiter decided that anything was due. There is where the shoe pinches. No confiding nation can be found that will go on Venezuela's bond and guarantee the payment of an award. The nation which did so would find itself out of pocket. If the claims in question were referred to arbitration President Castro would gain time. After the verdict was announced he might take exception to it, if it went against him, and refuse to pay. The other day The Hague tribunal found that Mexico ought to pay a certain amount to the United States. The money was paid over at once. If there were any assurance that Venezuela would do likewise a resort to arbitration would be looked on with more favor by governments whose subjects have claims against that country. The claims should be passed on by an impartial tribunal and scaled down to a low, reasonable figure, but there is the painful doubt as to whether President Castro would pay, even then.

The Senate Disappoints the House.

When the house was considering at the last session the bill for the regulation of immigration an amendment was offered to prohibit the sale of liquor in the Capitol building. The house adopted the amendment, many of the members who voted for it calculating that the senate would throw it out and leave the house members their liquor and the credit of having done what lay in their power to put an end to what some people consider a desecration of the capitol. The senate committee on immigration recommended that the provision be stricken out of the bill on the ground that it did not properly belong there. Certainly nobody would be apt to look in our immigration law for a prohibition of the sale of liquor in the Capitol building. The senate disagreed with the committee. It was convinced by one of Senator Tillman's short, forcible speeches. He said: "The house—this is an old question which has been coming over here spasmodically and at intervals ever since I came here; I think this is the third time—is simply playing a hypocritical game before the people of the country, and endeavoring to make the senate attend to its morals and its virtues. I am opposed to any such proposition. I should like to see the house get what it seems to want, and which it has the right to get, without this legislation, and yet it continues to parade its morality, or temperance, or whatever you call it, before the country, while endeavoring to make the senate save it from itself." The senate has refused to play the part of the "wicked partner" in the management of the Capitol building. If the immigration bill passes the sale of liquor in that building will be forbidden. Congressmen will have to go outside or to a friendly jug in a committee room to quench their thirst. It must be said to the credit of congressmen that they are not so thirsty as their predecessors of fifty years ago were. There is not much liquor drank in the capitol.

IT IS LAWFUL TO ASSIGN WAGES.

The Appellate court decision about the assignment of future wages will please the business men who are popularly known as "sharks" and "shylocks." Hereafter, until the Supreme court shall say otherwise, a man who assigns, transfers, sells, sets over, or hypothecates his wages will have to take the consequences. Judge Dunne said some time ago that the tendency of legislation in Illinois was against the assignment of wages. The Appellate court seems to think that this tendency is still a tendency. It has not become a settled situation. "If a person has sufficient mental capacity," says the Appellate court, "to attend to ordinary business and to act rationally in the ordinary affairs of life, the law is impotent to protect him against the consequences of his own deliberate folly." The doctrine of the right to contract is upheld.

Perhaps if the man concerned had assigned his wages for all the rest of his life the Appellate court would not have held the contract binding. Undeniably he would then have been the bond servant of his creditor. In the ordinary case, in which the presumption is that the assignment will last only a short time, the contract seems to be legal as the laws now are. People who want the assignment of wages to be stopped in Illinois will have to support the bill which the bureau of justice is going to bring before the next legislature. Even if the bill should become a law the Supreme court may see in it an encroachment on the right of the individual to make a contract.

COAL AND THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Coal is scarce in New York. The only persons benefited are the humorists. All other persons are injured. The persons most injured are from that "great middle class" which used to buy its coal by the ton. The great middle class seems to be glad now to buy its coal by the bushel. It is the means, not the extremes, of society which are most seriously affected. The exceptionally rich man or great corporation can still get coal when he or it wants it. They have influence. The exceptionally poor man can still get his coal when he wants it. He has help. Charitable persons are looking after him. Also, the by the bushel trade is still brisk. As long as that trade continues the poor man who buys coal in ten cent and twenty-five cent quantities will be able to keep moderately warm.

It is the man who usually buys coal in twenty dollar or thirty dollar quantities who seems likely now to be less warm than he has been in the past. "Up to the end of November, 1901," said President Baer of the Reading, "the output of the anthracite region was 49,500,000 tons. Up to the end of November, 1902, the output has been only 26,000,000 tons." This means a shortage of 23,500,000 tons. A year ago New York was receiving about 100,000 tons a day. Now, if one may believe a dealer quoted in the New York Evening Post, it is receiving only about 50,000 tons. Accordingly there are cries of distress from men who have furnaces to maintain, but who cannot get coal in the quantities which a furnace demands.

Bad as the situation is, however, New York ought not to forget that it would have been infinitely worse if President Roosevelt had not taken the unconventional but effective step which some of the New York papers have criticised.

JUDGE GROSSCUP ON TRUSTS.

The address delivered yesterday before the University of Nebraska by Judge Grosscup is printed in this morning's TRIBUNE. It deals with the question of trusts, a burning question, which is not always discussed so calmly and dispassionately as it is by Judge Grosscup. His views, because of their moderation, will fail to commend themselves to the men who can see nothing but evil in the modern tendency towards combination and consolidation in the industrial world, and who insist that that tendency be crushed. Less radical men will admit that there is force in Judge Grosscup's reasoning.

The mere existence of the great industrial corporations of this day does not fill Judge Grosscup with apprehension. He is alarmed neither by their size nor their wealth. They are, in his eyes, only a natural development. Their growth seems to him normal, not abnormal. He does not expect the tendency toward consolidation to cease, for it is a natural economic law, but he does expect the present consolidations will cease to exist or "will be put on such firm ground "in matters of obedience to law, fairness "in organization, and honesty of manage- "ment that the average man or woman "may safely become part owners in their "securities and in that way cosharers in "the advancing prosperity of the land."

The Sherman act has been in force thirteen years. It has accomplished so little that Judge Grosscup is moved to ask if the policy of dealing with the so-called trusts which it embodies—the policy of "extermination or nothing"—is, after all, on solid ground. He asks if what appears to be a fixed law of industrial economy can be successfully repealed by an act of congress.

Judge Grosscup is unable to find that the growth of the trusts tends to reduce the wages of their employés. He cannot find that the trusts are responsible for the higher cost of living. He believes prices would have gone up as much and perhaps more under the old system of individual manufactures. The large capital of the trusts and their control by men of great industrial ability excite in him no alarm.

Judge Grosscup does see in the so-called trusts a real menace, "one which goes to the foundations of our society as a republican people." Unless the danger is undone by timely measures he fears for the future of the country and its institutions.

Bank deposits of all kinds are increasing. They are now in excess of eight and a half billions. The people are not investing their money, although they know it is from invested capital that increases must be looked for. Unless there is a change in the situation the people at large will cease to be proprietors in the industries of the country. A widespread withdrawal by them from such general ownership will, says the judge, destroy popular interest in national prosperity, for the people at large will have no direct interest in it. That withdrawal will kill competition. It will discourage the wage earners. It will sap the real strength of government.

Judge Grosscup's remedy is to abandon the present policy of "outlawry and extermination" and to enact legislation under which the industrial corporations subjected to restraints against artificial prices "will be made to invite and worthily invite the confidence and copartnership of all the people of the country." He would have provision made against discrimination in prices, for publicity, and against stock watering. He believes that then people would invest in the great corporations.

In the old, simple days of small workshops and domestic industries and self-sufficing communities there was an approach to a general proprietorship of the industries of the country. To that general proprietorship, in a different form, Judge Grosscup wishes the country to return. He wishes the industrial corporations to be so managed that there will be just confidence in their securities, so they may be widely distributed among the people. Then he believes industrial prosperity will be "securely buttressed against hate and envy."

Judge Grosscup's remedial legislation is not new. The object which he seeks to accomplish by it is the matter which will chiefly attract attention. Where will be the dangers of corporate wealth if that wealth is widely diffused among the farmers, workingmen, and shopkeepers, as well as among the millionaires?

COOKERY AND DIVORCES.

The statement of Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, general superintendent of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, that poor cookery and slovenly housekeeping were the direct causes of 400 divorces in this city last year is calculated to make the "judicious grieve" besides casting doubt upon the practical value of the science of sociology. The statement upon the surface is a startling one, and yet it demands credence because 400 deserted sisters applied to the bureau for assistance and assigned the reason as stated why their liege lords had deserted them.

Such being the case, 400 husbands having fled from their households because they could not endure the cookery and the housekeeping, what will the sociological scientists do about it? It is a serious matter that is "up to them." It is one not to be settled by theories or speculations. If 400 have fled in Chicago, how many have fled in other cities? It is not likely that poor cookery and poor housekeeping are confined to Chicago. Evidently here is a fruitful cause of the severance of the domestic tie. Instead of agitating longer for making divorce more difficult or for making divorce legislation uniform, would it not be well for the sociologists, and the settlements, and the Hull houses, and for all organizations of women, from the Woman's clubs to the Colonial Dames, for women are mainly concerned, to begin agitation of a strenuous sort for the removal of this particular cause for divorce?

Granting that the way to the hearts of most men is via their stomachs and that most husbands' affections are more or less permanent according to the cookery and the management of the domestic ménage, would it not be well for the innumerable female organizations to drop for a time the consideration of the liberal arts, philanthropic reforms, and world movements, and strive to induce their sex to study the uses of kitchen ranges, brooms, flatirons, dusters, needles, thimbles, and other articles the proper use of which makes home happy and husbands contented? It is sad that it is so, but if husbands will not be satisfied with poorly cooked dinners and ill managed homes, if some of them will go off to the clubs and others quit altogether, something ought to be done about it, and who should consider the matter more earnestly than the women's organizations, which have, in a way, declared their independence of man and their freedom from domestic duties by recognizing them no longer as absolutely binding? As the gentler sex more and more neglects the cooking stove and the broom, will divorces correspondingly increase? That is the question the women should discuss. It is more important than the study of Fra Angelico, the analysis of Maeterlinck, or even the deciphering of Browning. These can wait, or should wait, until the unfortunate women who are so fast losing their husbands are taught to cook and run a house.

THE TRUST TOY.

It was a grim joke to organize the toy trust just before Christmas. The new trust must be trying not only to get money but to have fun with the people during the process. The octopus is thereby proved to be a humorous beast, like the parrot or the monkey. The plain people get in the full tide of the Christmas season and are choosing Maggie's dolls, Jimmie's blocks, and baby's rattle. Suddenly they find that all these articles come from the den of that modern monster, the octopus, which has not yet met its St. George.

Here is an imbittering thought. From toys to coffins, from the cradle to the grave, the octopus maintains its hold on our lives. If Cæsar were only living now, he would not be compared to so puny a creature as the colossus. It would be "Why, man, he sprawls over the narrow world like an octopus and all the rest of us creep about between his tentacles." Now that toys are cornered, what is safe? The octopus may have an appetite even for mud pies. The fact is that the toy trust proves that there are exceedingly few articles of widespread consumption which are not good octopus food.

Nature will not be denied and the octopus is as natural a product of evolution as was the ichthyosaurus. It is a little too much, though, that as the octopus devours us, it should wear such a grin. Why couldn't it have made its toy raid at some other time?

TAG the automobiles—also the horse vehicles that have reckless drivers.

IN short, President Woodrow Wilson's idea of a really great university is that its proper location is a town about the size of Princeton.

IF the "organization" has decided that Gov. Yates will not do for 1904 the matter becomes almost unanimous.

AT the Christmas goods counters there are all the external indications of a crisis.

SOMEBODY is boring for oil at Emporia, Kas., in the interest* of Mr. Rockefeller.

*Eventually.

CURIOUS persons with prods are warned not to go too close to the tank occupied by the Bell telephone octopus.

PROBABLY it would do no good to put a tag on Grand Crossing.

PUPILS in the public schools are to be taught independent thinking. This is better, all things considered, than independent spelling.

UNTIL all the particulars are received it may be best to attach an "alleged" tag to that affair of the sinking of Venezuela's ships by the Germans and English.

IT need occasion no surprise if Mascagni's next opera has an American for a villain.

NEW ways of prolonging life are discovered and announced almost every day, but Death hasn't found it out yet.

GREAT care should be taken to prevent Admiral Crowninshield—Crunshell—from complicating the situation by butting into the South American continent with his ship.

BOSTON, however, will not go so far as to dump the coal dealers' stocks into Boston harbor.

SEE what is about to happen through Editor Bryan's failure to print a portion of his paper in Mexican Spanish.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Sure of One Sale.

Miss de Muir—"Mr. Borus, how is your new novel getting along?"

Struggling Author—"It's just fairly started. I've written the last chapter, though. It ends all right."

Comparisons.

Girl with the Clara Morris Eyes—"It is true your chin is a little more shapely than my chin, but your nose can't hold a candle to mine."

Girl with the Viola Allen Voice—"O, then your nose is celluloid, is it?"

After.

After the fuss is over,
After the ships have gone,
War against the rebels
Will again be on.
Then you'll see old Castro,
Like an ornery cuss,
Chase the chaps that helped him—
After the fuss.

So?

Young Person—"Yes, I know Bingley pretty well—better than he thinks. He talks smoothly enough, but his actions——"

Old Philosopher—"My dear young friend, half the mistakes in life come from trying to judge of what a man really is by his actions."

Exertion Too Great.

The Doctor—"There is nothing in the world the matter with you but laziness. The scientific name of it is cinarisalis."

The Patient—"What! Cin—cin—well, let it go. It's too much like work to say it."

Scored One.

"Will you allow me to ask you a question?" interrupted the man in the crowd who had been stationed there by previous appointment for that purpose.

"Certainly," replied the speaker on the negative side of the joint discussion.

"Which side of the question are you talking on?"

"The inside, sir!" thundered the orator. "The other speaker has been talking all around the outside of this question!"

Then the man in the crowd, according to the arrangement, sneaked away in a crestfallen manner.

Couldn't Promise.

"Yes, ma'am," said the manager of the lecture bureau; "I have two or three openings for a lecture on woman's rights, but it must be of such a nature as not to offend anybody."

"Then I guess you'd better get my sister, sir," replied the austere caller. "She talks on woman's rights. I discourse on woman's wrongs."

C. W. T.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

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EMPEROR NICHOLAS, not content with having a minister of the navy similar to the secretary of the navy in the United States, has now created a separate and distinct department of merchant marine, and has placed his brother-in-law, the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelowitch, at the head thereof as minister, the decree of his appointment giving eloquent expression to the important results which the czar expects to attain through this new move on his part.

No better choice could have been made than the grand duke in question. For he is one of the most enlightened members of the reigning house of Russia, and will be remembered as having visited this country as an officer of the Russian squadron which attended the international celebration in American waters of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the new world by Columbus. He is a great admirer of the United States, of which he has given evidence by his translation into Russian of the works of Capt. Mahan, publishing them at his own cost. He is married to the eldest sister of the czar, the Grand Duchess Xenia, and is known as one of the most progressive and enlightened members of his house.

Indeed, Alexander's advanced views have given great offense to the elder members of the corps of officers of the Russian navy, and some time ago, when he blossomed forth as the leader of a number of young nobles and naval men who adopted his views, and who gave public expression thereto, encouraged by the knowledge that they were regarded with approval by the czar, the Grand Duke Alexis, who is captain admiral—that is, lord high admiral—of the Russian navy, came to the emperor and informed him that the attitude of Grand Duke Alexander had become absolutely intolerable, that discipline was well-nigh at an end in the fleet, and that, unless Alexander was visited with some token of imperial disapproval, he, Alexis, and all the flag officers on the active list of the navy had resolved to resign and to withdraw into private life.

Brought face to face with what was virtually a strike on the part of all the principal admirals of the navy, the men upon whom he would be obliged to rely in the event of a war with Japan or with any other naval power, the emperor had no alternative but to give way, and accordingly Grand Duke Alexander was temporarily placed on the retired list.

It must thoroughly be understood that Alexander was not charged with directly inciting insubordination, but merely with having fostered a spirit of progressiveness and research into the most modern features of naval science among the junior captains and lieutenants of the imperial navy, which rendered them disposed to find fault with existing regulations and doctrines, and in consequence no longer disposed to yield a ready and immediate obedience to orders received from superiors.

Grand Duke Alexander, thus disassociated from the government navy and placed in a position which is virtually that of the head of the mercantile marine of the huge Muscovite empire, will now be able to give free rein to all his advanced and enlightened ideas, and to develop the merchant navy of Russia in accordance to the precepts which he has acquired from the study of the works of Capt. Mahan.

The merchant marine is becoming nowadays almost as important a feature in the eyes of the various governments as the war navy. Great Britain without her big mercantile navy would never have been able to dispatch an army of over 200,000 men all the way from England to south Africa, that is to say, a distance more than twice as great as that across the Atlantic, within the space of about four months. France at the time of her small war with Madagascar was obliged to charter not merely English but even American vessels to convey her 20,000 troops and their supplies to the island. In fact, no government nowadays can get along in war without the carefully organized cooperation of a carefully organized merchant navy, a navy which in times of peace constitutes the most important factor in trade and industry.

Grand Duke Alexander has therefore his work cut out before him, and, backed as he is by his brother-in-law and chum, the czar, may be relied upon to make a record for himself in this new position, which has been created for him. Indeed, the idea of creating a department of this kind is so excellent and so up to date that one may expect ere long to see England, France, Germany, and the United States following suit and organizing similar government departments of merchant marine. In fact, Russia deserves much credit for leading the way in the matter.

There seems to be but little prospect of any interruption of the diplomatic relations between the vatican and the French government in spite of all the utterances about the matter in the Parisian press. For France has just signed a ten years' lease with the proprietors of the Santa Croce palace at Rome for use as its embassy to the holy seat, and is preparing to spend a large amount of money in fitting up with valuable furniture and magnificent gobelin tapestries brought from the state warehouses, or garde meuble, at Paris. It is hardly necessary to point out that the French government would not embark in such an expense or conclude a ten years' lease were there any early or immediate prospect of the embassy to the vatican being abolished.

Until now the embassy in question has been housed in the Rospigliosi palace, for which it paid a rent of $4,000 a year. The Santa Croce palace has already once before served as the residence of the French ambassador to the holy seat—namely: from 1769 until 1792, when France was represented by the witty, talented, and worldly cardinal poet, De Bernis, whose heart, preserved in spirits of wine in a silver urn, is still shown at the Church of St. Louis of France at Rome.

An extraordinary suit is now engaging the attention of the French courts. The plaintiff is the Vicomte Rene de Levezon de Vesins, whose father was a prefect and a senator during the reign of Napoleon III., while the defendant is his divorced wife. The couple, after several years of marriage, were divorced mainly owing to the extraordinary taste for wild beasts manifested by the viscountess, and according to the terms of the divorce she recovered the possession of her dowry, amounting to 4,000,000 francs, and retained the care of her daughter, her husband being awarded the guardianship of the boy.

The woman, in spite of her great wealth, was led by her fondness for wild beasts to take lessons from the lion tamer, Marck, and appeared at the Folies Bergeres, at the Cirque, and elsewhere in the rôle of a lion tamer under the stage name of the "Comtesse de X. Dompteuse Masquee, in the regulation costume, with her features concealed by a black velvet mask.

With advancing years she abandoned this form of eccentricity, settled in the neighborhood of Hamburg, and established there a "thier park," or wild animal park, where she trained wild beasts, selling them to showmen. Indeed, there are several American showmen who have animals trained by the countess.

She has now announced her intention of producing her daughter in the rôle of a lion tamer at the Nouveau Cirque at Paris. And it is to prevent this that the vicomte has now instituted legal proceedings. He has inherited a large fortune from his mother, has married an English woman of birth, and is endeavoring through the courts to recover possession of his daughter and to prevent the young girl, who is 16 years of age, from becoming a public character in a circus.

Down in Virginia.

"Sarann!"

"Yes, pa."

"Have you and Maj. Tompkins' boy got your kiss certificates out there?"

"Yes, pa; all right."

"Go on, then. I don't want no health officer 'restin' me for illegal kissing on these premises. Durn if I ever hearn of sech things before the war."—Washington Times.

No Compulsion.

It is to be noted that the Maine judge who ruled that it is not theft for a woman to go through her husband's pockets at night wisely refrained from making it obligatory on hubby to leave anything in the pockets.—Buffalo Express.

Not at All.

It doesn't follow that the man who boasts of his rural origin will enjoy being told that he looks like a farmer.—Ohio State Journal.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

OUR REVISED INTERNAL POLICY.
Venezuela for the Venezuelans.
More power to the Monroe doctrine's elbow.
An old fashioned white Christmas.
An old fashioned winter.

THE DOUKHOBOR.

The good wife said to the Doukhobor,
As she pulled with faltering step:
"Is this the lot of the chosen ones?"
But the Doukhobor yelled: "Gitep!"

The good wife said to the Doukhobor,
As she tugged with an empty maw:
"Please tighten my surcingle up a bit."
But the Doukhobor shouted: "Haw!"

The good wife said to the Doukhobor,
As she hauled with a quivering knee:
"I am doing all this to save your soul."
But the Doukhobor hollered: "Gee!"

The good wife said to the Doukhobor,
(For a time she had been quite still)
"Unhitch me now, and some grass I'll eat."
And the Doukhobor cried: "Whoa, Bill!"

PADDED CELL PETE.

OUR PATENT INTERCHANGEABLE "HE AND SHE" JOKE ILLUSTRATOR.

Sample G.

She—"Did she call you down?"

He—"No; she called me feathers."

THE WAR IN VENEZUELA.

[BY ANANIAS F. DUBBE.]

Caracas, Dec. 12.—While dining today with President Castro and Minister Bowen I learned the animus of the German demonstration. It seems that when Von Pilgrim Baltazzi presented his little ultimatum, Castro replied saffricatly, "Who's putting up this bluff?" "Sir," replied Von Pil, pale with rage, "I present the demands of the German emperor." "Well," said Castro, tossing the document into his waste basket, "present my compliments to the German emperor and tell him to go and get a reputation before he talks fight to me. I never heard of his licking anybody. Now, I've pulled off a couple of revolutions, and have some standing. Shut the door when you go out."

So off marched Von Pil in a fury, and reported to the kaiser. And Wilhelm immediately gave orders to scuttle the Venezuelan navy. This is official.

ALISA R.—His feet are not matea. That's all we know about them.

MUST REFER TO HER UPPER AND LOWER TEETH.

Mrs. Nettie Clancy, west of town, had the misfortune to lose two of her best and nearest friends just three days between the two. Since she has recovered from the severe shock she swallows steak and biscuit without chewing.—Belvidere (Ill.) Northwestern.

Dr. Dubbe's Program Study Class.

"I have analyzed for you in these lectures all the important chords that composers, ancient and modern, have employed," said Dr. Dubbe. "Some of these chords have been curious, as you will recall. But I have reserved for this lecture the most curious as well as most dramatic and portentous chord in all music, the chord of the diminished thirteenth with raised eleventh—the chord upon which hangs the entire Dramatic Symphony of Duvivier, which you will hear today."

"The thirteenth is unlucky, and this is Friday, too," whispered Miss Cilly. She just catches at words.

"This chord," said Dr. Dubbe, "opens the second movement, Woodwind and muted horns give it out—a wild, weird shriek, which means, says the composer, that, although 'the ravens, owls, and human birds of prey torture all they can reach,' they 'cannot kill his proud honor, his fame, his soul of unbounded love.' I do not suppose that music literature can show another chord that means so much as this one. The composer acknowledges this. As its harsh, heart chilling notes pierce the air one can plainly see the ravens—red ones, for the most part—and can hear the flapping of the wings of the human birds of prey. This chord, Mr. Duvivier tells me, was composed in a graveyard at midnight of a moonless summer night."

"On the dead?" said Miss Gay Votte, which elicited a frown from Dr. Dubbe.

"The funeral procession proceeds unmolested by the bats and ravens," continued Dr. Dubbe, "while a chromatic motive for wind and horns represents the 'wailings and sorrows of the living.' Sepulture is accomplished without special incident, and as the sod closes above the departed one the fearful diminished thirteenth with raised eleventh is heard again—but in vain. The ravens and the bats, defeated and discomfited, wing heavily away."—Ohio State Journal.

JUST THE THING.

The furnace for the new schoolhouse has arrived and it will be ready for occupancy some time this week.—Richland (Wis.) Rustic.

SOME Venezuelan leaders: El Mocho, El Java, El Maracaibo.

THE POOH-BAH OF THE SITUATION.

President Castro—"Being a little short of money I want to consult you as to which claim I ought to pay first?"

Minister Bowen—"Certainly. In which of my capacities? As acting English minister, acting German minister, or United States minister?"

Castro—"Suppose we say as acting English minister."

Bowen—"Speaking as acting English minister I should say, pay the English claim first. But of course you will understand that, as acting German minister, I am bound to see that German interests are protected."

Castro—"I see. Come over here where the English minister can't hear us. [They cross.] Now, as acting German minister, what is your advice?"

Bowen—"As acting German minister I should say, get rid of the kaiser as soon as possible. You can bluff England longer."

Castro—"Thank you [shaking his hand]. I will."

Bowen—"But as United States minister it is my duty to see that impartiality is observed."

Castro—"I see. Come over here where the German minister can't hear us. [They cross.] Now, as United States minister——"

Bowen—"As United States minister I have no hesitation in saying that if you don't settle both claims and clear up this muss Uncle Sam will tie a tin can to you as big as a beer barrel."

AT the proper or psychological moment Mr. Roosevelt will jump in and settle it.

ENTRIES FOR THE SUPPRESSIONAL.

Class V—Society for the Suppression of the Lady with the Fancy Coiffure and the Run Down Boot Heels.

Class W—Society for the Suppression of the "Plush of Speech."

Class X—Society for the Suppression of the Lady That Pads Her Hips, but Forgets to Anchor the Saddlebags.

Class Y—Society for the Suppression of Alleged "Knights" That Write in Old Style.

Class Z—Society for the Suppression of Those That Knock the Knockers.

Would there were more letters in the alphabet! Not knocking the alphabet.

Join the Knockers' union. Knock and be one of us. Motto: Knocking is the spice of life—Knock on.

Coat of arms: Rampant hammers on a Knox anvil, surmounted by brass knocker.

SAINTESS GRAYCE.

Prima donna in the anvil chorus, and Line-o'-Type envoy extraordinary to the International Knockverein convention at Hammerfest, Norway.

GATES has squeezed Hogg, says Texas report. What makes more noise than a hog under a gate?

ANSWERS FOR THE ANXIOUS.

C. N. S.—O. K.
Quiz—Better have it filled.
Old Subscriber—Jan. 4.
E. H. G.—Great head!

BY all means send Dewey to Venezuela. He'll hold the kaiser down.

THE EXACT SITUATION.

The Monroe doctrine { is / is not } in danger.
{ is / is not } safe.

GET A NEW STAKEHOLDER.

Dear Sir: Your decision in the "Marmion" dispute has decided the dispute, but has not settled the bet. The stakeholder claims that as we both lose he keeps the money. He refuses even to arbitrate, says he has spent the money, and has nothing to arbitrate. What would we better do?

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

MULLAH NOT DEAD.

Somaliland, via Aden, Arabia, Dec. 12.—Report false. Mullah alive and well.

EVERETT R. TIBBITTS.

ANYBODY that thinks it will be a green Christmas can get up a bet with us.

"BEAUTY'S Dictionary and Guide to Pulchritude." Ready soon.—Adv.

BOUGHT it yet?

B. L. T.

The Potato King of Banguet

HE appeared at Manila soon after "Uncle George" had destroyed the Spanish fleet. In appearance he was the beau ideal of the soldier. Standing something over six feet in height, he was as straight as a ramrod, and his blond mustaches had the droop that only comes after long service with the union jack. So far as most of us knew he held some mysterious commission as a military expert.

We soon discovered that Capt. Bulfer, which was the name he went by, was a good soldier and was well acquainted with all there is to know about tactics and the rules of strategy. Wherever there was fighting the captain was in the middle of the ring, and it soon was demonstrated that he had forgotton at least what it was to be afraid.

"IT WAS I WHO CHEATED."

About a year after hostilities began Capt. Bulfer came out into the open as an alleged correspondent of the Associated Press. And he certainly had the best of opportunities to get a first hand account of what was going on. He always was there or thereabouts when anything was doing.

When I came back from the islands, two years ago, Capt. Bulfer had disappeared. Nobody knew where he had gone or what had become of him. And as he had always had the manner of an English duke in disguise our curiosity was excited.

The other day on a train going to New York I met an old comrade in the Philippines. He was on his way to an eastern post, and, for prudential reasons, his lips were sealed so far as the public is concerned. But he talked to me under the rose, and I may tell what he told me about Capt. Bulfer in the same way.

"I heard the story of Capt. Bulfer before he left the English service and I'm free to confess it sounds to me like a pipe dream. Capt. Bulfer, it seems, is connected with one of the titled English families. He originally was an officer in "her majesty's Footguards,' which means a good deal in a social way. He transferred to the Eleventh Bengals and saw service in India. Meanwhile he had married an English girl much younger than himself and had gone out to India.

"Only a year after he went to Simla he discovered—I don't know how—that his wife was in love with a young officer in his own regiment. And this is the part of the story I don't suppose anybody will believe—I'm free to admit I didn't think such an unselfish man existed myself. One night Capt. Bulfer and some of the officers of his mess were playing cards. Of a sudden one of them jumped up.

"'Sombody around this table is cheating,' he cried out. 'All of you hold your hands till I find out who it is.'

"Capt. Bulfer looked across the table at the young officer with whom his wife was infatuated. He saw in his face certain evidence that he was the guilty man. Presumably he thought that if the investigation went on his guilt would be made clear and he would be dismissed from the army in disgrace. That, of course, would break the heart of the wife of Capt. Bulfer. And Capt. Bulfer did not hesitate. He rose to his feet and swept all the cards into a pile before him.

"'It was I who cheated,' he said.

"So Bulfer was dismissed in disgrace from the English army and came out to join us in the islands. You know how he risked death a hundred times in the early days of the Philippine war, and you know also how strangely he disappeared. Well, I never heard from or of him till three months ago.

"We had been sent up into the interior of Luzon to settle a serious quarrel between a couple of tribes of natives. I, as captain, was in command of the expedition, consisting of two companies of cavalry and a detachment of Igorote scouts. We got to the village where the trouble seemed to center and had a conference. The head natives declined to do anything until they had sent for 'the potato king of Banguet.'

"They sent a native runner up into the mountains, and two days later we sat in front of a napa shack and watched a strange procession wind its way down the mountain side. At its head came a tremendously tall man wrapped in native costume. Immediately behind him was his wife, a squat native woman. Trailing along were fifteen or twenty little brown 'niggers.'

"The natives of our village turned out to meet the procession with much dignity. The native band met the visitors half a mile out and preceded them into the town. They marched in state to the largest shack in the village, and when everything had been arranged we Americans were invited in to take part in the conference.

"As the procession passed us on its way through the village we had made out that the tall man at the head of the delegation from the mountains was a white man. His face and hands were white, and he wore a big blond mustache. So far as dress was concerned he was a native pure and simple.

"Finally the head natives of the village came and asked us to join them in a conference. We went. The natives were squatting in a half moon about the fire. At the very center sat the white man—whom we recognized at a glance as Capt. Bulfer.

"The negotiators on our side spoke in English, and Bulfer answered in the same way. We were able to reach a satisfactory conclusion in a short time, Bulfer acting as interpreter.

"After the decision had been reached and the conference had adjourned I took advantage of a chance to talk to Bulfer. He told me a story something like this:

"'I was never anything but a noncombatant, you know. Finally I got a letter of dismissal from the Associated Press. At that time the column I was with was way up in the interior of the island. I was thrown on my own resources, without any chance to form another profitable engagement. And I had no idea of going back to where I was known and appealing for help.

"'I had picked up a good deal of the dialect of one of the tribes—I was always quick at that sort of thing. And when my money was gone I simply left the column and took up my residence with a tribe which was not and never had been engaged in hostilities against the United States. I made up my mind then and there that I would spend the rest of my life with them. As a certain method of burning my bridges behind me I married the daughter of the chief of the tribe. She is my wife, who came down the mountain with me this afternoon. We have a little son, who in the course of time, and unless there is a change of policy, will be the recognized chief of our people.

"'My people had never done any regular work of any kind. They were not warlike, but depended chiefly on the unassisted product of the tropical jungles for their livelihood.

"'I was the first great reformer who had ever come among them. My service with the army of the United States had taught me that the soldiers were always hungry for potatoes—the good, old fashioned Irish variety. I knew by experience how hard it was to find them away from Manila, and one of the first things I did after taking up my residence with the natives was to send a runner across country to a friend of mine in the army after a bushel of them.

"'The potatoes came and we split them up and planted them in the sandy soil of the mountain slopes. The ground was made for potatoes and the crop was enormous. About the time I was showing my people how to dig potatoes along came a column of soldiers, and I sent some of my men down the mountain to sell the crop to them. The men were crazy for them, and every potato was sold at what to the natives was a huge price.

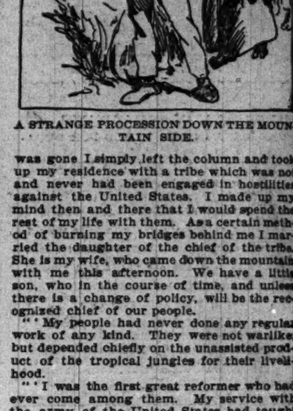
"'Even before that I was a prominent man in their counsels, but now I was made a king. Ever since I have been known as the "Potato King of Banguet," and I don't suppose I shall ever win a prouder title. At any rate, I am perfectly satisfied. I have made up my mind to spend the rest of my life here with these people. None of my old friends knows where I am and none of them shall ever know.'

"Early the next morning Capt. Bulfer, his wife, and retinue started on their return journey up the mountain. I watched them until they had gone out of sight behind the tall palms and the tangled vines, which lined both sides of the trail. Just as they turned into the thickest of the jungle the tall, blond man at the head of the column turned and waved a white cloth to me. Perhaps that will be the last communication he will ever hold with civilization as we know it."

H. M. H.

A STRANGE PROCESSION DOWN THE MOUNTAIN SIDE.

WHERE THE FIGHTING WAS THICKEST.



THE POTATO KING OF BANGUET.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Charles Elliot Norton is sitting for a large portrait painting by Sir Philip Burne-Jones.

Dr. Daniel Elmer Salmon has been chief of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department since 1884.

It is stated that the late duke of Sutherland spent quite a portion of his time writing wills. He left ninety-two of them.

A marble bust of the late Senator Vance will be placed in the rotunda of the Carnegie library building at Charlotte, N. C.

Sir Robert Ball, fellow of the Royal Astronomical society of England, has been elected a member of the American Mathematical society.

Paul Helleu, a well known French artist, will sail for the United States in a short time for a brief visit. He is called the Du Maurier of France.

Alard Sheck, military attaché of the German embassy at Washington, is said to owe his appointment to his close resemblance to President Roosevelt.

Prof. A. E. Dolbear of Tufts college has been a professor in that institution nearly thirty years. His birthplace was the same house in which Benedict Arnold was born.

Speed Cure.

There is nothing like snow and zero weather to cure speed madness among automobilists.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard.

Lonesome.

In its misery silver is even bereft of company. Nothing else has gone down and been caught at it.—Detroit Tribune.

Name Was Withheld.

[Washington Correspondence New York World.]

With true southern chivalry the clerk of the joint committee on printing refuses to give out the name of the writer of this letter, which was received today:

"Joint Committee on Printing, the Capitol —Gentlemen: Please do

GROSSCUP TALKS OF TRUST CURES.

Chicago Jurist Declares Extermination of All an Unwise Plan.

PEOPLE SHOULD INVEST.

Repeal of Sherman Law Advised in Address Before the University of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The present policy of outlawry and extermination as a remedy for the evils of trusts must be abandoned before a solution of the problem can be found declared Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago in an address before the law school of the University of Nebraska.

The repeal of the Sherman law is the first step advocated by Judge Grosscup in the way of anti-trust legislation; then he would have such wise laws enacted as would eliminate the opportunity for wrongdoing by big corporations and give them the confidence of the general public.

The present lack of confidence by the people at large, Judge Grosscup held, leads to the greatest danger in the commercial combines, encouraging monopoly and permitting the few to control all industries. This must be done away with, and the people induced to invest their savings in the various business concerns, and thus share in the general prosperity, the profits of which are now going to the stockholders in the trusts.

That the smaller manufacturers who sold out to the combines instead of investing the money received in the new company, placed it in savings banks or loaned it out at small interest was to be deplored, Judge Grosscup said. He said that the deposits in the banks, the money of the people, exceeds by $1,000,000 the cobined par value of the principal stocks listed on the New York exchange. It was amazing, he declared, that property loving people should neglect to invest in legitimate business when such a vast surplus of their savings is practically idle and earning little.

Nation Never So Prosperous.

The address of Judge Grosscup, which was to the law students and faculty of the university, was as follows:

"It is the fashion, nowadays, to point to our place as a people, industrially and politically, among the nations of the earth; to take a just pride in the leadership acquired; and to exploit the belief that it is not only secure now but will remain secure for a long time to come. We are told that our manufactures go to every land, that our harvesters are to be seen in the grain fields of Asia Minor, our locomotives drawing trains in Russia, our machinery bringing out gold from the mines of south Africa, our bridges spanning the rivers of Khartum, and the Sultan of Turkey preparing to defend his sovereignty by battleships built in American shipyards. All this, it is said, is still on the rising tide, so that when the flood is reached the United States will have become the richest and most powerful people on the face of the earth.

"Her political power and influence, we are told, have kept equal pace. She is present, physically and politically not only throughout North America but at the outposts of the western hemisphere in the Caribbean sea and at the outposts of the far east in the islands of the Pacific. Her views are consulted by the cabinets of Europe and her armies aid in keeping the peace of the world.

"What perhaps astonishes us most is that our country has thus become a chief partner in determining the destinies of mankind within the years some of you have been in this university.

"Gratifying as this outward spectacle is, it should, by that token, lead us to inquire, How goes the life within?

Industries Taken by Trusts.

"During these same years one-third or more of the industries of the United States have passed from the ownership of individuals, or local corporations, into the great bodies of property known as the trusts. Should the process go on until all our industries are thus consolidated, as many well informed men now think probable, the so-called trusts will have absorbed nearly one-sixth of all the wealth of all kinds in the United States.

"Nothing in history outside the rise of the feudal system has left so striking a change in what may be called the personnel of ownership. As a mere right to hold and control ownership remains, of course, unchanged; but if the process of the last few years goes on unchanged the universality of ownership that characterized our past—an ownership of our indies widely spread among the people—will be all but lost.

"Accurate statistics show that the former owners of the industries now consolidated have put their money, or the bulk of it, in the banks. The workman declines to invest his surplus wages; and with them, also standing aloof, is the ordinary man possessing ordinary means. It is certain that, as never before in our history, there are several millions of men and women brought up in the industrial trades who are now without proprietary interest in the trades they follow. No less a man than Webster said that the freest of governments will not long be acceptable if the tendency of the laws be to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands, rendering the majority of the population dependent. If this be truth it has come about that the same years that brought us riches and greatness as a nation have brought with them an internal disorder which, if allowed to go on, will endanger the stability of the government itself.

Policy of the Forefathers.

"The men and women who, two generations ago, came over the Alleghanies into the Ohio and Mississippi valleys; the children of these, who, abiding with their fathers until wild nature had been tamed, faced wild nature again on these transmissouri plains; our earliest forefathers, who threw themselves on the ocean to be cast up in the wilderness; the men and women, who every year have braved something, to gain something they might call their own; these, and these alone, are the true types on which our institutions thus far have found secure foundation.

"It was not civil and religious liberty alone these fathers sought. The spirit of adventure does not, alone, account for the courage of their children. They sought, one and all, opportunity as well; the independence of individual ownership; the fulfillment of an instinct, born with the beginnings of property itself, and without which property would not have been. This instinct it is that has kindled, at all times, the genius of the inventor; that makes strong the arm of the laborer; that brings companionship into the field with the farmer; that sets before us a prize, nerving our resolution to its attainment; and that, turning us aside from frivolous lives, makes us useful helpers in the progress of mankind. Along with love of liberty, and reverence for the rights of man, this innate desire to acquire and possess constitute corner stones in the fabric of our civil government—are, indeed, the spirit and soul of our civil institutions. And what shall it profit our country if it gain the whole world and lose its soul?

People Should Be the Owners.

"I do not expect the soul to be lost; I do not expect the tendency toward consolidation—a natural economic law—to cease, but I do expect that the present consolidations and those that come after them will either cease to exist or will be put on such firm ground in matters of obedience to law, fairness in organization, honesty of management, and permanence of reasonable success, that the average man and woman, who by birth or inclination seeks a place in industrial life, may safely become part owners in their securities, and, in that way, cosharers in the advancing prosperity of the land. This, in my judgment, states the core of this whole vexed subject of the so-called industrial trusts.

"But before proceeding to state the salient facts and reasons upon which my judgment is based, I wish, if possible, to arrive at a common understanding of what we mean by the word 'trusts,' and what are more or less fanciful objections to their existence. I exclude from the purpose of this discussion the railways of the country. They may or may not be trusts; it is enough that they are not commonly in mind when we think of the so-called industrial trust. Besides, the considerations that should control our judgment in their case are so different, in many respects, from those relating to the industrial trusts, that an attempt to discuss both, indiscriminately, would bring confusion.

"I exclude also the large private enterprises, such as department stores. The attitude of the general public toward these, though interesting, is fundamentally different from its attitude toward the so-called trusts. Large private enterprise is the legitimate fruit of the freedom of the individual—a freedom as ancient as society—a freedom that the public, even when most overheated, has never yet seriously challenged. The so-called trusts are, on the other hand, the offspring of our own times, created under corporation statutes framed by our own legislatures, and dependent for their existence upon the continued existence of the corporate power thus given.

"Nor do I seek, on this occasion, a definition applicable to trusts that would be accepted in a court of law; nor one that would meet the mind of industrial experts. My sole purpose is to meet and discuss the subject, not as it lies in the mind of the specially informed, but as it lies in the mind of the public at large.

Evolution in the Industries.

"When I was a boy in Ohio, less than thirty-five years ago, we baked our bread on our own hearth, or got it from the town baker; the flour came from the town mill; our shoes were made by our neighbor, the shoemaker; from a loom turned by the town creek came the cloth that covered our backs; a nail mill in an adjoining town supplied us with nails and other metal implements. We were without radiators, but our stoves were made in the next county; our houses were built by the town carpenter, of lumber sawed in the town mill; on every hand was the hammering, the hum, and the bustle of the individual artisan. The community might have existed as an inaccessible island, it was so well equipped to take care of itself. Of course, beyond the circle where the earth and sky met was the great world, but it was an almost unknown world.

"The years crept away, and with them went the shops with the familiar signs. The shoemaker took down his wooden boot; our shoes came from Massachusetts. The nail mill turned a ruin; nails were now made in some far away shop in Pennsylvania. Our wheat flour came from Minnesota; stoves gave place to radiators bearing foreign names; the saddler disappeared; the bricklayer disappeared; the man who supplied our wants was no longer the man we bowed to as our neighbor. The horizon had lifted, and out into the mist slipped our old world, and in came the great world.

Elimination of the Individual.

"All this was a step in the march of industrial development. Its results seem to you not abnormal, for you were born into the world as things now are. But, in its elimination of the individual from the mechanical trades; in its change of the whole face of town and country life; in its so-called factory questions, it kindled anxieties that unsettled the confidence of your fathers, as much as our later anxieties have unsettled yours.

"The change of which I have just spoken, did not bring in the trusts, as you understand them; but it was the beginning of the so-called trust. It created the conditions, and furnished the constituents, on which the trust was subsequently builded. The process we call consolidation is a continuation only of the processes that set in when our neighbor, the shoemaker, took down his sign, and closed up his shop.

"One day, early in your times, there entered the industrial world a new kind of craftsman. Looking about, he saw the needs of mankind were supplied from mills and factories, great and small, scattered over the land. He measured the wastes of their rivalry, and the economies possible under single management. He then did a thing, simple enough in conception, though difficult to execute—he proceeded, without changing them in any other respect, to join these mills and factories, or the greater of them, into single ownerships. Not a factory was removed or demolished, not a fire put out, nor a sign changed. But the new joinery, though invisible to the eye, was as effective for the purpose in mind as if all the scattered mills had been torn down and then rebuilt on a single site, under a single sign.

Syndicates Assume Control.

"The conception, thus set on foot, presented itself to the financial world in the form of stocks, preferred and common; the former, theoretically, covering the present value of the property, the latter the expected increase of value to be brought about by the craftsman's joinery. The old owners stepped out, except as they retained some portion of the stock of the consolidated companies. The new ownership was financed by syndicates and banks. And thus set in the development that is rapidly taking away from the people at large the ownership of the properties we call the industries of the country.

"Other craftsmen came. Other workshops, great and small, without an outward sign of change, surrendered their individuality for a place in one of the great industrial families. The secret was out, the fashion set, the noise of the new capentry was heard in the land, and the day of the so-called trusts had opened.

"This was nothing less than industrial revolution, not only in semblance but in deeper significance. Revolution always excites concern. Where—the inquiry pressed home—where will this all end? Have we come to this, that the few will be masters and the many servants? Where will I be left? Am I to be oppressed—to find still harder conditions added to those already borne as the price of livelihood? Where will it leave the artisan, the merchant, the small manufacturer, my neighbors, generally? Is industrial liberty for them gone? Are they henceforth—they and their children—sentenced to hard service with no hope of eventual emancipation?

Sherman Law Is Denounced.

"The answer to these questions was the act of congress of July 2, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman anti-trust law. As interpreted by the Supreme court, that act embodied a public purpose, unwisely formed, I think, to deal with the so-called trusts on no basis other than that of extermination—to cut them out root and branch—to sweep the land with a decree like Herod's, that no child of consolidation should be found to have escaped.

"We are now well into the thirteenth year since the passage of the Sherman act. In its means of enforcement, as well as in its purpose, the act was as comprehensive as language could make it. It withheld no power, civil or criminal, that the lawmakers thought would contribute to the complete eradication of the supposed evil. It had been preceded, in Texas, Kansas, Michigan, and Maine, by state laws directed to the same end; and was quickly followed by like laws in one-half the other states, including New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the west generally. Thus, so far as enactments make law, the law, both national and state, has, for a period three times longer than it took to put down the rebellion, been in battle line against the so-called trusts.

"Have these organizations been extinguished? Has the trust idea abated? Let me answer by calling but a partial roll of those organized since the Sherman law went into effect. There is the American Window Glass company, created in 1895, five years after the Sherman act. There, too, is the Continental Tobacco company, 1898; the Tinplate company, 1898; the Amalgamated Copper company, 1899; the American Radiator, 1899; the National Salt, 1899; the International Plate Glass, 1900; the International Salt, 1901; the Consolidated Tobacco, 1901; the United States Steel, 1901; the Corn Products, 1901; and many others that come readily to mind. An inspection made by me, of a list of 112 of the leading so-called trusts in the United States, shows that all but thirteen have been created since the passage of the Sherman act.

Extermination Held Unwise.

"May we not, confronted by such a spectacle, pause to inquire if this method of dealing with the so-called trusts—this policy of extermination or nothing—is, after all, on solid ground? Can a development so persistent be entirely unnatural? Can we, by law of congress, successfully repeal what appears to be a fixed law of industrial economy? Is this instinct of the time, properly safeguarded, really in conflict with the public welfare?

"It is urged sometimes that the consolidation idea, when fully attained, will make harder the conditions of ordinary life. Is that true? If true, the indictment should stand. But I can only judge the future by the past; and, seeking some specific analogy, I know nothing in the past so nearly analogous as the beginnings and growth of the railroad systems of the country.

"Railroads began as small local enterprises. In the start they were the steam highways between neighboring towns and cities; resembling, in that respect, the present interurban trolley systems. For example, what constitutes now the trunk line of the New York Central from New York to Buffalo was originally seven or eight independent lines, one between New York and Albany, another from Albany to Schenectady, another from Schenectady to Utica, another from Utica to Syracuse, another from Syracuse to Canandaigua, another from Canandaigua to Rochester, and still another from Rochester to Buffalo. The time was when their consolidation was thought both impracticable and unwise. Laws were passed to forbid it. Public opinion was against it.

"But one day, under a hail storm of public anathema, a hand reached out, and, gathering up the local roads, joined them in a single road, reaching from the sea to the lakes. Then the idea took root elsewhere. One by one the roads were consolidated, the shortest lines becoming the trunks and the adjacent lines the branches, until, as they exist now, a single railway carries us from Chicago to New York, another from Chicago to New Orleans, others from Chicago to every point on the Pacific coast; and at rates, both for passengers and freight, less than are charged by any railways in the world.

Cannot Resume Old Ways.

"Who of this generation would now go back to the railways of our fathers? Who, except the irresponsible agitator, stops to question even the private fortunes picked up in the process of consolidation? Who, indeed, looks upon the railway system thus consolidated as other than the normal state of such affairs—the necessary and beneficial outcome of railway evolution?

"This is a specific instance, but, wherever we turn in the survey of development under economic law, it will be found that mankind has always been helped.

"There are men now living who were alive when the duke of Wellington was the first citizen of the world. They have lived through the individual changes many of them bitterly opposed, out of which have come the present day conveniences of life—conveniences that, in the matter of substantial comforts, give to the well paid American workman more than the duke himself possessed. The duke had finer mahogany and better plate, but the breakfast table of the American has fruits and cereals, meats and coffees that all the ships of England could not have gathered for her great soldier. The duke had robes and sashes, such as the American perhaps has never seen; but in the quality that gives comfort, the Sunday suit of the American surpasses any clothes the duke put on. The duke had all England to choose from in the selection of his dwelling. He built it on a public park—a park free alike to the eyes and feet of the commonest Englishman—a park not surpassing in beauty those of a hundred cities in America; not the equal of the natural landscapes that by rail or street cars are open every hour of every day to him who has eyes to see and a heart to enjoy. We are all heirs, in almost equal portions, too, not only to what God has given but what the genius of mankind can add.

"It is sometimes urged that the growth of the so-caled trusts shows a tendency to lessen wages. On the contrary, a paper prepared by Prof. Jenks and issued by the department of labor in July, 1900, shows that wages in general had in 1900 reached and in some cases passed the former high level of 1892, and that the wages paid by the so-called trusts were not exceeded by those paid by the large private manufacturing corporations. I think it can be fairly added, from a study of the tables furnished, that the wages paid by the so-called trusts are in fact larger than those paid by private enterprises. Since 1900 wages have been still further advanced, while the hours of toil have been lessened.

"Perhaps the chief objection urged is that the consolidation idea increases the cost of living. The cost of living has unquestionably increased, and it is but natural to put the blame on the most likely culprit in sight. But let us look again at the facts. I go to the bulletin of the department of labor for March, 1902, to find a comparison of prices between 1901 and the average preceding ten years. In clothes there was an average increase of but two-tenths of 1 per cent, in foods of 5 per cent, in metals and ordinary implements 10 per cent, in house furnishing goods 10 per cent, and in the other ordinary commodities about the same proportion.

Price Advances Natural.

"But let the increases be what they may. The question is not, have prices advanced but have they advanced to figures that individual manufacturers would not, under the law of supply and demand, have exacted? My own belief is, that under the increased consumption always attendant upon the coming on of good times, prices would have gone up fully as much, and perhaps more, under the old system of individual manufacturers. Indeed, in one of the largest of our industries, as well informed men know, prices have been kept down, by a so-called trust, as a matter of business policy. The motive, of course, was to discourage the coming in of competitors, as well as to equalize consumption, but the effect is, none the less, smaller prices to the public than individual manufacturers would have exacted.

"But, take the argument at its worst, and assume that certain trusts have put up prices. What then? Should all the so-called trusts be exterminated because here and there one has offended? Should the wheat be destroyed with the tare? Why not—here as elsewhere—apply to the offender, and to him alone, the correctives of the law? I see no obstacle, myself, in the way of effective legislation, or of effective execution of the common law, that will adequately protect the public against prices that are artificial—prices made possible, either by a cornering of the supply or by conspiracies in restraint of competition.

"What I hear, as an objection, that the capital of the so-called trusts is large; that such concentration of capital, in one control, unsettles our conception of what a single individual may own; that, as in the case of one of the so-called trusts, its fiscal transactions measure, in volume and importance, with the fiscal transactions of the government itself.

"To my mind this is largely an inherited bugbear, brought over from the days of smaller things. We live in an age of large things. If we wish to go back to the day of small things we must be prepared to put up with the inconveniences and limitations of those days.

Great Leaders Are Necessary.

"In the nature of things, great enterprises must be under a few controlling minds; and, I ask, who so worthy of power—here or elsewhere—as the man who, by sheer buoyancy of talent, has come to the top? By what safer guide could the controlling hand of a great industry be selected? Whom, for instance, could the 27,000 men employed in the establishment of the late Philip Armour have found so well equipped by experience and genius to direct their establishment? What would have been the outcome had the owner of that establishment turned it over to his employés, to be their own in equal parts, and managed thereafter as an industrial democracy? Set apart to some work for mankind, we all are; and though some rise to an ownership and responsibilities that appear vast, they are in the last analysis trusteeships only—trusts that cannot be resigned unless the power that goes with them is also relinquished?

"But though the objections reviewed be untenable, it does not follow that the so-called trusts, as they now exist, are without menace to our welfare. Indeed, the real danger, as I have already indicated, lies deeper than any consideration of prices charged or distrust aroused. It goes to the foundations of our society as a Republican people. Unless, by timely and courageous measures we undo the danger, the danger will, in my judgment, go far toward undoing us, and our present institutions.

"When the baker sold out his business to the Biscuit company, he invested little, if any, of the purchase money in the Biscuit company's securities. He did not purchase another bakery. Having deposited the larger portion of his capital in some bank where it drew a small but steady interest, he remained, in most instances, an employé of the purchaser. So with the tanner, who sold to the Leather company; the cigarmaker, who sold to the Tobacco company; the sugar manufacturer, who sold to the Sugar company; the whole scattered legion of individuals, whose holdings have been swallowed up by the great concerns.

"A table prepared by the United States bureau of statistics shows the deposits in the banks—national, state, and savings banks—by the people of the United States to be now in excess of eight and one-half billions of dollars. This is the sum of money that the people of the United States, including those who were the former individual owners of our industries, deem it better to loan than to invest. It is equal, almost, to one dollar in nine of the whole remaining wealth of the United States. It exceeds, by a billion dollars, according to a recently prepared table, the combined par value of the principal stocks listed on the New York stock exchange, including railroads, street railways, express companies, gas and electric light companies, telegraph and telephone companies, and the so-called trusts. It is nothing short of amazing that a property loving people like ours could have so much money left over, after having made all desired investments.

"But the significance of the fact is not yet fully stated. Twenty years ago the moneys thus deposited were a little in excess of two billions of dollars. By the growth of population and of wealth there would, of course, be a corresponding normal increase in the people's bank deposits, but neither wealth nor popoulation has grown at anything like the pace taken by the deposits. In the ten years following 1880—a period during which wealth and population had increased possibly 25 per cent—the deposits had doubled. In the ten years following they doubled again; three-quarters of the accretion—or more than three billions and a quarter of dollars—being added since 1897.

"These figures show, of course, that, as a people, we have been prosperous—that the farmer, the merchant, the workman have, as never before, had out of their earnings a livelihood and a large sum over. But this does not explain it all, or nearly all. The men of this day are not less keen than those of yesterday to make good bargains, to increase their possessions, to share in the advancing prosperity of the land. They know, too, as well as did their fathers, that it is not from idle capital but from invested capital that any increases must be looked for. They stand aloof, it is plain to me, not from lack of wish, but from lack of desirable opportunity. It means, if it go on, that the people at large will cease to be proprietors in the industries of the land, and in thus ceasing, exchange the active interest of proprietorship for the idle curiosity of the bystander.

Danger in Public's Attitude.

"A widespread withdrawal, by the people at large, from general ownership in the properties of the country, cannot but be fraught with the gravest dangers. A few of these are so obvious that I need only indicate them. Such withdrawal will diminish, if not destroy, popular interest in national prosperity; for, from those only who have a stake in prosperity can we expect great interest. It will kill off competition; for the competitor of the trusts must itself be a trust, and there will be no independent field from which to recruit the means to create such competitor. It will discourage still further the wage earner in any hope of becoming part owner, and thus deepen and widen the existing gulf between wealth and labor. It will sap to its foundation the real strength of government; for government must be built on the interests, as well as the affections, of the people governed. An industrial system subject to such indictment is a rising menace to free government itself.

"The remedy, in general terms, it is not difficult to state. The first thing to do is to abandon the present policy of outlawry and extermination. That policy has failed. It has failed through conditions that cannot be removed by law. Replace the old policy by a new, under which industrial corporations, subjected to restraints against artificial prices, will be made, in organization and management, to invite, and worthily invite, the confidence and copartnership of all the people of the country.

"To suggest concrete legislation is perhaps more difficult. It should include the repeal of the Sherman act. Logically and impartially enforced, that act forbids two grocers on opposite corners of the street from forming a copartnership to save expenses; partially enforced, it puts the industries of the land at the mercy, not of the law, but of the officers of the law.

"The legislation that replaces it should provide against artificial prices, brought about either by a cornering of the supply or by conspiracy; and also against discrimination in prices as to either buyers or places, except as affected by actual transportation rates. There should be provision for open books; for stated examinations by some department of the government; and for periodical statements to the public, as in the case of national banks and many of the railway companies.

"The new legislation should forbid the issue of primary stock in excess of the cash paid in or the real value of property contributed to make up the company's assets. Some department of the government should be charged—as between the company and the public—with the duty to see that this limitation was enforced.

Stock Must Represent Value.

"Provision should, of course, be made for further issues of stock as the value of the property increases, but such issue as is based not on subsequently acquired property but upon increased value, due to management and operation, should be secondary always to the first, and should be put out only after judgment, by the appropriate department, that it was justified by the earnings and standing of the company.

"To the extent that such subsequent issues represent increased value, due to management and operation, I would encourage, by every feasible method, its division in fair proportions between those who have furnished the capital and those who have done the work. I would embody the basis of such division in the contract of incorporation, so that it would operate as a contract right and not as a mere bonus. Experience has shown that there is no way so satisfactorily to mitigate the struggle between capital and labor and none so just as a fair division of the harvest after both the reapers—capital and labor—has each had his reasonable hire.

"A program such as this is not, in my judgment, either radical or impracticable. It will be opposed, however, by those who look upon corporations of any kind as a menace to public liberty, and by those who look upon restraint of corporations of any kind as an invasion of industrial liberty. It will be opposed by the men who are temperamentally apprehensive; by the men who believe the present good times to be due to present conditions, and deplore interference; and by the men who still wait their opportunity to get rich out of present methods of trust organization. It will be opposed by those who have given to the subject no study; by those who are incapable of giving it a candid study; and by those who thrive in practicing frauds on public opinion. It will fail until public opinion is reached and educated.

"But public opinion will, in the end, be reached and educated. It will be made to see that a country is not made great by becoming rich; that a government is not secure whose sole policy is to realize large dividends to capital and a large wage to laborers, and to keep the peace between them; that there must be found firmer depths than these for the foundations of permanent security. We will then begin, in reality, to rebuild the industrial edifice—a new edifice, made necessary by the change of time—but on the old foundations. We will anchor it, where our fathers anchored theirs, on a general proprietorship, so widely spread among the people, and thus securely buttressed against hate and envy, that time and change will thereafter dash in vain against the security of the state."

BANQUET OF HAMILTON ALUMNI.

College Men Will Hold Their Annual Reunion at Kinsley's Next Thursday.

The seventeenth annual reunion and banquet of the Western alumni association of Hamilton college will be held at Kinsley's on Thursday evening, Dec. 18. The evening will be divided into four sections of one hour each, one to be devoted to an informal reception, another to dinner, another to toasts, another to Shakspeare.

"A salutatory in wild west Latin" will be made by the Rev. Hermon D. Jenkins of Riverside, president of the association, while the "Head prize" oration will be delivered by the Rev. John H. Morron, '50, of Peoria.

The prize is offered annually by Franklin H. Head for the best oration on Alexander Hamilton.

Four Daily Trains St. Paul and Minneapolis
Via Chicago and Northwestern railway. Leave Chicago 9 a. m., 6:30 p. m. (electric lighted), 8 p. m., and 10 p. m. Fast schedules; luxurious equipment. Dining car service unequaled. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

OPENS TODAY,

SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT 10:30 A. M.

THE GREATEST SACRIFICE SALE

EVER HELD IN CHICAGO.

The Lincoln Hotel Fire

Slightly Damaged our Wholesale Jewelry Stock, consisting of over $200,000 worth of

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Opera Glasses, Cut Glass, etc.,

By Smoke and Water

AND WILL BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

Commencing Saturday, Dec. 13, 1902,

For ACCOUNT of the INSURANCE COMPANIES. Holiday Presents at your own price. Ladies specially invited. Come early and inspect the stock.

JOS. BROWN & CO.,

176 E. MADISON-ST.

SALE CONDUCTED BY BRIGGS & DODD.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL FOR HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Invitations Issued by Mode Wineman's Junior Class for Dec. 27—Mrs. Henry A. Blair Gives a Tea This Afternoon to Introduce Her Daughter—Winter Club to Entertain Yale Glee Organizations on Dec. 22—Mrs. J. B. Murphy Issues Cards for New Year's.

The invitations were issued yesterday for the annual concert and Christmas festival for the children of the Chicago Home for the Friendless, to be given by Mr. Mode Wineman's junior class Dec. 27 at 3 o'clock. Dr. Edward Everett Hale's name appears on the card as a patron, and below it are the names of Mrs. William R. Harper, Mrs. Edmund J. James, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat, Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, Mrs. Vernon Shaw Kennedy, Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson, and Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair.

Mrs. Henry A. Blair of 2735 Prairie avenue, who will give a tea this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Natalie Blair, will be assisted by her mother, Mrs. Chauncey Keep, Mrs. John J. Borland, Mrs. Chauncey Blair, and Mrs. William Blair. The young women who will assist are Miss Edith Mason, Miss Edith Blair, Miss Getchell, Miss Eleanor Gregory, Miss Florence McCullough, Miss Mabel Farwell, Miss Winifred Barrett, and Miss Mary Shumway.

The Winter club will give a tea Dec. 22, at 4 o'clock, for the members of the Yale Glee clubs. There will be a number of dinners before the concert that evening, two of the hostesses being Mrs. S. M. Felton and Mrs. James R. McKay.

Mrs. John B. Murphy of 3305 Michigan avenue is one of the first hostesses to send out cards for a New Year's day reception. She will receive, with Miss Plamondon, from 2 till 6 o'clock.

Miss Louise Brega of 2816 Michigan avenue gave a débutante luncheon yesterday for Miss Josephine and Miss Haroldine Peck.

The Saturday morning meeting of the Causeries du Samedi will be held today at the residence of Mrs. Platt Hunt, 106 Astor street. Dr. Alice Brugnot will talk on "A New Era in the French Theaters."

Mme. Selfridge, Mrs. Newberry, and Miss Newberry will give a reception this afternoon from 4 till 7 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. H. G. Selfridge, 117 Lake Shore drive.

Mrs. George Isham of North State street will give a luncheon Dec. 22.

Mrs. William Rodinger of 53 Bellevue place gave a buffet luncheon yesterday from 12:30 till 2:30 o'clock. There were 200 guests. Assisting the hostess in receiving were Mrs. W. S. McCrea, Mrs. F. R. Babcock, Mrs. Cady M. Jordan, Mrs. S. A. Spry, Mrs. Frederick Hartwell, Mrs. Lewis Day, Mrs. Joseph Watkins, and Mrs. Bradford Ripley.

Mrs. H. R. McCullough of 2636 Prairie avenue will give a dinner on Dec. 24 before Mrs. A. B. Dewey's cotillon.

Mrs. E. W. Gillett and Miss Gillett of 3334 Michigan avenue will give a reception on Jan. 10 for Mrs. Charles W. Gillett.

Miss Anna Moore, formerly of Rock Island, and Mr. William H. Spear Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spear of 97 Fifty-first street boulevard, were married last evening at Wilmette. On account of illness the ceremony was private. Mr. and Mrs. Spear left for the east on their wedding trip.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock a musical and literary entertainment will be given at the residence of Mrs. E. G. Clark, 330 Ashland boulevard, for the benefit of the Young Woman's Christian association. Next Saturday a musical will be given for the same beneficiary at the residence of Mrs. B. A. Eckhart, 187 Ashland boulevard.

Mrs. J. W. Chandler, president of the Englewood Woman's club, gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 439 West Sixty-fourth street, for the new members of the club. Mrs. Frank L. Wean received with her.

Mrs. J. L. Loose of 2715 Michigan avenue gave the first of a series of dinners last evening. The guests were Mrs. L. M. Selfridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Selfridge, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hale, and Mr. John Field.

Mrs. Alexander Pope will give a luncheon on Monday for Miss Katrine Fairlee.

Mrs. Edwin F. Bayley of 4634 Greenwood avenue will give a dinner next Thursday for Miss Mary Shumway.

Mr. and Mrs. William Van Dorn of 280 Ashland boulevard gave a musical last evening.

Miss Kennedy of 3656 Michigan avenue will give a débutante luncheon next Friday. Miss Parker of New York is the guest of Miss Kennedy.

The Sheridan club gave a "jolly tar" dance last evening, the ballroom being arranged as the interior of a ship and the men wearing naval costumes.

Mrs. P. A. Valentine of 3700 Michigan avenue will give a tea next Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

Miss Martha Cotton of 958 West Monroe street gave a reception last evening for the members of the Winona club.

Miss Mayme Ettlinger of Kansas City is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Michaels at 4337 Vincennes avenue.

Men's good winter overcoats

Our special men's overcoat at 9.75.

IT'S no haphazardly tailored, easy profit coat, but one that is better in fabric, better in linings, better in tailor work than coats sold in some stores for $4 or $5 more. If you want a good overcoat at a moderate price you should not fail to see these. Sizes 34 to 44.

A fine black overcoat at 12.75.

By actual comparison you'll find it the greatest coat in town for anywhere near this money. Not only better goods and linings, but a better fit and more style than you'll see in coats sold in some stores for $15 and $18. Sizes 34 to 44; two lengths, medium and long.

Higher grade overcoats, 15.00 20.00 25.00

THE FAIR

State, Adams and Dearborn streets.

LAUDS PLAY, CENSURES AUTHOR

Miss Lisi Cipriani Praises Francesca da Rimini, but Criticises Character of D'Annunzio.

Praising the play, but criticising its author, Prof. Lisi Cipriani of the University of Chicago yesterday gave a lecture on "The Story of Francesca da Rimini in English and Italian Literature." The lecture was for the benefit of the students, who expect to see Mlle. Eleonora Duse during her engagement here.

Miss Cipriani first read Dante's version and then read a selection from an old Italian version. The book, which she had secured from the public library, was dirty and greasy from much fingering, "which proves," said the lecturer, "that the Italians of Chicago love literature more than they love soap."

"The version of the story by D'Annunzio, which Mlle. Duse uses," said Miss Cipriani, "is masterly in dramatic characterization. The language is beautiful and melodious. With such an example of what he can do with his marvelous poetic gift, it is a pity that D'Annunzio has wasted so much of his talent on some of the stuff he has written. His 'Francesca' is his best work.

"But with all his weaknesses D'Annunzio has given to Italy this great gift—a living language. For eighteen centuries Italy has been in tumult. It has had no living tongue—only a motley combination of dialects. By his mastery of prose, D'Annunzio has made for Italy a language which none surpasses in beauty."

NEW TRAIN TO CINCINNATI, OHIO,

Via Pennsylvania Lines.

On Sunday, Dec. 14, and daily thereafter, leaves Chicago Union Passenger Station 12 o'clock midnight, arriving Cincinnati 9 a. m.

Pullman sleeping car will be open at Union Station to receive passengers at 9 p. m.

Particulars at Pennsylvania ticket offices, No. 248 South Clark street, Auditorium Hotel, and Union Passenger Station.

PUT OFF UNIVERSITY OPENING.

Authorities Decide to Have the Resumption After Christmas Vacation, on Jan. 5.

In response to the almost unanimous sentiment of students and faculty at the University of Chicago against compelling the students to return from their Christmas holidays on Friday, Jan. 2, university council yesterday morning voted to postpone the opening of the winter quarter until Monday, Jan. 5. The ordinary rule of the university would require the quarter to commence on the day following New Year's day, but the usual exercises of the first day of the terms consist only of a formal attendance on a "division meeting." The division meetings will be put off till Monday, when all classes will begin.

Fined for Attack on Constable.

William Morrison, who says he is the builder of the first automobile constructed in America, was fined $25 and costs by Justice Everett yesterday. He was charged with assault and battery by Constable Fitzgerald.

TAKE PROFITS IN WHEAT.

REALIZING SALES WORK VALUES TO A LOWER LEVEL.

Closing Prices on the May 3-4 Cent Under the High Point Established Early in the Day, but the Market Quotably Firm at the Decline—Foreign Situation a Strong One, Notwithstanding Smaller Exports than a Week Ago.

Opening gains in the entire grain list gave way at last to moderate losses under the pressure of heavy realizing sales. On firm cables, unsettled weather in Argentina, and an unfavorable weather map here, there was a jump in wheat at the start to a new high figure for May, 78c. There was quite a trade at that figure, but much more for sale than could be absorbed, and there was a gradual reaction to 77¾c. Local buying started an upturn to nearly the high point of the day, but profit taking sales were renewed, and the market eased off to 77¼c, closing a split higher at a net loss of ¼c for the day. July lost ¼c, while the December value was shaded ⅝c, the discount widening to full 2c.

The general disposition to take profits was the main factor against the market, though some longs were courageous enough to add to their lines. There was some selling pressure late on the decrease in weekly clearances, which were 3,761,000 bu. The week before exports were 5,504,000 bu, but the comparison with the corresponding week last year, when 3,879,000 bu were sent out, was less unfavorable. The day's clearances were 314,258 bu. The interior movement was light, 571 cars at Minneapolis and Duluth, compared with 756 last year; total primary receipts, 826,507 bu, compared with 1,088,466 bu. Duluth and Minneapolis stocks were estimated to increase 2,000,000 bu for the week, double the increase of the previous week. The seaboard reported a good inquiry from the united kingdom, putting export sales at only 88,000 bu, however. St. Louis and Kansas City reported a good cash demand at advanced bids, and there was an inquiry here from New York for No. 1 northern, only 1c out of line for all rail shipment. Buffalo reported 100,000 bu Duluth wheat there taken by the seaboard.

The Modern Miller was bearish on crop prospects, and a forecast for snow or rains, followed by snow, was favorable. There was some selling on the Prussian crop report, showing a wheat yield of 89,000,000 bu, compared with 52,000,000 bu last year. Berlin, however, was ½c higher, Liverpool was up ⅝@¾d, and Paris ½@¾c lower.

Patten was the leading market support, taking possibly 2,000,000 bu early through Carrington-Patten, Bartlett-Frazier, and brokers. The northwest sold here, against purchases in its own markets, and there was heavy commission selling through McReynolds, Ware-Leland, Wrenn, Weare, Gifford, Irvin Green, Barrell, Barrett, and Brosseau, some of which it was thought might be for Armour. Champlin and Pringle sold and Requa, Counselman, Richardson, and Milmine were buyers.

May Corn on Top.

May corn made a new record for itself, just touching 45c, bad weather through the west the bullish factor. But there was heavy selling through commission houses, a continuation apparently of the realizing movement of the last few days and a decline at the close to 44¼c, a net loss of ⅝@¾c. There was enough covering in December to put it to 58c, but the close was at 57⅜c, a gain of ¼c. January lost ⅝c to 48¾c, after selling at 49½c. The cash market was firm early, but lost on the better estimate for today, 295 cars. Futures also were affected by the rumor that the car situation was becoming easier and receipts would increase. Kansas City reported cash corn 1c to 1½c higher and sales to Iowa. Arrivals here were 185 cars, with only six contract, and the output of contract grade from private houses was smaller than of late, only 17 cars. Primary points had 001,885 bu to 546,340 bu last year. Clearances were 158,250 bu for the day and 1,301,000 bu for the week, seaboard sales 68,000 bu. The Missouri crop report made the corn yield 307,000,000 bu. Argentine shipments were 463,000 bu. Liverpool futures were unchanged to ¼c lower.

There was Armour buying of May early, Adams, Merrill, Lyon, Mumford, and Counselman taking good sized lines, but there was heavy selling on the strong opening by McReynolds, Nash, Wright, and other houses, some pit theories attributing the orders to Armour, and as this market eased off Pringle, Comstock, and other local holders sold.

Oats Market Is Quiet.

An early strength in oats was not quite sustained, the May reacting from 36⅞c to 33½c and closing quiet at the latter figure. Receipts were 66 cars, with 160 estimated for today. Seaboard clearances were 15,500 bu. There was some buying of May by Howe, while Bartlett-Frazier took the December. Updike was a moderate buyer. The bulk of the selling was done by McReynolds, Brosseau, Rumsey, the Continental, and Sterling. The cash market was irregular, best grades being ½c higher, while low were about the same distance off. Cash sales were 150,000 bu of white clipped.

The provision list was not given much support, closing prices showing losses of 5@10c as compared with Thursday. Offerings of all product were considerably larger, and demand was not at all pressing. Armour was credited with selling January ribs and Roloson with buying the January. The demand came largely from scalpers. Hog receipts were 35,000, with prices 5c lower; estimated today, 25,000. Western packing points reported 80,500, against 80,000 the previous Friday and 112,000 a year ago. Liverpool was 6d lower on lard and is off on bacon. Shipments of cured meats were 1,855,000 lbs, as against 2,133,000 lbs last year, and of lard 950,000 lbs, against 1,096,000 last year.

Rye was quiet, with December ½c lower, at 49¼c asked, and May ½c higher, selling at 52⅛@52½c, closing at 52¼c. Receipts were 15 cars, 26 cars being withdrawn from private houses. Seaboard clearances were 60,700 bu.

Barley was not much changed. Trade was in good volume, a large percentage of the higher grades being offered. Receipts were 27 cars. Screenings sold at 31½@40c, feed barley at 36@39c, low grade malting; 38@43c; good, 45@53c; and choice to fancy, 55@58c.

There was good strength in timothy seed, December and January being quotably $4.25 and March $4.35. Country lots ranged from $2.00@3.65.

Flaxseed was stronger at an advance of about 1c, but trade was extremely light. Receipts were 3 cars here, 55 cars at Minneapolis, and 30 at Duluth. No. 1 northwestern was $1.24 and southwestern $1.15 bid. Rejected ranged from $1.05@1.14. December was nominally $1.15. May was offered at $1.23½, with $1.21 bid.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Closed Dec. 11.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Dec. 13, 1901.
Dec.	77⅝	78¼	75⅛	75⅛	76¼
May	77⅝	77¾	77¼	77¼-⅝	80⅜
July	74½	74¾	74¼	74⅜	80⅜

CORN.

Dec.	57¼	58	57¼	57⅜	64⅛
Jan.	49				61⅜
May	44⅝-¾	45	44¼	44¼	67⅛
July	43¼-½	43½	42¾-3	42⅝-3	68⅜

OATS.

*Dec	31	31¼	31	31	45¼
†Dec	32½	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	
May	33¼-⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	46⅜

*Old. †New.

MESS PORK.

Jan	16.05	16.70	16.50	16.57½	16.32½
May	15.07½	15.55	15.40	15.52½	16.17½

LARD.

Dec.	10.22½	10.25	10.20	10.22½	9.82½
Jan.	9.80	9.75	9.65	9.70	9.82½
May	9.12½	9.10	9.05	9.07½	9.82½

SHORT RIBS.

Jan.	8.42½	8.57½	8.50	8.52½	8.40
May	8.30	8.37½	8.22½	8.22	8.37½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	Standard.	No. 3	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat			9	16	25
Spring wheat	20		4	4	28
Corn	6		141	38	185
Oats	2	10	10	38	60
Rye	2		9	4	15
Barley			8	24	27
Totals	32	10	184	116	344

Inspected out—Wheat, 5,000 bu No. 1 northern spring; corn, 5,000 bu No. 2; oats, 48,500 bu standard, 2,200 bu No. 2. Loaded from unlicensed elevators—Wheat, winter, 1 car No. 4 white, 2 cars No. 3 hard, 6 cars No. 2 red; spring, 20,000 bu No. 1 northern. Corn, 26 cars No. 3 yellow, 17 cars No. 2, 5 cars No. 3. Oats, 10 cars standard, 3 cars No. 3 white, 8 cars No. 4 white, 10 cars No. 2. Rye, 26 cars No. 2.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady. Winter patents, $3.40@3.50; straights, southern and Michigan, $3.10@3.25; Wisconsin, $3.10@3.20; spring special brands, $4.20; hard patents, $3.60@3.70; soft patents, $3.40@3.50; white rye brls, $2.70@2.80; dark, brls, $2.60@2.70.

WINTER WHEAT—Quiet. Sales free on board:—No. 4 red, 65@70c; No. 3 red, 72@76c; No. 4 hard, 64½c.

SPRING WHEAT—Steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 1 northern, 77¼@77¾c; No. 4 spring, 55c. Free on board: No. 4, 68@70c. No. 3, 70@74½c, latter for hard variety.

CORN—Steady early, closing easy. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 yellow, 58½c; No. 3 new, 47½c; old, 58c; No. 3 yellow, old, 58¼c; No. 4, new, 45½c; yellow, 46¾c. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, 45½@46c; No. 4, 46½@58c; No. 3, 46½@58c; No. 3 yellow, 47½@50c; No. 2 yellow, 58@58½c; No. 3 white, 47½@58c; cars, 48c. Billed through: No. 4, 44½@45¾c; No. 3, 45@58c; No. 3 yellow, 46½@58c; No. 3 white, 45½@56¼c.

OATS—Irregular but fairly firm. Sales in store and to go: White clipped, 150,000 bu on p. t. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, 31½c; No. 4, 30¾@32c; No. 4 white, 31¾@33½c; No. 3, 32c; No. 3 white, 32@34c; No. 2, 32@32½c; standard, 34½c; No. 2 white, 38c. Billed through: No grade, 31c; No. 4, 30c; No. 4 white, 31¾@32½c; No. 3 white, 32½@34½c. At the river: No grade, 30½c; No. 4 white, 29@32c; No. 3 white, 32¾c.

RYE—Firm. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 49½c; no grade, 45c. On track: No. 2, 51c; No. 3, 49½c. Free on board: No 3, 49½c; No. 4, 47½c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Cash lots mess pork, $17.00 for regular; lard, $10.25@10.30; ribs, $8.50@8.75, according to weight and age.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated arrivals for today are: Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 235 cars; oats, 160 cars; hogs, 25,000.

Broomhall cabled: "Our Argentine agent cables that there have been heavy rain storms and that the weather conditions now are generally less favorable." A private cable to Harris-Gates from Rossario reported: "Weather unsettled." London sent an Argentine message which, while reporting rains, added: "Wheat is above the average and the quality is better than usual." A New York dispatch told of a French letter just received from a large house, saying: "While crop prospects in Argentina have been fair, the unsettled weather two weeks ago has impaired prospects, especially the quality, and they look for large business with south Africa and Australia for the remainder of the season."

The Modern Miller summarized the growing crop situation as follows: "Conditions have been favorable for the winter wheat crop and there are no complaints to speak of. If there is any damage it is confined to the early sown, which was infected by the Hessian fly or other pests. The plant is in excellent condition otherwise, except that some of the early sown in southern sections shows too rank growth. The movement of wheat to market is falling off."

The Missouri state crop report made the condition of growing wheat 95, compared with the government estimate of 101, and the area sown 10 per cent less than last year, the government estimating an increase of 11 per cent. Farmers, it is estimated, still hold 43 per cent of this year's crop.

Argentine shipments of wheat were 112,000 bu for the week, compared with 88,000 bu the previous week and 292,000 bu a year ago. The visible supply in Argentine ports is 144,000 bu, against 184,000 bu a week before and 552,000 bu a year ago.

Deliveries on December contracts yesterday were 100,000 bu wheat, 75,000 bu corn, and 65,000 bu standard oats.

Reports from St. Louis were of rumored large settlements by December corn shorts, rumors given a plausible appearance by the action of the market, which, after advancing 2¼c to 50¼c, settled back to 48c. There have been no signs of settlements here. While pit operations have looked as though the December line was being gradually reduced, the market has been hardening day by day, with the shorts who come in paying a little higher price for waiting.

"I am a great bull on wheat," says F. P. Frazier. "The contract stocks of wheat in this country are too small and the demand too good for any one to sell wheat short. The southern mills will take all the No. 2 red wheat in St. Louis and Chicago, and the spring wheat mills and the foreigners—to mix with their poor wheat—all of our No. 1 northern. The seaboard has a light stock of wheat, and I believe it will be but a short time when New York and other seaboard markets will come here and take all of our contract wheat all rail, and a few days of good export demand would easily take all of our contract wheat we have in store here."

Troubles of the Open Board.

Rumors of a combination between the open board of trade and the leading bucket shops of the country were current yesterday, claims being made that a large number of memberships in the open board (which are now quoted at $800 sellers) were to be bought in the name of bucket shop operators who would combine to make the open board a "commercial power" which would threaten the business life of its neighbor across the way. The reports also suggested the establishment of a line of independent boards of trade in the principal cities, all cooperating with the Chicago open board. These were all to be supplied with open board quotations. President Albertson of the open board denied any contemplated association with bucket shops, which interest he said he had always opposed. "We are working in an entirely independent manner and not making any fight on the 'regular' board. They withdrew their ticker service and we shall make no attempt to have it restored. Naturally we are going to try to expand in all possible directions, but I cannot say exactly what steps are contemplated."

Discussing the report that open board quotations were to be sent out by the Western Union an official of that company said: "So far as I know there is nothing in the story; nothing now, at least. Our position is that of a public carrier. We are not discriminating in favor of or against any interest. We transact any business for the public in the way of a telegraphic service that is satisfactorily profitable. Up to this time we have not had applications for any new service."

Board of trade officials were inclined to treat the rumors with more or less contempt and intimated the possibility of having the charter of the open board revoked, as an illegal organization.

Bradstreet reports exports as follows:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
This week	3,761,000	1,301,000
Last week	5,704,000	1,151,000
Last year	3,879,000	278,000
Since July 1	121,607,000	4,907,000
Previous year	136,302,000	19,881,000

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, and Other Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The rates for money were steady today and much cash was wanted. Discounts were inclined to slacken. Business on the stock exchange was inactive and prices were generally lower. Consols fluctuated. Home rails were irregular. Americans relapsed sharply owing to the stringency of money at New York. There was an occasional fractional improvement, but business was meager. Later a better tone prevailed. Closing prices:

Consols for money	92⅛
Do for account	92⅝
Anaconda	6⅞
Atchison	71⅝
Do pfd	96⅞
Balt. & Ohio	111
Canadian Pacific	128½
Chesapeake & Ohio	45⅛
Chicago Gt. West	24
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	172½
De Beers	22⅞
Denver & Rio G.	37½
Do pfd	90¼
Erie	31
Do 1st pfd	63
Do 2d pfd	43
Illinois Central	144¾
Louisville & Nash.	122½
Mo., Kas. & Texas	23
New York Central	154
Norfolk & Western	68¾
Do pfd	89½
Ontario & Western	27½
Pennsylvania	77½
Rand Mines	11⅛
Reading	28¼
Do 1st pfd	67
Do 2d pfd	57
Southern Railway	29¾
Do pfd	93
Southern Pacific	67¾
Union Pacific	98¼
Do pfd	93
United States Steel	10
Do pfd	52
Wabash	25¾
Do pfd	41

Bar silver—Quiet, 22⅝d per ounce. Money, 3½@3¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 15-16@3 13-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¾ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Prices were easier on the bourse today on the approach of the option operations, which induced realizations, influenced by New York advices and the Venezuelan situation. Subsequently there was a temporary improvement, but offers imparted weakness to stocks and made business inactive.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Business was dull on the boerse today on New York advices and owing to the absence of trading. Foreigners and locals were fairly maintained. Canadian Pacific declined.

BEER PROFITS ARE LESS.

CHICAGO BREWING AND MALTING NET DECREASES $59,858.

Preliminary Figures Indicate a Poor Bank Statement Today—Maturing Sixty and Ninety Day Loans in New York at This Time Cause Much Trouble When Renewal Is Sought—Chicago Commission Houses Call Margins Freely.

According to the annual statement of the City of Chicago Brewing and Malting company the business of the corporation for the year was not satisfactory. The profits realized were unequal to a dividend, and the directors announce their regret at being unable to recommend any distribution on the stock.

Total sales of beer of the American company were 884,715 barrels, which compares with 350,524 barrels sold in the previous year, being an increase of 34,191 barrels, or approximately 10 per cent.

A considerable amount was expended on improvement of the plants. The indifferent showing of profits is credited to the decrease in selling price and increase in the cost of materials. Net profits for the year are given at $50,781. The financial position of the company, as given by Secretary Willink on Sept. 30, was as follows:

Secured loans	$ 187,806
Sundry debtors and bills receivable, etc.	432,900
Stock on hand—beer, malt, and brewing materials	426,616
Cash on hand	246,716
Total	$1,293,039
Less—	
Reserve for bad debts	$ 90,000
Creditors and bills payable	112,907
Bond interest accrued	40,056
	242,901
Balance of quick assets	$1,050,158

"The accounts for the year show a falling off of $59,858 when compared with last year," said the secretary. "This unsatisfactory result is to be attributed to the decrease in the selling price of beer and the increase in the cost of materials and the smaller output from the maltings."

Profit and Loss Account.

The secretary also presents a summary of the profit and loss account of the American company, the Chicago Consolidated Brewing and Malting company, as of Sept. 30, 1902. The figures have been audited by Price, Waterhouse & Co., and follow:

DR.

To repairs	$ 96,739
To depreciation	101,850
To head office charges, including directors' fees, salaries, legal, and other charges	25,458
To reserve for doubtful debts and bills	48,191
To interest on mortgage bonds	160,909
To balance carried down	50,781
	$514,481
To balance carried forward	$130,089
	$130,089

CR.

By profits of the several breweries and malt houses, after charging materials, wages, revenue stamps, and general expenses	$513,578
By interest on investments and other receipts	902
	$514,481
By balance from last year	$ 79,308
By balance of profit brought down	50,781
	$130,089

In the report of the Milwaukee and Chicago breweries, printed earlier in the week, announcement was made that a considerable amount had been spent on the plants and charged to capital account. The sum so involved is reported to be approximately $150,000.

Poor Bank Statement.

Today's bank statement promises to make an indifferent showing if not a bad one. Figures wired from New York yesterday indicated that while the banks had lost $5,720,000 through shipments receipts from the interior had been something over $3,000,000. As this latter amount was larger than anticipated the street was inclined to take a hopeful view of the prospective showing.

New York has received some money from Chicago as the course of exchange would indicate. But so far as return flow of funds sent west of Chicago goes there is none. As pointed out once before, currency is coming in from the west now, as it does at all seasons of the year. But more is being shipped away than returns.

Maturing Loans Cause Trouble.

Those who have watched the course of the time money market in New York are not surprised at the present advance. When the stock market first broke in September commission houses began making sixty and ninety day loans. At that time it was figured that the return flow of money from the west would begin not later than the last week in November. The conservative bankers, however, made their time loans run through the various dates from the first to the end of December. These maturities are now causing considerable difficulty for the borrowers. For the remainder of this month the banks are not inclined to lend with even the scant freedom that has characterized loan transactions in the last thirty days. The borrower who seeks renewal of these short time funds finds great difficulty in being accommodated. In the last two days such maturing obligations have had to be paid and some "good people" were embarrassed by the demands of the banks.

After the beginning of the year, or by Jan. 15, it ought to be possible to form a fairly accurate judgment as to the probable course of money. Should the corn and wheat movement reach a fair volume by that time and should the amount of cotton bills put on the market not materially ease money rates, the question of a boom in stocks may be fairly regarded as a question of a much farther removed time than conjecture has heretofore fixed upon.

Margins Freely Called.

Chicago commission houses did a great deal of margin calling in the first two hours after the market opened yesterday. But there was not a wholesale dumping of accounts. A few discouraged holders had to part with their securities. But in the main responses to calls for margins were met with checks, and at the close the sentiment in La Salle street was fairly comfortable.

As stock market loans made yesterday carry over until Monday there will be no pressing demand for funds in the money market today. While indications point to a poor bank statement, the severe liquidation of the last two days may have been sufficient to keep stock market sentiment easy, at least until Monday.

Railway Earnings.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
1st week Dec.	$ 302,946	$ 287,995	$ 15,019
From July 1	7,730,882	7,448,916	281,266

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

1st week Dec.	679,785	633,225	46,560
From July 1	15,067,847	13,206,584	1,778,263

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT.

1st week Dec.	70,300	63,624	6,676
From July 1	3,332,163	2,921,545	410,618

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

1st week Dec.	183,943	156,357	*22,414
From July 1	3,359,563	3,510,465	*150,902

COLORADO SOUTHERN.

1st week Dec.	121,905	106,349	15,556
From July 1	2,750,491	2,484,386	278,155

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

1st week Dec.	692,755	739,461	53,374
From July 1	18,539,250	16,694,945	1,844,605

IOWA CENTRAL.

1st week Dec.	44,418	53,715	*9,297
From July 1	1,086,816	1,116,729	*29,913

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.

1st week Dec.	184,680	179,029	5,650
From July 1	4,025,849	3,483,037	542,812

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER.

1st week Dec.	33,672	27,761	5,911
From July 1	766,482	711,426	55,059

*Decrease.

Dividends Declared.

The Chicago and Alton railway company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable on Jan. 2. Books close today and reopen on Jan. 2.

The American Grass Twine company has rescinded its action taken on Dec. 8, declaring a quarterly dividend for the last quarter of the year of 1¼ per cent, and instead has made the dividend ¼ of 1 per cent, making a total of 4 per cent for the year.

The Twin City Rapid Transit company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable on Jan. 2. Books close on Dec. 20 and reopen on Jan. 3.

Foreign Exchange Prices.

Foreign exchange closed steady at the following figures:

SELLING.

Checks, Paris	5.16¼
Cables, London	4.87⅞
Checks, London	4.87⅝
Checks, Berlin	95¾

BUYING.

60 days, London, bankers'	4.83⅝
60 days, London, documentary	4.83⅜
8 days, Hamburg	95 7-16
8 days, Antwerp	5.18¾-1-16
60 days, France	5.18¾-1-16
8 days, Holland	40 1-16
60 days, Holland	39 13-16

Colorado Springs Mining Notes.

The directors of the C., K. and N. Gold mining company met this week and declared an initial dividend of 1 cent a share on the issued capital stock of 1,431,900 shares. The disbursement amounts to $14,319, and will be paid to stockholders of record on Dec. 18. The dividend is derived from the royalties obtained from the operations of the Granfield lease on the Raaler mine. This lessee is making one of the most creditable showings in the Cripple Creek district at the present time, and has during the last year added another shipper to Cripple Creek.

Another illustration of successful leasing is being made by the Cripple Creek Mining company, operating the Hull City placer. In addition to the production of $100,000 a month being made, this concern, the Independence Consolidated company, is making a large production from a new strike just opened in the third level.

It is reported in local mining circles that the mission of Charles M. MacNeill, vice president and general manager, and Spencer Penrose, secretary and treasurer, of the United States Reduction and Refining company, in Paris this month, is for the purpose of selling this concern to a French syndicate for $5,000,000. The United States company handles fully 75 per cent of the production of Cripple Creek each month, and last year earned dividends amounting to $970,000.

The Valley City Leasing company, operating the Shurtleff No. 2 on Bull Hill, is making a fine showing of ore in the 700 and 800 foot levels of the property. This is a Michigan concern that is in a fair way to make money out of mining in Cripple Creek.

Official information states that the Camp Bird mine at Ouray produced $226,634 of ore during November, which yielded a net profit at the mine of $160,819.

Dividend Payment Withheld.

Directors of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf have taken no action as yet on the dividend due in October. The Rock Island system owns all but 7,678 shares of a total of 320,000 shares, and the minority stockholders who did not change their shares for those of Rock Island entertain the usual fear that their dividends may not be paid promptly, as a means of hastening the conversion of the outstanding stock. The preferred is cumulative, and must be paid in time. The common stockholder does not occupy such an assuring position. The management of the Rock Island is reported as saying merely that the Choctaw directors have as yet taken no action.

General Financial News.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Junction railway and Union Stockyards company will be held in Jersey City on Jan. 20. Books closed on Dec. 11 and will reopen on Jan. 21.

President Thomas McDonald of the Clover Leaf Oil and Gas company makes the announcement that on Dec. 10 the company issued checks to its stockholders covering their regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent on the par value of the stock.

Chicago Stocks.

Business in Chicago stocks was active, and Swift & Co. shares suffered a marked decline of 2¾ points, following the violent break in New York. There are still uninformed speculators in Swift & Co. shares, and in a market situation like that of yesterday they are readily frightened out of their holdings. As announced here a short time ago, however, the movement of prices in the stock is large, a manipulative one, and the outsider who ventures into the shares assumes considerable hazard.

The Biscuit shares held well throughout the session. They were the most actively traded in and closed only fractionally lower than the opening.

American Can common closed at the opening price. The preferred was ¾ lower.

There was a moderate business in Boxboard. The shares fully recovered their losses.

In the bond department there was marked activity in Lake debenture 5s. The close was at par, a loss of ⅛. There was a $5,000 transaction in Consolidated Traction 4½s at 70¾.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Stocks—	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	300	9¼	9¼	9
Do pfd	60	42½	41⅞	41⅝
A. Booth	100	40	40	40
Central Union Telephone		66	65	66
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	50	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
Chicago Telephone	21	160	160	160
Chicago Title and Trust	170	118½	117½	117½
Diamond Match	125	135	135½	136
Lake Street Elevated	285	8¾	8¾	8¾
Metropolitan Elevated	325	35	35	35
Do pfd	60	85	85	85
National Biscuit	915	44¾	44¼	44¾
Do pfd	150	101¾	101½	101¾
North Chicago	10	162½	162½	163½
Quaker Oats pfd	100	88¼	88¼	88¼
Shelby Steel Tube	13	11	11	11
Street's Stable Car	100	29	29	29
Do pfd	5	85	85	85
*Swift & Co	482	121	118¼	120
Southern Pacific	25	67¾	67¾	67¾
United Boxboard	150	9	8¾	9
Do pfd	425	51¼	50½	51⅛

*Ex. div. 1¾ per cent.

BONDS.

$ 2000 Lake deb 5s	100¼	$5000 Con Traction 4½s	70¾
1000 Lake deb 5s	100		
5000 N W L 4s	94¼	5000 Cass Ave 5s	102

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.
New York	$246,625,504	$224,119,504
Chicago	28,006,205	29,859,280
Boston	24,927,526	22,490,114
Philadelphia	19,280,844	20,295,901
St. Louis	6,372,562	8,137,967
Baltimore	3,545,614	3,874,623

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 60c premium.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Copper Stocks, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Boston market today was a reflection on a small scale of the larger market in New York, and the greater portion of the activity and liquidation was directly attributable to the panicky conditions prevailing there. There was genuine liquidation and forced selling in Boston, but nothing at all approaching the uneasiness and feverishness which characterized the larger market. The tone at the close was more hopeful. Call loans, 6 per cent; time loans, collateral, 6 per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent; clearing house loans, 5 per cent.

	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	3,100	64⅝	68	63⅝	65⅝
Adventure	200	13	13	13	13
Aliouez	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Arcadian	50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Athletic	30	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Am. Tel	515	183½	183½	181½	183½
Atchison	1,435	78½	80¾	78¼	80¾
Do pfd	146	96¾	97	96¼	96⅞
Am. Sugar	4,400	115	121¼	115	120⅛
Do pfd	112	117¼	117⅝	116⅜	117⅜
Am. Pneumatic	150	6	6	5⅝	6⅛
Am. Chem	80	20	20	19½	19½
Am. Woolen	100	13	13	13	13
Do pfd	63	76½	76½	76½	76½
Bingham	100	29⅛	29⅛	28½	28⅞
Cumberland Tel	50	124	124	124	124
Copper Range	815	53¼	54	52¾	54
Calumet	400	430	430	430	430
Centennial	375	15	16	15	15
Dom. Steel	3,250	55	55	52½	55
Dom. Coal	900	120	126½	120	125½
Edison Elec	10	285	285	285	285
Elm River	50	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Franklin	250	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Gen. Elec	25	175	175	175	175
Guanajuato	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Isle Royale	410	10	10	10	10
Mass. Mining	65	13	13	13	13
Mohawk	275	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾
Michigan	50	7	7	7	7
Mont. & Bost	550	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
Mass. Elec	1,070	33½	33½	32¾	33⅛
Do pfd	10	94	94	94	94
Mass. Gas	515	37	37	35¾	36⅞
Do pfd	310	83½	83½	83	83½
Mex. Tel	305	2	2	2	2
Mayflower	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Osceola	85	50¼	51	50	51
Old Dom	25	15	15	15	15
Old Colony	300	90	100	85	95
Parrot	400	22	22	22	22
Pere Marquette	250	81	81	81	81
Phoenix	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Publishing	41	225	228	225	225
Quincy	79	103	103	100	100
Shannon	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Santa Fé	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Swift & Co	465	120	120	118	118½
Seattle Elec. pfd	10	103	103	103	103
Trinity	140	8	8	8	8
Tamarack	138	142	142	140	140
Un. Shoe Mchy	10	45	48	45	48
Utah	465	22¼	24¼	22¼	23¼
U. S. Mining	800	50½	51	50½	50¾
Un. Fruit	706	107¼	107¼	106¼	107
U. S. Coal & Oil	714	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
Union Pac	2,275	99½	99½	98¾	99
Do pfd	15	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
Victoria	640	4½	4¾	4	4½
Wolverine	100	34	34	34	34
Wolverine	8	58	58	58	58
Western Tel	5	23	23	23	23
Do pfd	114	98	98	98	98
Westinghouse	50	92	92	92	92

BONDS.

$6000 Am Tel 4s	98¼	$1000 Steel deb 5s	101½
4000 Atch 4s	100@101	1000 Mex 4s	74½
1000 C B&Q Den ext	100	16000 N E C Yarn 5s	102
24000 do new 4s	92@93	2000 Seat Elec 5s	105
1000 do new 4s reg	92¼	9000 U F 5s	107⅝-108

True.

Two are company until they're made one.—Baltimore American.

RANGE OF PRODUCE PRICES

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN AND STAPLES AT LEADING EXCHANGES.

Record of the Day's Trading in Principal Commodities from the Eastern Seaboard to the Western Markets—Tendency of Cotton in the East and South — Receipts and Shipments of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Milling Points.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Flour—Receipts, 22,701 brls; exports, 15,681 brls. Quieter but steady. Minnesota patents, $4.00@4.20; winter extras, $2.85@

STOCKS FALL, THEN RISE.

WALL STREET OPENS PANICKY AND CLOSES STRONG.

Market Demoralized at Start and Prices Make New Low Record for Year—Powerful Financial Interests Rush to Rescue and, Aided by Favorable News Developments, Start Rally and Day Ends with List Showing General Net Gains.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The nervous situation of Thursday attending the liquidation and consequent quotation declines, continued to dominate in today's stock market. Transactions were not quite so extensive, but at the opening there seemed increased urgency in selling transactions. Much of the liquidation was forced. Exhausted margins and stop loss orders were effective to the extent of giving the whole market a panicky aspect. Some stocks seemed to be wholly without support. Declines of 5 and even 10 points were not exceptional.

In the market for bonds as well as stocks the depressing factors did destructive work, many prominent issues falling substantially.

But, at the end of the day, a different aspect was presented, the closing quotations showing few declines in any part of the market. Average net changes represented advances of substantial character. Not only the panicky disposition of Thursday's closing and today's opening had been disposed of, but gains were reported.

Many circumstances contributed to the pronounced recovery in prices. First was the presence of large buying orders in the standard railway shares and in the steel stocks, openly emanating from the strongest interests in the financial community. Next was the fact that the hammering of the bear traders brought out little stock. Finally, the usual Friday forecasts of the weekly bank statement appeared, indicating that the condition of the local banks would be shown on Saturday to be much better than had been anticipated, and that the return flow of money from the interior had begun in volume.

The banks have suffered a known loss of $4,720,000 to the subtreasury and a loss of $1,000,000 additional by reason of gold exports. They have gained net on transactions with the interior cities about $3,300,000. This makes the probable loss in cash only about $2,420,000. As the loan account of the banks must have been reduced this week by reason of the fall in the stock market it is reasonable to suppose that the surplus reserves of the associated institutions will at least suffer no loss for the week and may show some small gain.

The more pacific outlook of affairs in Venezuela also contributed somewhat to the better feeling, as did a realization on the part of operators and banking interests of the extent of the great decline in prices in a brief space of time. From Wednesday morning up to the second hour of business today, quotations for the leading active stocks had fallen on the average over 6 points, and within three months a decline of 20 points has been recorded.

It is now well known that a large proportion of the stocks forced to a sale in the last two days were for the account of various speculators, who were told finally by those who have been lending them money that they must put themselves in stronger shape. This operation represented the final part of the cleaning up process in Wall street that had been found necessary, and leading banking interests stated that the work had been satisfactorily concluded.

The market opened weak under renewed selling for both accounts, the depression being aggravated by the action of the directors of the American Grass Twine company and of the Consolidated Lake Superior company in rescinding their recent declarations of quarterly dividends.

The market sold off rapidly, making, in the first hour, the lowest prices seen on the stock exchange in the present year and bringing quotations to almost exactly the same figures as those reached one year ago. At this point the factors making for improvement began their operation, and the market rallied, slowly and hesitatingly at first, but gathering great strength as it proceeded, so that at the close prices were generally above those of yesterday.

Call money loaned as high as 12 per cent during the day, most loans being made in the neighborhood of 9 per cent.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—There was a sudden revulsion of sentiment during the day's trading at the stock exchange which transformed a demoralized market into what looked like an animated bull speculation. Undoubtedly change in sentiment on the part of this element was prompted by the evidences of large and influential buying of a more substantial character. This was the signal for the upturn of the market. Before noon there were ragged declines of all the way from 1 to 5 points in the prices of active railroad stocks. In the inactive list, including specialties, the losses extended to 12 and 25 points, the last named in New York and Harlem. The last previous sale of this stock was made in April of 1901 at 430. Today's sale was of 200 shares at 405.

It is probable that the level of prices in itself served as some attraction to buyers who have resources in reserve to avail themselves of "bargains." The easing of the money situation as a result of the day's events also gave some distressed holders the power to secure means to protect their holdings from sacrifice. The drastic liquidation effected was the immediate cause of relief to the crisis in the money market. An important factor was the announcement that the $10,000,000 block of Pennsylvania car trust certificates, which was taken by the New York bankers earlier in the week, had been taken by foreign capitalists. The street was prompt to jump to the conclusion that a corresponding amount of capital would be immediately released to place in the local loan market. At all events, the incident helped to relieve acute anxiety over the money outlook and was promptly followed by an effective rally.

Bonds rallied from early weakness in sympathy with stocks. Total sales, par value, $4,405,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

Close—Money on call firm at 6@12 per cent and closing offered at 6 per cent.

Time money firm; sixty and ninety days loans made under special arrangement; six months, 6 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Dec. 12.	Dec. 11.
Amn. Sugar	20,300	122¼	117⅝	120⅞	119¼
Do pfd	100	117½	117½	117½	
Amn. Locomotive	2,300	28⅞	23½	25⅞	26¼
Do pfd	300	91	90¼	90¾	90¾
Amn. Cotton Oil	2,300	38¾	37¼	38⅛	37⅞
Amn. Smelting	3,000	38⅞	37¼	38⅛	37⅞
Do pfd	300	91¼	90	90	91
Allis-Chalmers	100	18	16	18	18
Do pfd	100	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	81½
Am. Hide & Le	400	9¼	8¾	9¼	9
Do pfd	500	34	34	34	34
Amn. Linseed	200	14	14	14	
Do pfd	100	40	40	40	41
Amn. Malting	20	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
Do pfd	200	22½	22½	22½	
Amn. Car Found	4,000	32	32	32¾	33½
Do pfd	200	78¼	78¼	78½	78½
Amn. Ice	1,200	10¾	9¾	10	10
Do pfd	200	36¾	36¾	36¾	37½
Atchison	51,600	80¾	77½	80¾	80¾
Do pfd	10,700	97¾	95¾	97¾	97¾
Anaconda	2,500	84	80	84	83
Amal. Copper	18,200	57⅛	53⅜	55⅝	56¼
Amn. Grass Tw	1,600	35	27	31	34
Brklyn. Rap. Tran	17,200	62⅜	59¾	62⅜	61¼
Brunswick	100	9	9	9	9
Balto. & Ohio	16,500	96½	92¾	95⅜	94¼
Do pfd	300	93	92½	93	93
Brklyn. Union Gas	100	219	219	219	
C., R. & W	100	60	60	60	
Corn Products	200	27	27	27	27¼
Chicago & Alton	4,200	34¼	30	31¾	32
*Do pfd	300	70	69¾	70	70¾
C., M. & St. P	72,700	170¼	166¾	168¾	168¾
Do pfd	200	185	180	180	180
C. & N. W	1,000	215	210	214¾	216
C., R. I. & P	35,300	37	33½	37	36⅜
Do pfd	16,500	78	75½	78¼	77½
Chicago Terminal	1,900	17	15½	16½	17
Do pfd	1,400	31	29	31	30
Ches. & Ohio	4,300	44¾	42¾	44¾	44¾
Canada Southern	200	75½	75½	75½	75½
Canadian Pacific	16,800	125¼	123½	125¼	125¾
Do pfd	200	124½	124½	124½	
C. C. C. & St. L	900	94¼	93¾	94¼	93¾
Con. Tob. pfd	500	116	115	116	115
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	3,200	236	232¾	235¾	236
Colo. & Southern	1,800	28¾	27½	28¾	28⅝
Do 1st pfd	1,000	68½	66	68½	67
Do 2d pfd	2,000	44¾	40	44¾	43
Chgo. Ter. Trans	1,100	15¾	12½	13½	13
Colo. Fuel & Iron	1,200	81	70½	79½	81
C. & H. C. & I	200	18	17¼	18	17¾
‡Chgo. Gt. West	9,900	23⅞	22	23½	23¼
Do pfd B	500	54⅝	53	54⅜	54⅞
Dist. Sec. Corp	200	29	28½	28¾	28¾
Det. So	1,300	15½	14½	14	15¾
Do pfd	2,100	31	29	29½	31½
D., L. & W	1,800	245	240	245	
Del. & Hudson	1,400	167	163¾	167	164
Den. & Rio G	1,800	36½	35¼	36⅛	36⅝
Do pfd	900	88	87¾	88	88
D. M. & Ft. D	900	40¾	39	40¾	
D. S. S. & A	600	15½	15	15⅞	16¼
Do pfd	200	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
Diamond Match	100	137	137	137	
Det. Un. Ry	500	80¼	80	80¼	81
Erie	37,200	51	48	49⅝	50⅝
Do 1st pfd	4,700	62¼	60⅝	61⅞	62⅝
Do 2d pfd	4,100	45⅞	41⅝	45⅞	45
E. & T. H	4,600	69½	68	69½	63½
Ft. W. & D. C	200	90	90	90	
Gen. Electric	1,300	176	172	175	174
Gt. Northern pfd	3,400	190	186	190	188
H. B. Claflin	10	101	101	101	
Hocking Valley	4,200	99	95¾	99	97¾
Do pfd	1,800	90	88¾	90	90¼
Internat. Pump	500	42	40	42	
Ill. Central	6,000	141	138	141	140
Iowa Central	700	27¾	25¾	27¾	26¾
Do pfd	500	67	65	67	65¾
Internat. Paper	1,300	17⅜	16½	17⅜	17¾
Do pfd	1,100	71⅞	69¾	71⅞	71¾
Kan. City & So	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	26
Do pfd	700	52¾	52	52¾	53½
K. & D. M	2,300	14¾	13¾	14¾	14
Louisv. & Nash	14,000	121	116⅝	120⅝	120¾
Long Island	1,200	73¾	73	73	73½
L. E. & W	400	45	45	45	47
Met. Securities	1,700	118¼	117	118¼	116
M. St. P. & S. S. M	1,100	70½	69¼	70¼	70
Do pfd	100	120	120	120	120
Manhattan	32,800	144¾	141¾	144¾	144
M., K. & T	4,500	25¾	23⅝	25⅞	25
Do pfd	3,400	53¾	51	53¾	51¾
Met. St. Ry	1,400	137½	135	137	136¾
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	5,100	25¼	20⅝	20¾	21
Missouri Pac	45,000	106	101¾	103⅝	103¾
Minn. & St. Louis	100	107½	107½	107½	107½
N. C. & St. L	300	100¾	100¾	100¾	100
National Biscuit	400	44	40	43⅝	44½
Nat. R. R. of Mex	800	16¾	14⅞	16⅝	15
Do pfd	900	32¾	32¼	32½	32
National Lead	1,500	23⅝	22¾	23⅜	23¾
N. Y. Central	15,900	152	148	151⅞	149¾
Norfolk & W	5,800	67	67	67⅜	67¼
North Amn. Co	700	111⅝	107	111½	110
N. Y., Ont. & W	8,800	27⅝	25¼	27¼	27¼
N. Y. Air Brake	100	160	160	160	163
N. Y. C. & St. L	300	60	60	60	60½
Do 2d pfd	100	89½	89½	89½	
N. Y. & Harlem	200	405	405	405	
N. Y., N. H. & H	20	223	223	223	223
People's Gas	4,700	100¾	98¾	100	99¼
Penn. R. R	89,500	153¾	149¾	153	153¾
Pacific Mail	200	37¾	37	37¾	37¾
Pullman	200	214	214	214	
Pressed Steel Car	2,100	67¾	65	67¾	67¼
Do pfd	900	90	90	90	90
P., C., C. & St. L	100	93	93	93	90
Pere Marquette	400	90	89	89	
Pacific Coast	200	67	65½	67	65
P., Ft. W. & C	38	189	189	189	
Reading	26,500	97	85¾	97	95¾
Do 1st pfd	1,200	84½	83¾	84	84
Do 2d pfd	1,200	73	73	73	72¾
Rubber Goods	800	21¾	20¾	21¾	21
Do pfd	200	68	68	68	
Rep. Iron & Steel	5,900	18¾	16¾	17⅝	18½
Do pfd	1,400	76	71	74	76
Ry. Steel Spring	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Southern Ry	18,900	30½	28	29¾	29⅝
Do pfd	1,900	91	90	91	91
Southern Pacific	64,800	59¾	56	59¾	60
St. L. & S. W	700	26½	24½	25¾	26¼
Do pfd	2,500	58¾	56¾	58¾	58½
St. L. & San F	4,300	67	64¾	66¾	67¼
2d 1st pfd	100	77	77	77	77
2d 2d pfd	800	67¾	64¼	67⅜	67¼
S. R. & T	200	5	4¾	4¾	5
Sloss S. & I	700	59	55	56	55¾
Do pfd	200	86	86	86	86
T., St. L. & W	900	28¾	25	26¾	26
Do pfd	1,000	47¾	42	45¾	44
Texas Pacific	7,700	35¾	31¾	33¾	33⅝
Tenn. C. & I	8,100	94	89	93¾	93¾
Twin City	700	114	112	113¾	114½
Third Ave	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	124
U. S. Realty	3,600	21½	21½	21½	21¾
Do pfd	500	67¾	66¾	67¾	68½
Un. Ry. I. Co. pfd	300	60	60	60	
U. S. Cast I. Pipe	300	12¾	11¾	11¾	12
Do pfd	900	50	47	47	49
Union Pacific	70,600	97¾	93½	97	98
Do pfd	2,800	91	89¾	91	90¾
U. Bag & Paper	100	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾
U. S. Rubber	1,400	15	14¼	14½	16
Do pfd	200	64	64	64	
U. S. Leather	4,600	11¾	10¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	12,500	88¾	87½	88	88¾
U. S. Steel	121,100	37	32	32½	32¾
Do pfd	39,100	81¾	79	81¾	80⅝
U. S. Express	100	120	120	120	123
Va. Caro Chem	2,700	54	51	54	53¾
Do pfd	100	120	120	120	
Wheeling & L. E	400	21½	20½	20½	20⅝
Do 1st pfd	200	51½	50¾	51½	50¾
Do 2d pfd	500	31¾	30½	30¾	31⅝
Wabash	2,700	26	23½	26	25½
Do pfd	6,000	40	37	40	39
Wis. Cent	2,900	24¾	23	24¾	24
Do pfd	1,800	48¼	47¼	48½	48¾
Western Union	1,700	87¾	87¼	87¾	87¾
Westinghouse	1,100	191	178	191	190

Total sales of stocks, 1,065,400 shares.

*Ex div. 2 per cent. †Ex div. 3½ per cent. ‡Ex div. 2½ per cent. §Ex div. 1½ per cent. ¶Ex div. 1¾ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	200	United States	120
American	210	Fargo	210

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg	107⅜	U. S. new 4s, coup	135¼
U. S. ref. 2s, coup	108¼	U. S. old 4s, reg	105½
U. S. 3s, reg	107¼	U. S. old 4s, coup	106¼
U. S. 3s, coup	107½	U. S. 5s, reg	106⅜
U. S. new 4s, reg	135½	U. S. 5s, coup	103⅝

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$4000 Atch gen 4s	101¼	$1000 K C So 3s	69
1000 do adj	90	2000 L & N gm 6s	116
11000 do adj stmpd	90	5000 M-O 4s	74¼
5000 Am H-L 6s	94	1000 Mex Cent 4s	74
6000 Adams Ex 4s	103¾@104¼	5000 do 1st inc	21½
15000 B-O 5s	116¾@116¾	2000 do 2d inc	12⅜
43000 do 4s	100¾@101	19000 M K-T 4s	96¼
1000 do 4½s	104	1000 do 5s	81
11000 do S F 3½s	85¾	1000 do 5s Tex	105
10000 Bkln El 4s	103¾@104	20000 do ex int	103
1000 Can So 1st	105¾	4000 M K-E 5s	110
11000 Cen Ga con 5s	105	5000 N Y C L G 3½s	92
20000 do 2d inc	34@35	5000 N Y G-E 4s	94½
10000 Ches & O 4½s	101¾@102	1000 N Pac 3s	72
1000 C-O 4½s	104¼	9000 do 4s	103¾
1000 do R-A con 4s	102½	5000 O S L con 5s	112¾
15000 C-A 5s	92¾	415000 do 4s	92@93¼
40000 do 3½s	78¾@79	240000 Penn conv	104¼@104¾
100000 C B-Q joint 4s	94½@95¾	5000 P-E inc	75
7000 C-E I gen 5s	120¾	47000 Rdg gen 4s	105¾@106
1000 C C C-St L 4s	99	12000 R G W 4s	90@91¼
5000 C R I-P gen 4s	108¼	5000 St L-I M 5s	110¾@113
$38000 do 4s	84@85	8000 do 4s	91
78000 C F I con 5s	90¼@92¼	1000 Seaboard A L 4s	100¼
10000 Colo So 4s	90¾	6000 do 4s	82½
437000 Cons Tob 4s	60@61¾	1000 So Ry 5s	118¾
8000 D M-M L G	80	126000 S P E P inc	10
21000 Erie gen lien 4s	83¼@84	11000 So Pac 4s	89½
9000 do con 4s	97⅛	5000 Third Av 4s	98¾@99
14000 Ft W-D C 1st	104	10000 T P A-W 1st	104¾
28000 G B-M B	226¾	48000 U P 4s	104¾@104¾
4000 H V 4½s	109	1657000 do conv 4s	103@103¼
1000 I-Gt N 2d	57	9000 Wis Cent 4s	91@91¾
Total sales of bonds, $4,564,000.		248000 Wab deb B	70¾@72

FRESH VEGETABLES SCARCE.

Arrivals of Southern Stock Limited—Staples Hold Steady—Turkeys at Top Prices.

Strictly fresh southern vegetables were scarce on the produce market yesterday. Much in the way of offerings were stale or had been frosted, and in consequence buyers were slow in taking hold. Values accordingly were irregular, and the market ruled weak and dragging. Trade in butter was only moderate, but a steady feeling existed. The same conditions prevailed in eggs, although receipts for the five days of this week were about 1,000 cases in excess of that of last week for the same time. The only line really active was that of dressed turkeys, jobbers and brokers readily taking all offerings at the top price of Thursday. Potatoes held up well, arrivals being 188 cars for the week, exactly the same as the receipts of the same period last week.

Quotations on round lots follow:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, misc., at mark, cases included	20@22c
Do, at mark, cases returned	18@21½
Do, loss off, cases returned	24c
Do, city storage, packed	19@19½c
Cheese, Y. A	12½c
Cheese, fancy brick	10¼c
Do, twins	11@11¼c
Do, fancy creamery, extras	28½c
Firsts	23@25c
Seconds	18@20c
Dairies, Cooley's	25c
Do, firsts	22c
Packing stock	16c

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live old chickens	9c
Do, springs	9½c
Dressed springs	10½@11c
Live turkeys	12@13c
Do, geese, doz	$6.00@9.00
Fresh dressed turkeys	17c
Iced turkeys	13@16c
Do chickens	11½@11c
Do spring chickens	10@11½c
Do ducks	12½@14c
Ducks, mallard, doz	$4.00@4.25
Ducks, bluewing	$3.00
Do, small, mixed	$1.75@2.00
Snipe, jack	$1.50
Do, sand	25@30c
Do, grass and yellow legs	$1.50
Woodcock, doz	$6.00
Squabs, dressed, doz	$1.00@2.00
Rabbits, per doz	$1.00@1.20
Bear saddles	12½@13c

FRUITS.

Oranges, Cal., navels	$2.00@4.00
Apples, bris	$1.25@4.00
Lemons, Cal., boxes	$5.50@3.75
Pears, good to choice, per bri	$1.00@2.00
Winter Nellis	$2.00@2.50
Bananas, bch	$1.00@1.50
New York Concords	20@21c
Tokays	$1.50@2.00
Cranberries, Cape Cod	$8.00

FISH.

Black bass	15c
Carp	8c
Perch	3@4c
Pike	5@6c

VEAL.

50@60 lbs	5@5½c
65@75 lbs	5½@6c
80@125 lbs	6@6½c
95@110 lbs	5½@6c
115@200 lbs	5@5½c
50@225 lbs	4@5c

VEGETABLES.

Beets, 1½ bu sacks	50c
Beans, navy, hand picked	$2.20@2.30
Medium	$2.18@2.25
Celery, Michigan, cases	40c
Squashes, Hubbard, per ton	$25.00
Cabbage, Holland, seed, per ton	$7.50@8.50
Cauliflower, cases	$1.00@2.00
Lettuce, head, tubs	35@75c
Potatoes, on track, per bu	35@48c
Sweet potatoes, Ill., brl	$2.65@2.75

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts—1902.	Receipts—1901.	Shipments—1902.	Shipments—1901.
Apples, brls	971	923	1,216	428
Beans, bu		1,420	1,000	1,110
B. corn, lbs	110,000	78,700		38,580
Butter, lbs	495,323	611,081	386,125	543,450
Cheese, lbs	280,603	217,745	196,690	169,590
D. fruits, lbs	35,000	166,100	35,000	192,064
Eggs, pkgs	6,026	5,268	2,874	3,882
Game, pkgs		13		
Hay, tons	504	1,344	40	40
Hides, lbs	229,450	340,891	370,200	557,482
Hops, lbs	15,700	15,528		55,055
Potatoes, bu	20,855	27,760	8,324	3,340
Poultry, lbs	113,919	322,545	52,314	215,045
Poultry, c'ps	180	318		
Wool, lbs	25,000	93,100	20,000	165,631

Judson-Alton: Personally conducted low rate excursions to California, through Colorado. Address 349 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, for itinerary.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

OUTLOOK AS SEEN BY DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

Lower Temperature and Holiday Demands Have Accelerated Retail Trade, Sales Largely Exceeding Those of the Corresponding Week in Preceding Years—Iron and Steel Quiet for Lack of Transportation Facilities—Exports of Grain.

New York, Dec. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

"Lower temperature and holiday demands have combined to accelerate retail trade, sales largely exceeding the corresponding week in preceding years. Much postponed business is being made up and shipping departments are crowded with work, but wholesale trade has ruled quiet. Railroad earnings for the month of November exceeded last year's by 7.0 per cent, and those of 1900 by 20.5 per cent.

"At first glance the sudden rise in furnace stocks of pig iron to 94,295 tons, compared with 71,858 on Nov. 1, might suggest that consumption was below production, but obviously any accumulation that occurs is due to inadequate transporting facilities, since needs are urgent, as evidenced by the imports of eastern steel works. The pressure is still greatest for railway supplies, with structural material next as to urgency of demand.

Leather Is Quiet.

"Small supplementary orders for spring shoes are received by New England shops, but the season is practically over. Aside from activity in union sole, the leather market has been quiet. Further recessions have occurred in domestic hides. On the other hand, foreign dry hides are firmly held, despite increased receipts. Conditions are practically unchanged as to cotton goods, a fair volume of orders preventing accumulation at the mills. Quotations are steady, and export sales of heavy brown cottons continue small. Woolen goods for next fall have been opened at an average advance of from 5 to 10 per cent.

"Failures this week in the United States are 280, against 204 last week, 213 the preceding week, and 273 the corresponding week last year; and in Canada 30, against 15 last week, 16 the preceding week, and 17 last year."

As Seen by Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Retail distribution, further stimulated by colder weather and the advance of the holiday season, has expanded largely, until now it easily occupies first position in the trade situation. Wholesale trade, except where inroads upon retailers' stocks have induced reorders, is relapsing into the quiet usual at the stock taking period.

"Building trade activity has been checked by the climatic influences prevailing and the distribution of lumber and building materials generally is less active. Other leading industries also note the quitting down usual at this season. Great basic conditions, however, make for future prosperity.

"Railway earnings, swelled by heavy traffic in grain and miscellaneous products, offsetting smaller movements of live stock, provisions, and cotton, show an increase of 7.2 per cent over November over the same month a year ago.

Cold Helps Retail Trade.

"Cold weather and snow have helped distribution at retail in the northwest, and the outlook is for an unprecedented holiday distribution on the Pacific coast. Reorders of heavy goods from jobbers are still of moderate proportions at the west, but spring sales are larger than a year ago in dry goods, shoes, and clothing.

"Holiday trads is brisk for this early stage of the season at the east. It has been a narrow market for cotton. Heavy clothing, shoes, and rubber goods have moved into consumption largely during the week, and spring business is reported of flattering volume. There is but little new in the cotton goods market, the export branch being still very dull. Woolen goods are firm and the mills are well employed. Hides and leather are dull and rather quiet. Lumber is quiet, as already noted, but prices are unimpaired.

In the Iron Trade.

"Alone among the industries iron and steel show some symptoms of weaker prices for crude material, but this, on the whole, is more apparent than real, because demands for supplies are as pressing as ever and production has not yet overtaken consumption. Lower prices for coke iron at the west and weaker quotations for foreign foundry iron at the seaboard may be really regarded as readjustments of abnormal situations previously prevailing. Heavier forms of finished material show no signs of weakness. More interest is taken in pig iron, judging from the reopening of negotiations by the leading interest with the Besemer association for deliveries in the second half of 1903. Pig iron production at the east is improving.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending on Thursday, Dec. 11, number 247, against 185 last week, 233 in this week last year, 247 in 1900, 211 in 1899, and 234 in 1898.

"Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending on Dec. 11 aggregate 3,761,047 bushels, against 5,726,440 last week, 3,879,808 in this week last year, and 4,375,577 in 1900.

"Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 120,507,495 bushels, against 136,303,381 last season and 86,008,000 in 1900.

"Corn exports aggregate 1,301,286 bushels, against 1,151,563 last week, 278,307 last year, and 4,853,485 in 1900. For the fiscal year exports are 5,160,193 bushels, against 19,794,958 last season and 84,906,396 in 1900.

Clearings for the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended on Dec. 11, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Pct. inc.	Pct. dec.
New York	$1,267,889,275	....	18.8
Chicago	163,209,947	....	6.1
Boston	133,062,989	....	6.0
Philadelphia	106,994,022	1.2	....
St. Louis	46,930,540	....	17.5
Pittsburg	35,932,971	....	18.7
Baltimore	22,057,993	....	6.0
San Francisco	29,168,169	22.4	....
Cincinnati	22,828,050	16.0	....
Kansas City	20,975,390	.3	....
Cleveland	14,185,211	....	2.0
Minneapolis	17,396,798	....	13.6
New Orleans	17,527,576	1.4	....
Detroit	10,294,460	....	27.4
Louisville	11,069,977	7.6	....
Indianapolis	12,390,794	25.9	....
Providence	6,862,300	2.0	....
Omaha	7,316,547	1.4	....
Milwaukee	8,151,021	6.6	....
Buffalo	7,022,352	5.2	....
St. Paul	7,333,672	8.0	....
St. Joseph	3,791,013	....	33.5
Denver	4,448,487	....	7.4
Richmond	4,477,400	14.0	....
Savannah	5,390,993	3.4	....
Salt Lake City	4,729,027	13.6	....
Albany	2,887,685	....	48.1
Los Angeles	5,610,093	39.5	....
Memphis	5,566,905	35.5	....
Fort Worth	3,197,114	....	2.3
Seattle	4,366,811	44.0	....
Washington	4,208,761	20.0	....
Hartford	2,887,695	....	2.4
Peoria	3,362,013	10.0	....
Toledo	2,991,632	13.4	....
Portland, Ore	3,586,283	2.5	....
Rochester	3,410,284	11.9	....
Atlanta	3,220,007	....	4.0
Des Moines	2,460,337	32.1	....
New Haven	1,756,390	....	2.6
Worcester	1,508,934	....	2.6
Nashville	2,169,951	20.5	....
Springfield, Mass	1,364,907	....	19.7
Norfolk	1,732,447	3.6	....
Grand Rapids	1,670,727	21.1	....
Scranton	1,010,469	....	21.5
Portland, Me	1,335,528	....	12.5
Sioux City	1,634,381	....	....
Augusta	1,496,115	....	27.1
Syracuse	1,189,003	....	7.5
Dayton, O	1,503,380	11.6	....
Tacoma	2,153,184	74.8	....
Spokane	2,137,958	27.1	....
Topeka	1,399,093	14.7	....
Davenport	856,000	....	13.7
Wilmington, Del	1,250,648	26.9	....
Evansville	1,096,292	7.7	....
Birmingham	1,222,222	3.9	....
Hot Springs	1,012,063	....	40.1
Macon	782,000	8.0	....
Little Rock	1,106,705	....	6.4
Helena	664,921	6.9	....
Knoxville	894,525	35.6	....
Lowell	548,428	....	....
Mansfield, O	159,914	....	....
Akron	652,300	7.4	....
Wichita	546,133	2.6	....
Springfield, Ill	597,133	5.4	....
Lexington	657,853	16.9	....
New Bedford	461,011	....	21.1
Chattanooga	614,644	24.5	....
Youngstown	648,736	15.3	....
Kalamazoo	787,852	56.5	....
Fargo	691,641	18.1	....
Binghamton	374,702	6.6	....
Rockford	636,679	38.7	....
Canton	418,690	8.9	....
Jacksonville, Fla	395,820	....	17.9
Springfield, O	364,980	....	18.7
Chester	359,541	25.0	.

DRIVERS CLASH WITH FEDERATION

Resist the Effort to Bring Rubber Workers' Strike to an End.

THREATEN TO WITHDRAW

Meeting to Be Held This Morning, with Some Prospects of a Settlement.

Officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor attempted to bring the strike of the rubber workers at the Morgan & Wright plant to an end yesterday, and met with unexpected opposition from the Teamsters' union. Bitter words passed, and for a time the quarrel threatened to cause the withdrawal of the teamsters from the federation. There long has been friction between the federation executive board and the teamsters.

The strike never has been approved by the federation, as the executive board of that body investigated the matter, and decided that the men were not warranted in walking out. Over 700 employés are involved in the struggle, and have been out of work for over three months, with the prospect of a winter's idleness before them. This the federation officials viewed with dismay, and so called a conference of all unions concerned at the Briggs house.

Clash Occurs at the Start.

There were present the executive board of the federation, headed by President G. V. Lighthall; representatives of the teamsters, led by Albert Young, and members of the machinists' and stationary firemen's unions. The object of the meeting had no sooner been announced and the position of the federation stated than a clash occurred.

"We have investigated this matter," said President Lighthall, "and we do not believe the union was right. It signed an agreement, and asserts that the firm broke this in discriminating against the members. We do not agree on this point, and I am going to order the engineers back to work, anyway."

"The strikers were right," broke in Albert Young of the teamsters. "They have been deprived of their rights, which the teamsters, acting as an arbitration board, gave them. We will not permit a firm to take such a stand, and not a pound of coal will be delivered to the factory until the men get what is coming to them."

For three hours the conferees wrangled and then came to an understanding that all parties to the strike meet this morning and try to arrive at a settlement.

Denies Agreement Was Broken.

The company denies that it ever broke the agreement and the federation officials believe that Manager J. C. Wilson of the company will readily agree to abide by its terms. If he does this, the teamsters will cease to fight a settlement and peace will be declared.

The strike has been one of the most unsatisfactory the city has known. There was no question of wages and hours involved. The 700 employés were called out against the advice of the best posted leaders in the city and have been idle at the time of year when wages are highest, as the company pays almost entirely by piece work. The plant has been unable to get any coal. Basements have been injured by water, its sprinkler systems shut off, and many of its orders have been put out in other cities at a loss.

Enforcing Child Labor Law.

Ten deputy factory inspectors are working day and night gathering evidence against firms that keep their child help at work over ten hours a day. Many cases have been found, especially in the candy factories, and charges will be filed as soon as Factory Inspector E. T. Davies gets home from a trip to the south. Early next week the department stores will be inspected, and following them will come the various factories that are running over hours.

The conditions at the Kirk soap factory were called to the attention of Deputy Reiger, now in charge of the office, and he will investigate as soon as his chief returns. He is skeptical as to the charges that the firm is hiring children below the 14 year limit. The factory has been inspected before, and while many of the children were found to be small they were 14 years old.

MRS. MEYERS AGAIN ACCUSED.

Mrs. J. J. Bell, 1606 Indiana Avenue, Charges Her with Getting Board by False Pretenses.

Mrs. Evelyn Meyers, to whose demands for money Edward J. Clayton attributes his downfall, is under arrest. She and A. J. Tibor were arrested on the complaint of Mrs. J. J. Bell, 1606 Indiana avenue. Mrs. Bell alleged that they got board and lodging from her on false pretenses. This case will be heard Dec. 18.

Clayton, who was arrested on Thursday charged with the larceny of stamps and jewelry, was arraigned in Justice Hurley's court yesterday. The case was continued until Dec. 18 and the defendant was put under $1,000 bonds.

Clayton had nothing to say when arraigned in the police court.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. STEVENS.

Cottage at the Parental School to Be Named After the Slum Worker.

One of the cottages at the Parental school will be named in honor of Mrs. Alsina P. Stevens, who until her death was a leader in slum work. The decision was made at a meeting of the buildings and grounds committee of the board of education yesterday, when a petition asking that such action be taken was presented by the Charity alliance, the Chicago Culture club, the Englewood Woman's club, the Downer's Grove Woman's club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the North End Woman's club, the West End Woman's club, the Woman's Literary club, and the Nineteenth Century club.

EASTERN PASTOR TO PREACH.

The Rev. Summerfield E. Snively to Fill His Brother's Pulpit in St. Chrysostom's Church.

The Rev. Summerfield E. Snively of Philadelphia will preach for his brother, the Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, rector of St. Chrysostom's church, Dearborn avenue, near Schiller street, tomorrow morning. He is making a short visit to Chicago.

Charles Edward Allum, doctor in music of Dublin university, has taken charge of the choir and organ of St. Chrysostom's church during December and January, and is arranging for selections from the "Messiah" and other oratorios.

After the morning and evening services Dr. Allum gives short organ recitals.

Gets $50,000 Verdict Against Sister.

Toledo, O., Dec. 12.—Judge Kinkade today rendered a decision in the case relating to the Obermiller estate in which Mrs. Effie Bingham of Cleveland was given a verdict of $50,000 by Judge Kinkade against her sister, Mary Louise Obermiller.

HOLIDAY TRIPS

At Low Fares via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold Dec. 24, 25, and 31, 1902, and Jan. 1, 1903, via Pennsylvania Lines account Christmas and New Year holidays. Tickets will be good returning until Jan. 2, 1903. Special rate tickets will also be sold for students and teachers of colleges, seminaries, and universities going home to spend the holidays. For details call on ticket agents Pennsylvania Lines, or address H. R. Dering, A. G. P. A., 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

UNION ANGERS ALD. SLOAN

LIVELY SESSION OF COUNCILMEN ON CABMEN'S ORDINANCE.

Representative from the Fifth Ward Declares He Will Support No Measure to Increase Fares Until His Name Is Taken from the Teamsters' Unfair List—President Gibbons Responds for Drivers and Is Called to Order for Using Personalities.

Union labor and aldermen clashed yesterday during a lively session of the council license committee, which was considering the ordinance to permit cabmen to increase their rates of fare.

Ald. Robert K. Sloan and President W. J. Gibbons of the Hack, Coupe, and Cab Drivers' union were the principals in the wordy dispute, the cause the alleged placing of the alderman's name on the "unfair" list by the Teamsters' union.

"I object to any cab or livery union man coming before this committee with a club over any of its members," announced Mr. Sloan. "When a similar ordinance to this was up some time ago we voted to kill it. A few days later a clipping from a newspaper was sent to me which said that the National Union of Teamsters had listed me as 'unfair.' I declare now that I shall vote against anything giving a rise in cab rates until that term 'unfair' has been withdrawn."

Gibbons Called to Order.

President Gibbons asked to be heard, but did not allude to the "unfair" designation referred to by Ald. Sloan.

"When our ordinance was up I could not get a word with a single alderman," he said. "One day Ald. Foreman laid the report of the subcommittee before Ald. Sloan and said, in his pompous way, 'Sign that, Sloan.' Ald. Sloan signed it without looking at it."

Chairman Hunter interrupted Mr. Gibbons. "That will not do," he said. "The expression, 'in his pompous manner,' is not a proper way to speak before this committee of one of its members. It is not the practice to indulge in personalities here."

Ald. Sloan said the members of the subcommittee had previously gone over the ordinance and formed their conclusions. He moved to file the present ordinance, and was supported by Ald. V. E. Cerveny, who said:

"I cannot understand why any organization, if it cannot get what it wants, does not come again. It should not brand a man for his vote on an ordinance. Why doesn't it say why this branding was done and who did it?"

The ordinance finally was referred to a subcommittee composed of Ald. Ailing, Butler, and Cerveny.

Doubts Validity of Tunnel Bonds.

In an opinion prepared for a council committee Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyffe doubts if the city has the right to issue bonds to secure money for lowering the tunnels.

"Under the decision of the state Supreme court in the case of Joliet against Alexander," said Mr. Fyffe, "I do not think that where a city has exceeded the limit of bonded indebtedness bonds can be issued, secured by a particular increment or fund, except where they are given as part of the purchase price for property, as in a purchase money mortgage. That is the distinction made in the Joliet case. Wherever we have an existing fund of the city the city cannot borrow money from that if the amount would be in excess of the bond limit, for it might become a general liability of the city."

Step to Collect Back Taxes.

Ald. Blake, Finn, and Eidmann will soon confer with President Foreman of the county board as to whether city and county cannot coöperate in the collection of delinquent taxes. Mr. Blake says the report of Haskins & Sells has been investigated and that the charges in it have been found to have merit. He thinks there is $1,500,000 of delinquent taxes which can be collected by one man within a year with proper effort.

Demands Detailed Report of Fees.

The finance committee of the county board threatens not to approve the reports of the several fees offices of the county until the officials show in detail the sources of income and amounts received. The committee adopted a resolution yesterday requiring the officials to make such a detailed report. Many bills submitted by the county controller were not approved because duplicates had not been furnished each member, and adjournment was taken until Monday to have the extra copies made.

Approve of Advisory Boards.

The public service committee of the county board has decided to recommend the adoption of the resolution of President Foreman regarding the appointment of an advisory committee. This resolution gives the president the power to appoint four committees to act in conjunction with the members on the several committees of the board which have the general supervision of the county institutions.

At the close of the meeting Bailiff Cameron served notice of the contest of election by the defeated democratic candidates for county commissioner upon the successful republican members of the board.

HARVARD ALUMNI TO MEET.

Leave for Cincinnati to Attend Annual Convention of Associated Clubs of West.

Sixteen Harvard alumni from Chicago and a score from different parts of the central west left on a special car over the Big Four for Cincinnati last evening to attend the annual convention of the Associated Harvard clubs, which meets there today. The Chicago men on the train were:

W. C. Boyden,	Julian Mack,
Heyliger De Windt,	William Burry,
George Higginson,	F. W. Burlingham,
Benjamin Carpenter,	Edward Ryerson,
Walter Ayer,	S. J. Carpenter,
F. H. Gade,	Merritt Starr,
Morrell Dunn,	George W. Cobb,
William M. Scudder,	Robert J. Cary.

The most important business to be considered by the convention is the election of overseers of Harvard university by letter ballot. At the present time it is necessary to cast the ballots personally in Cambridge.

The association, which was organized to promote Harvard's interests in the west, has been successful in electing two western men to the board of overseers, and it is anticipated that, should the election of overseers by mailed ballot become possible, the western men will have a still larger representation.

MRS. BOWES' PORTRAIT TO GO.

Management of Illinois Hall Tells Culture Club to Take It from the Walls.

The oil portrait of Mrs. F. K. Bowes, a former president of the Chicago Culture club, will have to come down from the walls of the clubrooms. This ultimatum was delivered to club members yesterday by the management of the Illinois hall, in which the club holds its meetings. Other clubs meeting in the hall have objected to the portrait of the former president of the Culture club.

"It monopolizes the entire wall," said a member of one of the offended clubs yesterday."

Officers of the Culture club were indignant over the report that the picture was objected to by a certain faction in the club.

"There was never before such harmony in the culture club as at the present time," said Mrs. H. A. Phillips, president of the club. "The rumor that we had objected to Mrs. Bowes' picture struck me like a cyclone. The report is false."

DOG'S VICTIMS IN HOSPITAL.

Five Saginaw, Mich., Children Reach Pasteur Institute—Their Condition Considered Serious.

The five children who were bitten by a mad dog at Saginaw, Mich., last month, arrived in Chicago yesterday and were taken to the Pasteur institute. Dr. Lagorio, director of the institute, immediately placed the patients under treatment for hydrophobia, administering inoculations of serum usual for the advanced stages of the disease. All the children exhibited symptoms of rabies, and are considered in a dangerous condition. The next ten days will be the critical period. The expenses of the treatment are being paid by citizens of Saginaw, who raised a fund of $1,178 for the purpose. The action of the community was precipitated by the death of a sixth victim, the 4 year old son of George W. Wirth.

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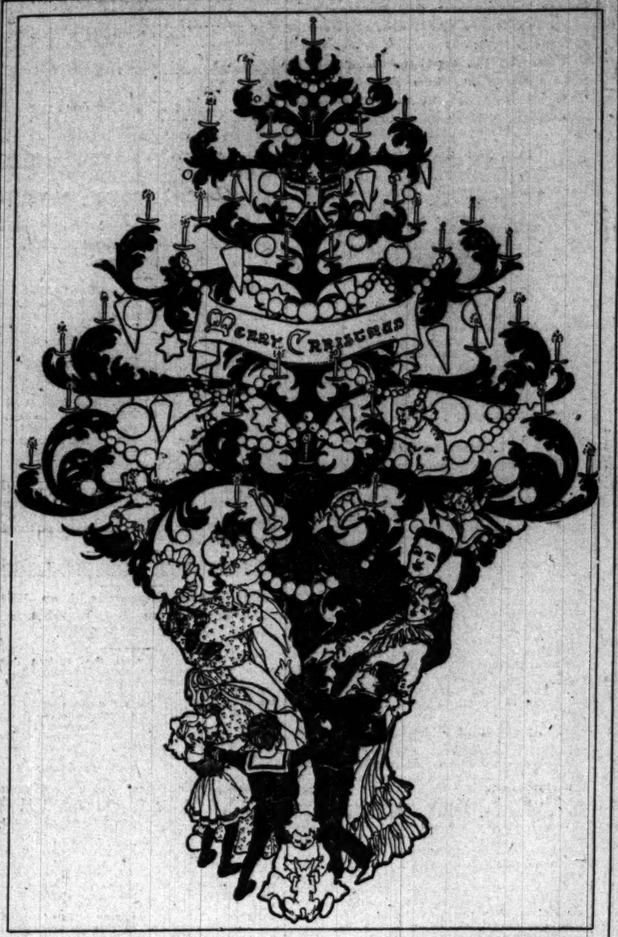
GEO. E. MARSHALL, 103 State-st.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN



(accompanied by their parents)

are invited to visit our store

...TODAY...

This second Saturday before Christmas will be especially devoted to showing Christmas gift goods for the children.

Many rare and pretty things from all parts of the world will be included in this exposition, affording an educational opportunity, as well as a splendid occasion for making selections for gifts.

We wish to make this day one long to be remembered by the School Children in and around Chicago—a day crowded full of beautiful sights and interesting exhibits.

Our new telephone call is "Private Exchange—One."

MARSHALL FIELD & CO

Marshall Field & Co.

Our new telephone call is "Private Exchange—One."

Sale of Youths' Clothing.

Regardless of former selling prices, all broken lines of Youths' Suits and Overcoats are to be placed on sale Saturday morning at this very moderate figure—$15.00.

This is an unusual opportunity for the economical purchase of high-class clothing, coming as it does at the very beginning of cold weather, and should excite substantial interest among contemplative purchasers.

These Suits and Overcoats are not to be excelled anywhere; the materials closely approach perfection, the patterns are handsome, the tailoring is faultless, and the styles are absolutely correct.

Third Floor North Room.

Marshall Field & Co.

Our new telephone call is "Private Exchange—One."

Men's Walking Sticks.

There is a distinct attractiveness in the season's smart Walking Sticks. Our collection contains the best ideas from American and European makers.

Carved Ivory from Japan.
Tortoise Shell from Italy.
Amber from Austria.
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Gun Metal from Germany.

Partridge wood, bogwood or Scotch furze, staghorn or capehorn, plain or silver trimmed. sterling silver trimmed, Prices range from $1.00 to $40.00.

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Correct Gloves *for* Men

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Our "*Cromwell*" Glove $1.50 per pair
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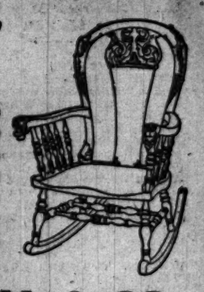
10.50 Parlor Rockers	7.50
12.50 Parlor Rockers	9.50
15.00 Parlor Rockers	10.50
20.00 Parlor Rockers	12.50
35.00 Parlor Rockers	23.75



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AT
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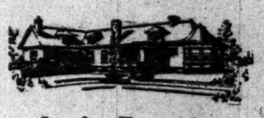

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WEEKLY LITERARY EDITION.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART THREE. DECEMBER 13, 1902. TWENTY PAGES.

LATEST BOOK NEWS FROM AMERICA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER, WILLIAM L. ALDEN, ELIA W. PEATTIE, GRACE CORNEAU.

MISS GILDER REVIEWS LILIAN WHITING'S "BOSTON DAYS" AND OTHER BOOKS.

[By Jeannette L. Gilder, Editor the The Critic.]
[Copyright: 1902: By The Tribune Company.]

I HAVE just been reading with more than usual interest Miss Lilian Whiting's new book, "Boston Days," just published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. The book seems to "fill a long felt want;" I cannot but wonder that no one has ever done it before. Probably because Miss Whiting has done it better than another might, so I am glad, after all, that no one else has made the attempt. The book is not a compilation; it is quite original in idea and construction, but it is filled with quotations, where quotations help the story. Miss Whiting's aim in writing this volume, to quote her own words, "is simply to present some transcripts of the remarkable life in Boston during the nineteenth century, the latter years of which came within the personal observation and experience of the writer, and nearly all of which is, or has been until recently, within the memory of people yet living. Boston," she adds, "was planted in prayer and nurtured by spiritual uplifting."

What Boston may yet do, what new greatness may await it, Miss Whiting does not pretend to predict, "but in one quality," she believes, "must the Boston of the past and the Boston of the future forever be united in identity—the quality that has made her and will forevermore keep her to be the city of beautiful ideals." This title she gives her first chapter, and quotes with much relish the famous mot that Boston "is a condition and not a locality." It is a remarkable fact, and probably, as she says, unparalleled in the history of any nation that so large a number of eminent persons should be born within a period of hardly more than twenty years in or near one city, all of whom should be drawn to it by some law of spiritual magnetism, as the one to be identified with their work and life." Her book would seem to prove her assertion, but that Boston will ever again be what it was in the world of literature is a question which is not without its doubtful side. It was the plain living and high thinking which characterized Boston in its early days that made it the center of intellectual activity—people were drawn there, knowing that though they might be poor, if they had brains money was not necessary. Life was simple as well as earnest. It is a matter of authentic record that Mrs. Hawthorne, having bought a broom in a Boston shop one day, carried it home in her hand across the common, and that Mrs. Edwin P. Whipple, when she and her husband visited the Hawthornes at Lenox, took part in the serving of the evening meal. Mr. Hawthorne and Mr. Whipple picked the currants, while Mrs. Hawthorne made the biscuit and Mrs. Whipple laid the table. "But," exclaims Miss Whiting, "were not currants, and biscuit, and tea a feast for the gods when the Hawthornes and Whipples sat down to this nectar and ambrosia?" Should say that they were. This anecdote illustrates the plain living; a paragraph in a letter from Sophia Peabody to her sister the high thinking: "I went to my hammock with Xenophon. Socrates was divine, after Jesus Christ, I think. He lived up to his thought."

Miss Whiting discusses the men and women of genius who lived in Boston or at Concord, some of whom she knew in their old age. What she says of Margaret Fuller is interesting. She steers delicately between overselling and underrating this much discussed woman, summing up as the true view that she was one of the greatest and the most gifted spirits ever sent into this world, whose brief life here, in a constant conflict with conditions, did not give her time or opportunity for the development of her essential self." Margaret Fuller said of herself that a pen in her hand was a nonconductor, and, though she was a literary woman, she has left but five volumes behind her, not one of them epoch making books. I am quite inclined to agree with Miss Whiting that "the comparatively small amount of literary work that she has left makes this form of expression a merely incidental one in her life."

Miss Whiting brings her story right down to modern times, and gives us her personal impressions of Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Howells, Mrs. Howe, and others, who happily are living today, even if some of them have found New York more attractive than Boston as a place of permanent residence. Alluding to Mr. Howells' desertion of Boston, she adds, "but his life in the modern Athens was a factor of importance in its most brilliant literary period." Miss Whiting speaks in detail of Mr. Howells' family life:

The family now includes only the son [John] and a daughter [Mildred], so pleasantly known to the reading world as the "Little Girl Among the Leaders," in that most unique of art books bearing this title. The "little girl" is a tall, maiden maiden now, and while she is called a beauty and a belle, she is more—a brilliant girl intellectually, with cultivated artistic and literary taste, and with much of that atmosphere of poetic enchantment about her. Mrs. Howells is always a delicate health, but she is so spiritually so captivating, so full of charm, that one forgets to inquire how she is feeling. Was it Hannah More's Mrs. Boscawen who was so beguiled by her conversation during one of his professional calls that he forgot to inquire for the health of his patient. Mrs. Howells goes out little, but is usually able to see her friends who come in, and an hour with her is one of the utmost enchantment. She has tasted the fine flavors of art and literature and society, and is the truly cultivated woman, for cultivation and mere acquirement are two different things. Mrs. Howells has divination, esprit, and that genuine sympathy for which we have no adequate term, and which the Italians call simpatica. "Mr. Howells," says Miss Whiting, "has that rare gift—and one seldom defined—of telling impressions." "We will go together to an entertainment," once said Mrs. Howells laughingly, "and I will talk it over when we get home, and then forget all about it; but twenty years later Mr. Howells, who has not even spoken of the occasion, will recall it all out with perfect accuracy of detail and of complete presentation."

Miss Whiting is an enthusiastic over Mrs. Howells as she is over her husband:

One of the great men have been more fortunate in their domestic life than has Mr. Howells. If he possesses and enchains, what shall one say of Mrs. Howells, the most responsive, the most sympathetic, the most spontaneous of women? She is a veritable enchantress. She has read everything, taken in the most subtle essence of the latest play, the new novel, the new movement in art, literature, what you will, is many faceted, and sparkles at every turn, as is the artist in temperament, as well as in fine mind study.

Mr. Howells' place in American literature Miss Whiting does not hesitate to affirm, is at the top. He "stands as the leading man in American literature, as our first and most representative man of letters. He stands for much. He unites two things that are not always regarded as incompatible—fastidious culture and the deepest sympathy for humanity."

Mr. Howells' love for humanity she describes as largely in the abstract, "in high poetic moods." Longfellow was overflowing with love and sweetness, but it had not developed "into the thoughtful philosophy for the bettering of humanity as has that same tenderness of nature in Mr. Howells." If Mr. Howells was not a modest man he might have his head turned by the praise that Miss Whiting pours down upon it, but he is not only modest, but well balanced, and, while praise may please him, it does not spoil him.

What she says of the delightful Mr. Aldrich is most interesting. She describes his home—one of the stately old mansions on Beacon hill—its relics and furnishings, and then she touches upon the owner's place in modern poetry, which she thinks is "more widely appreciated than critically defined." Adding:

The poetry of Mr. Aldrich is as distinctive as if he were the only poet in the world. This is not to say it is greater than any other; but that it is of so unique and delicate a quality that it is only comparable with itself. When one says that these lyrics are of the exquisite finish of the most subtle, penetrating insight into the springs of life, it can well be added that these qualities are to be found in greater or less measure in other poets also; but the subtle quality that makes them Mr. Aldrich's own escapes analysis and definition; it is felt rather than explained.

No book on Boston would be complete without mention of Mrs. James T. Fields. Her house is the one of all others in Boston today which is saturated with the literary history of that city, and there Mrs. Fields still lives, and there, assisted by her friend of many years, standing, Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, she still dispenses a genial hospitality.

Although Miss Whiting is most complimentary to Boston and writes of it in a spirit not far from reverential, she says:

"Boston is the paradise of cranks, albeit there may not be wanting among them some of those who are not wholly devoid of some device to turn the universe. Palmistry, astrology, card reading, crystal gazing, and every sort and condition of soothsayer receives a greater or less degree of patronage, from the fashionable palmist at $10 for a half hour's consultation, to a 'south end' card reader at 25 cents an hour."

This has always been true of Boston, and probably always will be, not because it loves cranks because they are cranks, but because it is always seeking new intellectual sensations, and these can be given by cranks as well as by geniuses, though these inspired by the former are not long lived. It takes Boston some time to distinguish between cranks and geniuses, but it does so in the end.

I have before me a little volume bound in parchment and printed on hand made paper, containing the poems of a lady who is better known in society than in literature. To the average reader the name of Helen Huntington on the title page of "The Solitary Path" does not suggest anything beyond a name, but there are a few who know that these poems, some of which are not without decided merit, were written by the wife of Mr. Archer Huntington, the son of Mrs. C. P. Huntington, the widow of the well known financier. Mr. Archer Huntington is the author of several books, most of them bearing on the history or literature of Spain. He has traveled in Spain, and, before his marriage, spent months at a time there studying its ancient history. In his home at Throgg's Neck, Westchester county, within an easy driving distance of New York City, he has the finest library of Spanish books in America, and in this library, with his secretaries, he works as any poor professional writer might work at a history of Spain from its earliest days, upon which he has been engaged for years and upon which he will be engaged for many years to come, for Mr. Huntington does not do things in a hurry.

It was rather a surprise to her friends when Mrs. Huntington appeared before them as a poet. They knew that she was clever, but they did not know that she dropped into poetry. Many a professional poet might be proud of the verses in this little volume. There are none of them great, but they are all graceful, and some are of an unusual thoughtful quality, with just a dash of pessimism. I quote a few to speak for themselves:

NIGHT, AND THE CURTAINS DRAWN.

Night, and the curtains drawn,
The household still,
Fate, with appointed strength,
Has worked its will.

Close to the dying blaze
We sit alone;
Nought but the old days lost,
All else—our own.

Far in the corners dim
The shadows start;
Near to your strength I cling,
And near your heart.

Dearest—the whole world ends,
Ends well—in this,
Night, and the firelit dark,
Your touch, your kiss.

UNSPOKEN.

Speak! eyes of the dark,
Eyes of the lonely sea,
Eyes that have wooed for a tyrant's mood;
What is your word for me?

Hush! eyes of the past.
Eyes of the distant land,
Eyes that were bold ere the world grew old.
Hush! for I understand.

I want to congratulate THE TRIBUNE upon Mrs. Peattie's admirable anthology, "Poems You Ought to Know," which originally appeared in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. There are more ambitious anthologies than this, but none that are more attractive or likely to be more popular. Here we find our old favorites, many that we know by heart, many that we once knew but had forgotten. I am personally grateful to Mrs. Peattie for this collection, and I hope that it will be followed by another. The Jamieson-Higgins company have made a handsome book, with its decorative illustrations, and one that I think will find its way, not to library shelves, but to the work baskets of many women and on the desks of many men. It is a book to pick up at odd moments to refresh one's memory and to recall "the old familiar faces."

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

MADAME ADAM IN HER YOUTH.

[Copyright, 1902, by D. Appleton & Co.]

The above charming picture represents Juliette Lamber, or Mme. Adam, as she afterwards became. In her book, "Romance of My Childhood and Youth," she gives a fascinating account of her earlier years. The volume has all the charm of fiction and all the truth of a human document.

GRACE CORNEAU ON HAMY'S LIFE OF MARQUETTE AND OTHER BOOKS.

[Special Correspondence of The Tribune.]

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Of unusual interest to Americans, and particularly to western Americans, is the fine work, "On the Mississippi: Father Jacques Marquette," by Alfred Hamy, member of the Jesuit order and a member of Savante societies of France. "Au Mississippi," which is edited by Taffin-Lefort of Paris, is entirely devoted ot the explorations of Marquette, with new interesting matter upon the subject gathered by Father Hamy from a lifelong search in the French archives, particularly those of the foreign affairs.

I know of nothing which commands greater respect than the unwearying effort of Alfred Hamy to compile a history of Marquette and his work of exploration along the Mississippi. It is also pleasant to note the warmth with which the author speaks of the American appreciation of Marquette and the erection of a statue to his honor. Of this he writes:

"While opinion in France lacks enthusiasm for this subject, America has not waited for the aurora of the twentieth century, and she has always studied it with a sense of gratitude and equity. For every citizen in the United States and Canada, Joliet and Marquette are hardy pioneers, the first who opened the route to civilization through thousands of dangers and despite the obstacles which every instant rose before them. Thus, each year many excursionists, as many as those for Lourdes, they say, go to visit the borders of the river where their frail canoes touched, the places where they pitched their tents, and the tombs where their bodies rest. More than one town and county feel honored to bear their names, which are venerated, and a statue in marble, placed in Washington by the state of Wisconsin honors the more illustrous of the two travelers."

After reading Father Hamy's carefully prepared work there is no longer the least doubt as to the absolute first discovery of the Mississippi by Marquette and there can no longer be the least question of attributing even a part of the glory of the first magnificent discovery to La Salle. That there were many attempts made to arrive at this brilliant result Father Hamy not only admits but describes, and thus, after a well presented history of all these early attempts at the exploration of the "Father of Waters," concludes:

"The honor of first navigating the river, to describe it, and to take possession of it in the name of France, and to open the countries which he blessed to the gospel and to civilization, was reserved for a young priest of the Company of Jesus, Father Marquette, named to accompany the French delegate Louis Joliet."

An interesting chapter is that entitled, "French Indifference and English Covetousness."

Not in the least discouraged by the cold reception accorded his first volume, Joseph Reinach continues his history of the Dreyfus case and has just published the second volume, consecrated exclusively to Esterhazy, and, I must say, despite annotations and credit given for certain information furnished by unedited documents, the story of Esterhazy runs on like a Dumas romance.

"He was a thin lad with a bad complexion and pointed nose, thin lips, and poorly dressed, with a greasy velvet collar, buttoning high to hide his missing linen. He lived apart from his comrades, never seeking friendships. He was not liked, but precociously intelligent, hard of heart, and already embittered by his lack of money, with only one ambition, to be rich and enjoy life."

His mother died when he was 18; he had not been to Saint Cyr, but left in possession of a little fortune and then after a short enjoyment of Parisian life embarked upon his romantic military career. When in the Alps he "followed the manœuvers with attention, studied the country, wrote twenty letters a day, telegraphed orders to the bourse, followed up an amorous intrigue, held the sheriffs who pursued him for debt at bay, and was remarked by his chiefs for his intelligence and his decision."

Reinach's recital ends with the denunciation of Esterhazy by Mathieu Dreyfus in 1897, and the author's sole effort is to show Esterhazy as a being utterly devoid of moral sense, but of a superior intelligence and extraordinarily spiritual. Nothing could be more witty than Esterhazy's opinon, quoted by Reinach, of the famous forgeries prepared for his own defense, and the letters of the emperor of Germany, annotations, etc.

The unfortunate Dr. Pietro Pagello is again dragged into light as the destroyer of the only romance in Alfred de Musset's life in Maurra's new work, "Les Amants de Venise," another story of the Italian adventures of George Sand and the French poet Musset. Nearly every four years, upon an average, French literature seems to feel the need of a new treatise upon this subject, and an unconquerable desire to blame the obscure Italian doctor who supplanted the poet in George Sand's affections for De Musset's absinthe habit, which led to his decline and death. When an ordinary man takes to absinthe the facts are plainly set forth, but a poet victim to the green serpent in Maurra's eyes is only seeking to drown his grief. One feels a little severe over the Pagello incident, when one remembers the sorrow its constant apparition in French literature has in the past caused his homely, respectable family, but aside from this, the new version of the Italian lovers is really interesting, full of untold anecdotes, and has opened, as might be expected, what seems to be endless discussion.

GRACE CORNEAU.

THE RILEY-CHRISTY BOOK.

[Copyright 1902 by Bowen-Merrill Co.]

Mr. James Whitcomb Riley having consented to allow the Bowen-Merrill Co. to bring out "An Old Sweetheart of Mine" in its original form, that enterprising firm engaged Mr. Christy to make a series of pictures as lovable as the poem, and the efforts of both men appear in the form of a beautiful book for the holidays.

ELIA W. PEATTIE REVIEWS A FEW OF THE NOTED BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

ONCE, when I was in the city of Nassau, I came to a curious little street. High walls rose on each side of it, but these were not elevated, as is the custom of walls. They were the solid coral foundation of the isle, and the street running between these walls was a depression. It had been hewn out of the cheese colored rock. Over the walls ran vines with gorgeous flowers, and behind palms and all manner of semi-tropical foliage, appeared the mysterious little jalousies of the houses. I thought I had never seen a place where I would so much like to live. It was at once intimate and reserved. I could not suspect the dwellers in it of ordinary domesticity, but felt that each one must be the participator in a charming romance. I said to myself: "If I could manage to live in this place, it is probable that I would never encounter anything commonplace. Maybe, some time, I shall be able to return here, and I shall, of course, live happy ever after."

So I looked up to the little street sign to see what name the place bore, because I wished to remember it, that I might take ship straight for it in that year of grace which should see me quite free of commonplaceness and able to return, and the name I read on the signboard was Down Along. That was the name of the street—Down Along! When I read that, and thought how casually, and with how little worry the feet of mortals must turn into it, merely because of a desire to pick some of those flowers, or with the intention of lying in a hammock behind the cool jalousies, I almost made up my mind to stay there and not so much as venture back to my native and business like land; but unfortunately at this moment the whistle of the steamer sounded, telling me, raucously, that my meandering was at an end. So I took one swift glance at Down Along, whose flowery length I had not even the privilege of traversing, and from that day to this, when it is cold in this cruel land in which I live, or work is heavy, or people are dull, I fall to dreaming of Down Along, where I am quite certain the most delicate sort of happiness is to be had; and some day, when I am through bothering with things I mean to take ship and sail to Down Along, where the vines that cling to the cheese colored walls blossom perpetually, and where the shadows drowse in the dim patios.

I have never read any book that seemed to have in it just the same sort of an ache for an indefinite but desirable peace as that inspired in me by the glimpse I had of Down Along to the old city of Nassau till the last week, after almost every one else had read it, I chanced upon Henry Van Dyke's "The Blue Flower." There are nine stories in the book, printed together, the author says, because they seem to be a part of the same story—"the long story which will not be perfectly told till men learn a new language—the story of the search for happiness, which is life."

Some of these tales are of ancient and some of them are of modern titles. One, "Spy Rock," is now suggestive of Hawthorne and now of Poe. Another, "The Source," is suggestive of no one in literature except the man who wrote it, for it is a Christian allegory, handled with exquisite art—and it is a part of the imperfection of the world that Christian stories are seldom artistic, and that artistic stories are next to never Christian. These, however, are filled with the passion of the true artist, yet no less with the aspiration of the man of religious convictions, and they are, of course, of superior technique. The book is illustrated in color and well made physically. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Perhaps it cannot be said with justice that Richard Le Gallienne is ever ingenuous, though he often strives to be so, but at least he can with careful art construct an artless story, and he has done this in his own peculiar fashion of preciousness in "An Old Country House," in which newly married lovers make the idyllic round of their busy and happy days. There are seven stories in the book, all of them engaging—particularly "Our Tree Top Library." Le Gallienne always loved to write delicately fanciful tales, and had always a cunning fashion with his pen, but of late years he has impregnated his work with what appears to be genuine good will and sweetness. The greatest objection to the work of this perceptive and expressive author is that he is neither quite man nor woman, and his work lacks the vigorous masculine quality and the haunting feminine one. He is not feminine—but effeminate. Still, it takes all manner of personalities to keep us interested in the world of literature, even as it does in the living society about us, and one is not inclined, after all, to quarrel with a man who writes exquisite English, who presents for our pleasure charming if somewhat pallid pictures, and who is inclined to view this iron age as if it were an idyl.

The story appears in edition de luxe, bound beautifully in olive with a conventionalized rose design in green; printed on glazed paper, and beautified by the pictures of Elisabeth Shippen Green, done in half tone. The illustrations are profuse, and they rise quite to the level of the tales, making palpable the quaint and happy scenes, and going further, here and there, to bring into prominence some fleeting simile or illustration or even quotation of the writer. Miss Green—or is it Mrs. Green?—has a growing tendency to the decorative, and so simple a line as "Julie had been looking over Perdita's book shelves with apparent envy," tempts her to a piece of work decorative enough to reproduce in colored glass and set in a choice library window. (Harper & Bros.)

A curious and serious essay on "Laughter," by James Sully, M. A., LL.D., author of "The Human Mind" and "Studies of Childhood," adds to the library of psychological works which have been one of the features of the last decade. Dr. Sully tells of the theories of Aristotle, Darwin, Spencer, Bain, Hobbes, Preyer, Schopenhauer, and others, and considers the mirth of the anthropoid ape and of the dog as well as that of man. He has looked into his subject carefully and has shown himself a close, though not a cold blooded observer, and has succeeded in dealing with his subject with humor—which is more than can be said of Bacon, Spencer, or various other investigators who have thought more or less lugubriously upon this jocund subject.

To take a philosophic view of laughter, is, in itself, a comical proceeding, and Dr. Sully might, quite easily, have been absurd, but he succeeds at least in keeping his reader from laughing at him, though he permits him to laugh with him. The author himself admits the equivocalness of his position. He says: "A full development of humor in the philos-

MAURICE HEWLETT'S NEW NOVEL.

Mary, Queen of Scots, Will Be the Heroine of a Forthcoming Book of Fiction.

London Book Gossip.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Times.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Maurice Hewlett is now writing two books, one a novel in which Mary, queen of Scots, will be the chief figure, the other entitled "Impressions of Italy."

Industrious Fitzgerald Molloy is busy on "Our Sailor King and His Court," which, of course, will treat of William IV., who, when a young officer in the British navy, attended the first steamship experiments in New York on the old collect pond, the site of the Tombs prison. Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish this in New York.

The publication of John Morley's well advertised "Life of Gladstone," announced original for this autumn, then deferred until next spring, is now, it is said, likely to be postponed until next autumn.

Maurice Mätterlinck has just finished two of his strange plays, one having a story which attempts "To contrast the conscious manifestations and the unconscious of the human soul." This will be called "Fury," while the other, which is modern and philosophical, will be called "Pity." They will be acted in Paris, and it is announced that Martin Harvey will produce one of them here. But, of course, the chief interest in them is literary rather than theatrical.

A forthcoming new volume in John Lane's dainty "Lovers' Library" will be "Love Songs from the Greek," translated by an American, Miss Jane Minot Sedgwick. This is said to equal in charm her earlier work, "Songs from the Greek."

The Christmas numbers of the magazines are selling so badly—reaching only half their usual business—that their publishers have decided the popularity of the 6 penny novel hurts them. The popularity of the 6 penny novel seems to account for every evil in the publishing trade nowadays.

Today Clement King Shorter, editor of the Tatler, will preside at the dinner of the Johnson club in the Salisbury hotel, Fleet street, to commemorate the anniversary of the learned doctor's death. Among the other speakers will be Augustine Birrell, Austin Dobson, and Frederick Carruthers Gould. Richard Ashe King will read a paper on "Boswell's Injustice to Goldsmith."

E. B.

NEW BOOKS IN LONDON.

British Output for the Week Includes a Good Deal of Minor Poetry and Inferior Fiction.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A good deal of minor poetry and inferior fiction has come from publishers this week. The important books are Besant's "London in the Eighteenth Century," with reproductions of Hogarth; Lady Dilke's "French Engravers and Draftsmen of the Eighteenth Century," and W. H. Fitchett's "Nelson."

A facsimile issue of the first folio of Shakspeare, reproduced from the duke of Devonshire's Chatsworth copy, has been published at Oxford, with an exhaustive introduction by Sidney Lee.

McMillan's limited edition of William Strange's etchings and illustrations of "Don Quixote" is an artistic work.

Mrs. Julie Jepason's "Christian Democracy," published by Fisher Unwin, contains an account of the Independent or Congregational church.

L. N. F.

HALF A HUNDRED POPULAR BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE lack of extraordinarily ornate books for gifts this year has already been commented on in THE TRIBUNE literary supplement, but what this season's output lacks in ornateness it more than makes up in the solidity and value of its contents. All lines of literary activity have been extremely full, and the publishers' lists represent the widest range of thought. Poetry, science, travel, belles lettres, fiction, and books for children, of these there is no end, and the authors are the best in their respective lines of work.

Of course, in summing up the contents of the booksellers' tables, individual taste does not count. It must suffice to put down merely that which catches the eye as beautiful, meritorious, or popular, according to the demand. Any list might be expanded till it filled a page of THE TRIBUNE. What is here mentioned merely represents the books which have lingered in the memory of the reviewer, or which are given by booksellers as enjoying the greatest popularity.

To take fiction, the department in which there is the greatest number of titles, there may be mentioned at random:

"The Two Vanrevels," by Booth Tarkington.

"The Intrusions of Peggy," by Anthony Hope.

"The Little White Bird," by J. M. Barrie.

"The Lady of the Beeches," by Countess von Hutton.

"Franceska," by Mollie Elliott Seawell.

"Paul Kelver," by Jerome K. Jerome.

Up to the present time childhood has been neglected in fiction, but of the best two books in the list above, "The Little White Bird" and "Paul Kelver" are based upon the delineation and psychology of childhood, as, indeed, are many other novels not mentioned here, and a host of semi-humorous works, like those of Josephine Dodge Daskam. The historical novel's popularity has lasted to the present time, but it is apparently on the wane, save in the case of one or two extremely popular authors. But, notwithstanding the great volume of fiction, there has been no strikingly great novel this year.

In travel, there is Carl Lumholtz's great work on "Unknown Mexico," upon which he has been engaged for so long; Henry Norman's "All the Russias," Katharine Hooker's "Wayfarers in Italy," "Italian Cities" by the Blashfields, and "Through Hidden Shensi," by F. H. Nichols.

In a class by itself is Jacob Riis' "The Battle With the Slum," which forms an admirable companion piece to his last year's book, "The Making of an American."

In the department of history the most notable additions have been:

"History of the American People," by Woodrow Wilson.

"The Reign of Queen Anne," by Justin McCarthy.

"The Renaissance," Cambridge modern history, by Mandell Creighton and others.

"Rhode Island," by Irving B. Richman.

"The Struggle for a Continent," a Parkman condensation.

Of nature books there is an enticing catalogue, of which may be mentioned:

"The Kindred of the Wild," by Charles G. D. Roberts.

"The School of the Woods," by William J. Long.

"Wild Animals of America," by Stone and Crane.

"How to Attract the Birds," by Neltje Blanchan.

"My Dogs in the Northland," by E. R. Young.

"Caterpillars and Their Moths," by Eliot and Soule.

"Birds of the Rockies," by L. S. Keyser.

Besides these there are many works on gardening, flowers, plants, etc., the study and cultivation of which has become so popular of late, as for instance:

"Sundials and Roses of Yesterday," by Alice Morse Earle.

"A Plea for Hardy Plants," by J. Wilkinson Elliott.

"English Pleasure Gardens," by Rose Standish Nichols.

The second volume of Prof. Saintsbury's "History of Criticism" demands a leading place in belles lettres, and Prof. Fiske's posthumous "Essays Literary and Historical" rounds out beautifully the life work of this great American. Senator Lodge has a book of thoughtful addresses, "A Fighting Frigate, and Other Essays."

Of a miscellaneous nature and of a sumptuous form, we recall Esther Singleton's "Social New York Under the Georges"; "An Old Country House," by Richard Le Gallienne; "Sonnets from the Portuguese" (Putnam); "Idyls of the King" (Putnam); Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," illustrated by Abbey; Timothy Cole's "Old English Masters"; "Under the Trees," by Hamilton W. Mable; Comin's "American Masters of Painting"; "Memories of a Hundred Years," by Edward Everett Hale; "Japanese Girls and Women," by Alice Mabel Bacon; "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," by James Whitcomb Riley, illustrated by Christy; "Social Life in the Early Republic," by Anne H. Wharton; "Stories of Authors' Loves," by Clara E. Laughlin.

Biography is represented by:

"Daniel Webster," by John B. McMaster.

"Lincoln," by John G. Nicolay.

"Hawthorne," by George E. Woodberry.

"Whittier," by T. W. Higginson.

"Tenhyson," by Lyall.

"Story of My Life," by George Francis Train.

"Alexandre Dumas," by A. F. Davidson.

"Recollections of a Player," by J. H. Stoddart.

Nor are the poets without representation. Will Carleton has "Songs of Two Centuries." Edith Thomas, Madison Cawein, Bliss Carman, John B. Tabb, and a host of lesser singers have volumes large or small. And as for anthologies they can be had to cover any class of poetry or verse. Ford's "Every day in the Year," Wiggin's "Golden Numbers," Carolyn Wells' "Nonsense Anthology," and last, but by no means least, "Poems You Ought to Know."

But when it comes to the children—that is when the trouble begins. Of course, there is Riley's "Book of Joyous Children"; Mrs. Martin's "Emmy Lou, Her Book and Heart"; Peter Newell's beautiful edition of "Alice Through the Looking Glass"; "Grimm Tales Made Gay," by Guy Wetmore Carryl; "Book of Romance," by Andrew Lang; Howell's "Pony Baker"; "Beautiful Joe's Paradise," by Marshall Saunders; "Behind the Line," by Ralph Barbour; Kipling's "Just So Stories"; "Morning Glow," by Gilson; "Outdoorland," by Chambers; "Prince Silver Wings," by Mrs. Harrison—but we must stop there. Not that there are no more good ones, but for want of space.

opher seems to be impossible, save where the amusing aspects of speculative soaring are dimly recognised." The philosophic humorist, he urges—such, for example, as Carlyle and Stevenson—has "need to combine two opposed points of view; that of the thinker who criticises actual life in the light of ideas, and that of the practical man who takes his stand on the fact of primal needs and seeks an interpretation of things which will satisfy these. He should be able to soar with the Platonist to the realm of ideas, so as to enjoy the droll aspects which men's behavior assumes as soon as a glimmer of light is made to fall on it from the universal forms; and he should be no less capable of taking up the standpoint of everyday reality and common sense, so far as to discern the element of a practical irrationality which lurks in any undue insistence upon ideas."

The author justifies his own sense of humor by his ability to deal at once earnestly and satirically with life; to behold it now through the large and now through the small end of the glass; to reflect it in the flat, the convex and the concave mirror; to demonstrate the absurdity of distress, the poignancy of joy. The book is, indeed, an unusual one, and will look attractive on the shelves in juxtaposition to Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." (Longmans, Green & Co., New York.)

"The Lost Art of Reading" is a misleading title. One suspects—nay, fears—to find a work upon elocution containing advice about the best means of lung development, tone quality, dramatic reading, correct enunciation, etc. One finds instead a provoking, clever, original, irascible, fascinating volume by Gerald Stanley Lee, which protests against many things in general and modern complaisancy in particular. The loquacious author is, of course, inconsistent, for he is himself nothing if not a creature of the civilisation which he deprecates, and he ought hardly to be so garrulous at the moment that he is crying out for a fundamental and abiding silence. Mr. Lee is a brilliant scolder, but he does not, somehow, succeed in making the reader apologetic, for he flatters him into the belief that he and the author stand apart, superior to the foibles of their time.

He writes in this fashion: "Hundreds and hundreds of times, when I am being civilised, have I not tried to do otherwise? Have I not stopped my poor, pale, hurried, busy soul (like a kind of specter flying past me) before a great book and tried to get it to speak to it and it would not?"

"We have no book reviewers. Why should we? Criticism begins where a man's soul leaves off. It comes from brilliantly defective minds—so far as one can see—from men of attractively imperfect sympathies."

The grammar is a trifle blind, but even a defective mind can grasp the sense. Mr. Lee is swift and careless, but not incoherent. He is, indeed, emphatically articulate and strikingly definite. Sometimes he is even instructive. As here, for example:

"Inasmuch as, in the long run, education, even in times of its not being human, interests humanity more than anything else, a most important consequence of the self-respect of the natural man is going to be an uprising, all over the world, of teachers who believe something."

"Religion is not what he has told to men. It is what he has made men wonder about until they have determined to find out."

"A true book does not go about advertising itself, huckstering for souls, arranging its greatness small enough." It waits."

"The more things there are a man knows without knowing the inside of them—the spirit of them—the more kinds of an ignoramus he is. It is not enough to say that the learned man (learned in this way) is merely ignorant. His ignorance is placed where it counts the most—generally—at the fountain head of society and radiates ignorance."

"The typical civilized man is an exhausted spiritually hysterical man, because he has no idea of what it means, or can be made to mean to a man, to face calmly with his whole life a great book, a few minutes every day, to get back on his ideals in it, to keep office hours with his own soul."

It seems a pity to quote Mr. Lee in his more sententious moments, because he is, in fact, nothing if not casual and gay, but if he will commit aphorisms he must suffer from them. That is no more than fair. A man is wise at his own peril, and the reviewer, "brilliantly defective," must do the best he can, considering his handicaps—handicaps to which Mr. Lee has overzealously called attention, to all but permanent depression of reviewers! After all this it seems magnanimous to say that at moments Mr. Lee calls to mind the "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." He is almost as witty, friendly, and self-conscious. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

ELIA W. PEATTIE.

BOOK OF GOURMANDS.

"The Pleasures of the Table," by George Ellwanger. Doubleday, Page & Co.

"The Pleasures of the Table" is the work of George Ellwanger, and is an interesting contribution to the literature of gastronomy. It has an inviting physical makeup, being bound in saffron, with a boar's head on a trencher by way of decoration. The fly leaves are appropriate and the illustrations are quaint, being reproductions of famous pictures relating to the gourmand and his pleasures. Mr. Ellwanger is learned in anecdotal history and of the feastings of kings, warriors, poets, dames, and monks he knows much. Whatever is best and most curious in the way of the records of feasts, of books of recipes, of the philosophy of living—in the sense in which Brillat-Savarin would have used that word—he has read, and much of it he has served over, manifestly improved, as turkey is in its second cooking.

The greater part of the book is devoted, appropriately enough, to French cooking, although the table idiosyncrasies of other nations are given consideration, too. The great achievements and discoveries in the art of eating are set forth in appreciative language. The poetry of gastronomy is not neglected, nor what children understand as "table manners." Wines are given some consideration, and he who does not now know may learn if he will what wines should be eaten with what meats, how mulled or cooled, how coddled or served.

Dinner, of course, receives more attention than any other meal; and sweets—neglected by the thoroughgoing gourmand—are given small place. It is with the rare and savory dishes that the author is chiefly concerned, and in their development he is profoundly interested. One cannot say that the book has the naïveté of the old cook books; but at least it is gravely written and sets forth with dignity the fundamental art by which men life. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

CITIES OF ITALY.

Two Handsomely Illustrated Volumes by the Blashfields.

Of taste, discrimination, and charm are the two volumes "Italian Cities," by Edwin Howland Blashfield and Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield. Forty-eight beautiful illustrations enrich them—these illustrations being usually of an architectural character—and none of them hackneyed. As might be expected, they are selected with originality and reproduced with distinction. The books have a literary charm quite equal to their artistic one, a thing not to be reckoned a foregone conclusion in books of this character. The rich history of the old cities permeates the pages, the achievements of the men who lived in them and served beauty and Italy are appreciated, and the atmosphere of those completed places made perceptible even to busy barbarians in an incomplete and hectoring land. The Blashfields are not, however, mere transmitters of other men's ideas. They have decided opinions of their own, sympathetic perceptions, well stored minds, a fund of experience, and felicitous expression.

Moreover, they have happily been sufficiently informing to justify the neophyte in matters of foreign art in reading their book; and yet written with so much distinction that the scholarly amateur would not weary of their pages. The chapters devoted to Siena are particularly spirited, and one does not remember to have read anything more descriptive of that fantastic city of many achievements and of incomparable self-satisfaction. The relation of Florentine achievements is less striking, but adequate and persuasive, so that the reader feels that of all the cities the Blashfields loved best to linger there. Parma, Ravenna, Perugia, Cortona, Spoleto, Assisi, Rome, and Mantua are also

PENELOPE'S EXPERIENCES IN IRELAND.

[Copyright, 1902, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

A new and illustrated edition of Mrs. Wiggin's "Penelope's Experiences in Ireland" has just been issued, the pictures being by Charles E. Brock. Admirers of Mrs. Wiggin's delightful books will be glad to possess this one in its new form.

visited—the last certainly being strange ground to many who pride themselves upon knowing their Italy moderately well. These volumes would serve as interesting and valuable guides to the streets, the churches, and palaces of the Italian cities. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

MR. STIMSON'S STORIES.

"Jethro Bacon" and "The Weaker Sex" Are Unforgettable Tales.

F. J. Stimson has published a new book containing two stories, "Jethro Bacon" and "The Weaker Sex." The first story is of Cape Cod folk—people whose lives were cramped, filled with monotony, and concealment of the more human emotions. Jethro and his wife, who did not speak to each other for the thirty last years of their lives, and Barbara, the woman who held Jethro's affections for those strange, long years—these are the principal persons of a story which, though filled with strong character study, is anything but conducive to pleasure. After reading it one is oppressed with the narrowness and lack of comprehension of soul for soul; by the sordidness of it all.

The second story, "The Weaker Sex," is a tale of Boston slums and of the faithfulness of one sweet member of that so-called "weaker sex" which so often proves itself the stronger and more effectual of the two. The story is striking, though not remarkable; it is just such a one as many a member of a settlement house comes across, yet is none the less pathetic for all the frequency of the incident. It is a simple statement of fact, of the fraudulency of some men, and the weakness of others, and, above all, of the marvelous love of those women who, having chosen an unworthy mate, glorify him, work for him, and die for him if a life dedicated to his service fails to redeem him.

We have here two stories of the unfairness of fate, of lives misunderstood, and of hopeless, well night helpless, sorrows. Yet, in spite of the unalleviated note of woe, the stories are not ones to read and soon forget, nor are they ones to read again with any enjoyment, such bitter sketches of realism as they are. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

CAMERA AND PEN.

Together They Aid Mr. Clifton Johnson to Produce "New England and Its Neighbors."

"New England and Its Neighbors," the fourth volume of travel, by Clifton Johnson (the Macmillan company), is, like its predecessors, the product quite as much of the camera as the pen, but it is not without its interest and charm on that account. Having photographed and written of the people of rural England, France, and Ireland, Mr. Johnson takes a jaunt among the villages of New England, and returns with a knapsack full of anecdotes, dialect stories, and descriptions of the quaint characters of that district of the country.

He patriotically begins with a midwinter description of Valley Forge. From there he takes us to New Hampshire at a time "when the White mountains are white," on a visit to the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga, for a trip in the Adirondacks, and to Otsego hall, the home of Fenimore Cooper. He introduces us to Saybrook, a historic town in Connecticut; we accompany him on a trip through Long Island, and with him climb the Green mountains. "Down in Maine," "Along the Juniata," "Dwellers Among the Catskills," "Cape Cod Folks," "A Canal Boat Voyage on the Hudson," and "The Autumn Cattle Show" are the titles of other chapters which explain their contents.

GOOD STORIES OF THE SEA.

"Out of Gloucester," by James B. Connolly. Scribner's Sons.

James B. Connolly can write a sea story with the best of them, and his latest book, "Out of Gloucester" (Scribner's), has the right ring to it. It is a series of short tales of the deep sea fishers of New England, and it appears to be written first hand. Connolly is a skipper's son, and has had himself much sea experience before he began writing. The people in these tales act and talk as though they really lived, as, indeed, they have, without doubt. The adventures off the banks, the storms at sea, the races home, the adventures with the smugglers, all the details of the hard life of the seafaring men he has set down in the most graphic way.

His descriptions of sea weather have never been excelled, and Stevenson and Kipling never did better work in this line. The tale of Donahue, who took the lawyer to Arran in the storm, is thrilling, and Clancy is as capital a sketch as Mulvaney. The book has the salt spray in it and the whistling of the gales in the shrouds. A man who can write like that has a brilliant future.

Historic Highways of America.

The first of a series of monographs on the "Historic Highways of America," published by the Arthur H. Clark company, deals with the paths of the mound building Indians and great game animals. In it Archer Butler Hulbert treats of the distribution of the mound builders and reviews their lines of migration along the first highways of America. Other chapters tell of the roads made by the buffalo in their ranges across the continent and proof is advanced that pioneers and explorers made use of the roads these animals created through Ohio and Kentucky when they ranged in great herds. The series is to be complete in sixteen volumes, and if the other volumes fulfill the promise of the first, it will be a valuable contribution to the history of the exploration and early development of America.

Creeping Up.

A handicap shuffleboard tournament has been inaugurated in Philadelphia. The Quakers will be playing pingpong some time next year.—Ohio State Journal.

ANIMALS, SUNDIALS, AND A WOMAN

WITMER STONE and William Everitt Cram have prepared a simple yet scientific work on "American Animals. The volume, which is generous in proportions, numbers 300 pages, and presents a classified description of the animals of the North American continent. An amateur may hardly venture to say how comprehensive this book is, but that it is comprehensible and instructive, entertaining and even fascinating, any one who reads it may affirm. Much that is written about the animals is the result of personal observation, and in not a few cases a certain individuality attaches to the animal written about. The grown person and the child will both find here food for their minds and their imagination, and delight to wonder in those wilds or fields where the four footed creatures live their various lives.

The illustrations are of a remarkable character. The several colored plates are reproduced from the paintings of A. Radclyffe Dugmore, and the black and white pictures, of which there are many, are the result of successful and extraordinary experiments with the camera operated by Mr. Dugmore. The porcupine, the possum, the polar bear, the deer, the moose, the gopher, the squirrel, the fox and their friends and enemies are taken in their most undress and natural moments. These pictures have the interest which always attaches to the "snap shot," portraying the wild creatures in their unpremeditated moments. (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

There has been a sufficiency if not a surplus of rose books recently coming from both sides of the Atlantic. The reviewer might be excused for thinking that all persons who were not writing books were raising roses. Fortunately for the peace of the world, both occupations are pleasing and one is harmless. Alice Morse Earle is the latest author to interest herself in the subject of roses, and has added to this a curiosity about sun dials, and sent out her volume—a good sized one—under the title of "Sun Dials and Roses of Yesterday." Surely a picturesque title! Into many ancient gardens and in the company of some curious, learned, and antique personages does the author journey. Only sunshine falls on her path, apparently; she rests only in the shadow of immemorial mansions; scents only the odor of ripe roses; and is concerned with the learning only of curious lore. It is not a book for a hurried or practical hour, and must be left till leisure calls and the thoughts turn to peaceful things. The book is profusely illustrated, many of the most celebrated sun dials, as well as the neglected ones, appearing in these pictures. He who wishes for a garden with a sun dial in it cannot go to a better place to get ideas than to this volume. (The Macmillan company, New York.)

M. Arvede Barine has written a large volume—and promised a second—reviewing the life of "La Grande Mademoiselle" (1627-1652), once heir presumptive to the throne of France, the prospective consort of Louis XIV., also the affianced of other potentates, the "dragon in petticoats," who added an element of courage to a cowardly court, who, in an ingenious time, remained heartily oblivious to ideas, who for years held in contempt the weaknesses of her sex, and who was through and through a princess in the more gallant but barely remembered acceptation of the word.

The author could not, and is free to make the admission, have found enough material in the direct, primitive, and autocratic mind of this regal amazon to justify the making of two volumes, but he has taken pains with the setting of his heroine and made the book practically a history of the times, and he has delineated not only the characters which influenced La Grande Mademoiselle but also those to which she remained, with an extraordinary obtuseness, oblivious. Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans was a dull yet superb animal, quite comfortable in armor, much at ease with the populace, not afraid of physical pain or hardship, convinced of the divine right of kings, and more than willing to rule France or any other country. Ruling, in fact, appeared to be her vocation, and the barbaric directness which characterised her might have kept her a virtuous sovereign and one useful to her people if her heavy and imperious intellect could ever have comprehended and thwarted the machinations of a Richelieu or a Mazarin.

No little astuteness has been displayed in the history which M. Barine has written of her, and the book will prove a valuable addition to that elaborate series of memoirs which has been appearing relative to this period of French history. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

Maker of the Orient.

Dr. William Elliott Griffis seems bound that the world shall appreciate the services of the missionaries in the opening and development of Japan and the east. To his "Verbeck in Japan," which recorded the great work of Guido Verbeck, he has now added "A Maker of the New Orient," devoted to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Rollins Brown. Although he has been dead for twenty years, Dr. Brown deserves such a memorial, for he was a pioneer in the higher education of women, a leader in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, translated the bible into Japanese, and started the trend of Chinese students to America for a higher education. His memory is fortunate in having so sympathetic and well informed a biographer as Dr. Griffis, who knew Dr. Brown during his own service in Japan, and came to know at first hand the value of his many sided service. (Fleming H. Revell company).

Ahead.

The rapid fall of silver is not hurting the silver party. It had its fall first.—Kansas City Journal.

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Quite long enough, Mr. Inver, believes, Washington Irving's amusing "Knickerbocker History of New York" has dominated the imagination of the people, as if those irresistible humorous sketches were veritable portraitures of the early Dutch settlers of New York.

The book is a most commendable instance of conscientious and exhaustive research. It is a definite and permanent contribution to the beginnings of American history. The reader can hardly resist the impression that the writer must have been himself an actual contemporary of the persons and events described.

Nellie Blanchan's "How to Attract the Birds" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) is a book which will open to many a new department of nature study. While but a small portion of the work is given up to this theme, there is much relating to bird life and habits which bears indirectly on the subject. This will prove useful to the student, and interesting to those who take nature from a more superficial standpoint. The great value of the book is that it brings to us facts of importance relative to the preservation of the birds and tells of the variety of their services in the economy of nature. It recounts the results of repeated trials during the past half century to domesticate the most beautiful songsters of the old world. To those who have studied these little creatures in their native haunts these experiments will have a live interest.

The subject of the house cat, but lightly touched on, is one that might easily have been expanded into a chapter. The enormous increase in the number of these animals, so carefully fostered by humanity, is drawing attention to it as a serious menace to the continuance of the tribe of smaller birds of our land.

The illustrations are excellent. Many of them being from photographs of birds in nature, while others are from specimens in such a background. There are little touches of humor in these pictures, which make us quietly laugh at the apparently serious times of the bird families, and there are also glimpses of a beauty in their homes and surroundings, which make us forget "modern improvements" and almost envy them their lot.

The book has a decided mission and cannot leave one indifferent to the part he may perform in the entertainment and preservation of the feathered race.

Herbert B. Turner & Co. have issued "Commodore Trunnion's Courtship" and "The Cruise of H. M. S. Thunder, two stories taken out of "Peregrine Pickle" and "Roderick Random," by Smollett. If the reader is unacquainted with Smollett, and the readers of the present generation may be excused if this is the case, he can gain a good idea of Smollett at his best as a story teller from these excerpts. The book forms a handsome little volume, suitable for a neat gift. Another publication from this firm is "Familiar Studies of Men and Books," in two volumes, by Robert Louis Stevenson. These little books contain the essays on Burns, Thoreau, the Hugo romances, Yoshida-Torajiro, Villon, Charles of Orleans, Pepys, John Knox, and Women. They are among the best of Stevenson's critical essays. There are two photogravures of the author.

"Practical Wisdom" (A. Wessels company) is a selection from Raleigh, Francis Osborn, Lord Burleigh, Sir Matthew Hale, and the earl of Bedford, designed as advice to young men. It is prettily printed and bound, and the advice is as applicable to the young men of today as it was to the generation for whom it was written. "The Lady's New Year's Gift" is a reprint of the work of Sir George Saville, and is designed as advice to a daughter. Girls of the present age might do well to incline their ears to these wise and wholesome precepts.

Miss Betham-Edwards in her "East of Paris" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) has produced a series of most interesting sketches in the Gatinais, Bourbonnais, and Champage. She engages with her readers through the French regions out of the usual lines of travel, and she proves that the pastoral scenes along the Loing, Larchant with its noble tower rising from the plain, Recloses with its picturesque interiors and its grand promontory overlooking a panorama of ancient forest, Moret and its twin waterways, and Balzac's haunt at Nemoure all have charms which more striking spots in Europe cannot efface from the memory. La Charité, Pougues, Souvigny, Arcis-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Aube, Nancy, Alsace, and Lorraine all are described as seen through the Gallicised eyes of an Englishwoman. She draws a gloomy and depressing picture of Alsace and Lorraine, especially the latter, the provinces which have been Germanized by force.

The châteaux, cathedrals, and villages, their population, lives, history, work, are all depicted by Miss Betham-Edwards with a charm which makes one regret that his wander year has passed. Every historical or literary association of the spots is brought out and adds to the fullness and pleasure of the picture. Six colored illustrations from the oil paintings of Henry E. Detmold enrich the volume.

Kate D. Sweetser, who last year got up "Ten Boys from Dickens," is the arranger this year of "Ten Girls from Dickens" (J. F. Taylor & Co.). The ten selected by Miss Sweetser are: The Marchioness, Agnes Wickfield, Florence Dombey, Jennie Wren, Morleena Kenwigs, Tilly Slowboy, The Infant Phenomenon, Little Nell, Sissy Jupe, and Charley. The book is made up of widely chosen descriptions from the novels. The feature, however, is the work of the illustrator, Mr. George A. Williams, who has produced a series of striking portraits of Dickens' girls.

The A. Wessels company has published Hugo's "Notre Dame" in two volumes, handsomely bound in red. They are illustrated with over a dozen pictures, most of them reproductions of photographs of Miss Bertha Galland, who recently produced a stage version of the story, and for whom this edition of the book is named.

Beginning about ten years ago with M. Sabatier's notable life of Saint Francis of Assisi, there has been a great revival of interest in this hero-saint and all that pertains to him. Especially have English writers become interested in the subject, and Mr. Montgomery Carmichael's researches have thrown much light on Francis and the Franciscans. The latest book upon the subject is Anne MacDonell's "Sons of Francis" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), a handsome volume of over 400 pages devoted to the stories of some of the chief and immediate followers of the great founder. The literature of the Minorite brotherhood was extremely fortunate in that it included not only excellent and reliable lives of Saint Francis and many works of a religious character pertaining to the order, but also a book of stories written with such imagination and fascinating quality that it appeals to lay as well as cleric, and as Miss MacDonell says, "to men of the world and peasants, to religious thinkers and children."

This book, the Fioretti, is in a way the record in poetic legend of the doings of these "Knights of the Holy Ghost," just as Malory's is of the doings of Arthur's knights. There are several English translations of this, notably a good one by Arnold in the Temple classics, but we fancy that, aside from the curious, few read the book now. The renewed interest in the Franciscans may change this, however. Miss MacDonell's book is a series of stories, biographical anecdotes, and legends of such characters as Bernard of Quintaville, Giles the Ecstatics, John of Parma, Angelo Tancredi, Leo, Brother Elias, Conrad d'Offida, Jacopone da Todi, and others. There is a chapter on Dante and the Franciscans, on Madonna Poverty and Bernard, Brother Pacifico, the "King of Verses." There is a great deal of curious and interesting matter in the volume.

In "Lombard Studies" the Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco, an Englishwoman by birth but an Italian by marriage, residence, and feeling, has given us a series of pleasant studies of her Italian home. Her place is the beautiful old palace at Salo, on the lake of Garda, or Benacus, as she and Virgil love to call it. It was the haunt of bards, and she calls it "The Poets' Lake." She describes it in its varying moods, the scenery, the castles, ruins, and palaces upon its banks, its poetical and literary associations, all with a loving pen.

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The book is pleasantly written, well made, and well illustrated. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

An exquisite book for the time is the Riley-Christy "An Old Sweetheart of Mine" (Bowen-Merrill company). The familiar poem, favorite with so many, has been issued in beautiful shape, each verse being illustrated by Mr. Christy with a finely executed half-tone picture which has been delicately tinted. Each verse, too, is surrounded with a colored decoration, forming a beautiful frame. The fly leaves contain pictures and the end papers are decorated.

In "Plantation Bird Legends" Martha Young (Ell Sheppard) has given to the reading world a "feathered Uncle Remus," if the simile be allowable. Martha Young wrote "Plantation Songs," and her knowledge of the southern scenes and of darky dialect is full. Miss Young's book reminds one at the turn of every page of the old uncle and Br'er Rabbit, but it is not one word too much to say that the stories are absolutely new and that the similarity between Mr. Harris' work and the present volume is due almost wholly to the quaint negro expressions which are used in the telling of the tales. One southern darky talks like unto another southern darky, and to differentiate in dialects would be to do violence to the truth which lies in nature. (R. H. Russell.)

In "Fictional Walks In and About Boston" Frances Weston Carruth has made it possible for her readers to walk about the Hub city and visit the places where the noted characters of fiction were supposed to live, to walk, to worship, to read, or to be entertained. The places referred to by Howells, by James, by Arlo Bates, by Margaret Allston, by Cooper in his "Lionel Lincoln," by Holmes, and the rest are described charmingly and with the descriptions are given thoroughly adequate and beautiful photographs. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have issued a series of booklets any one of which would make a pretty gift for a young man. "Ways of Well Doing," by H. J. Desmond. He treats his broad subject clearly and suggestively in the present little volume of thirty pages. He does not attempt, of course, anything more than an outline of conduct, and this he sets forth for thought in the quiet manner without saying, "Thou shalt" or "Thou shalt not." "In Perfect Peace," by J. R. Miller, is an effort to point out to seekers after real peace the true and only way to find it. In "The Cardinal Virtues" Dr. William DeWitt Hyde shows how the living "a wise, just, brave, temperate life is to be rightly related to the world, to one's fellows, and to one's true self; and therefore sums up, as far as ethics apart from politics and religion can do it, all the virtues and duties of man."

President Thwing gives a sensible, straightforward talk on the subject, "If I Were a College Student." He speaks, first of all, about the care of one's health; next, the care of manners; then, the value of thinking; and, finally, the importance of doing a little more than one's duty. "Light Ho, Sir!" is the title of Frank T. Bullen's little book. He gives two nautical incidents of religious import, showing how the light of the gospel reached the spirits of darkened sailors. The stories are briefly but forcefully told, and with the facility that marks Mr. Bullen's style, whether in short or extended narrative.

The J. B. Lippincott company has issued a new edition of Owen Wister's first book, "The Dragon of Wantley; His Tale." It is good enough to reprint or reread many times. The illustrations are by John Stewardson.

"A Whist Calendar" has been prepared for Noyes, Platt & Co. by Mildred Howells, the artist daughter of W. D. Howells. It consists of twelve beautifully lithographed sheets, each one bearing an appropriate colored illustration concerning the game. There are also extracts from whist authorities and quotations from poets and others who have written on the subject. The calendar is something every player will prize.

"Songs of Two Centuries" is the expansive title which the popular poet Will Carleton gives to another collection of his poems. The author of "Farm Ballads," "Farm Festivals," and "City Ballads," is a writer by no means even in his excellences. Sometimes his real poetic quality will gain enforced recognition by a severely rigid process of selection. As it is, a good many of his effusions detract from his proper average. And yet the volume, like the others, contains much good reading in its way; especially as the sentiment, even if occasionally overworked, is always wholesome. As more than half the population of the United States still live on farms, it is not unbefitting that the farm side of American life should be cultivated in our popular literature.

"The Social Comedy" is the title of a large, handsome book of about 300 full page drawings from that sprightly journal, "Life." The work is done by Gibson, Henry Hutt, T. K. Hannah, Jr., R. L. Stearns, L. Allen Gilbert, Peter Newell, Bayard Jones, D. A. Mackellar, Gray-Parker, W. L. Jacobs, Oliver Herford, F. W. Read, T. V. Chomiski, Otto Cushing, and other well known illustrators. A vein of gentle satire runs through both the designs and the quips which accompany them. The pictures are fine examples of illustration, in which American artists excel. (Life Publishing company.)

Jesse Lynch Williams some years ago printed in Scribner's Magazine a series of sketches of the various aspects of New York City. These have been reprinted in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons, with the original illustrations. The text is the work of a trained newspaper man, trained to observe with the eyes of an artist, and Mr. Williams has caught the spirit of the city at whatever moment he describes it. The sketches are accompanied by photographic illustrations of every imaginable place and inhabitant of the great city, and by some wash drawings by Jules Guerin and others, which add greatly to the charm of the volume. The colored illustration by Guerin forming the frontispiece represents a moonlight scene of University Heights as seen from Fort George. It is an adequate representation of one of the most beautiful sights to be seen anywhere around the metropolis.

Quite amusing from a British point of view is "A Patrick's Day Hunt," by Martin Ross and E. CE. Somerville (E. P. Dutton & Co.). It is a large oblong book of pictures and text, many of the illustrations being in colors. The text, by Mr. Ross, is mostly in Irish dialect and some of the matter is quite humorously told. It tells of the mishaps of a hunting party. The pictures are quite in keeping with the text, but the whole thing seems a trifle too drawn out to be as funny as the authors meant it.

Martha S. Gielow follows her admirable and delightful book "Mammy's Reminiscences" by another similar book, "Old Plantation Days." (R. H. Russell.) The reading of these dialect reminiscences recalls Wordsworth's exclamation over the "joy that in our embers is something that doth live," and that "nature yet remembers what was so forgetive." The typical negro "mammy" of the old time southern home of the better sort stands for a phase of American life now fast vanishing out of memory, but which it would be a serious loss were it not to be somehow perpetuated in the popular literature. And this of course could never be done except by one possessing not only a generously sympathetic apprehension but excellent literary knack and skill. And these are qualities which appear in marked degree in this attractive book.

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W. L. ALDEN PRAISES NEW BOOKS BY CONRAD AND RHODA BROUGHTON.

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LONDON, Dec. 6.—I have mentioned Mr. Conrad's new volume, "Youth," half a dozen times during the last year, because it has been constantly promised and as constantly postponed. This time, however, it is actually published, and at last the public has in book form what many of the best judges in England call the best short story that has been written since the "Drums of the Fore and Aft." There is no plot in the story called "Youth." It is simply the description of a shipwreck, but how wonderfully it is described and how poetic and subtle is the study of the hero. It is idle to compare it with Mr. Kipling's stories, for the latter have nothing in common with the stories of Mr. Conrad except the fact that both writers are men of singular genius. Of its kind, "Youth" could not be a better story than it is. I have read nearly everything that Mr. Conrad has written, but admirable as was his "Nigger of the Narcissus" and his "Lord Jim," not to mention his earlier books, he has reached his highest level in "Youth." That one story is sufficient to place him with the foremost writers of fiction in any language. To have written that one story is an achievement which ought to satisfy any man, however ambitious. It was published originally in Blackwood's Magazine some five or six years ago, as indeed were the other two stories bound in the same volume, but it is probably known only to a small circle of readers, and will have for the general public the charm of novelty.

The two other stories are excellent, but they are, of course, a little obscured by the proximity of "Youth."

Any story that is compared with it must inevitably suffer by the process. I wonder if Mr. Conrad knows what a supreme story he has written. Probably he does not, for, although I never met him, I am told by a man who does know him that he has a poor opinion of his own abilities, and feels that an old sailor like himself is out of place among literary men. And yet there is probably not a literary man in London who would not give his eye teeth to have written "Youth."

It is certainly a misfortune for any new writer to dwell under the shadow of a great reputation. Mrs. Fleming wrote, several years ago, a bright novel, but when it was discovered that she was a sister of Mr. Kipling, her book was, of course, instantly compared with Mr. Kipling's work, and, of course, to the disadvantage of the former. There has just been issued a volume of verses entitled "Hand to Hand Verses," by a Mother and a Daughter. They are not all of equal merit, for no collection of verses ever published was good from beginning to end, but there are verses in the collection that are admirable. There is the ring of true genius in some of the Mother's verses and in some of the Daughter's. Indeed, it would be hard to say which is the better writer. Had this volume been the work of Mrs. Smith, or Mrs. Jones, and their respective daughters, it would have attracted attention and praise, but as it happens to be the work of the mother and sister of Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, it will probably be said that the verses are not as good as those of Mr. Kipling himself, and the assertion will be meant as a final condemnation. But the book deserves to live. If the public will only forget the fact that the Mother and Daughter are the mother and sister of the laureate of the empire, the verses will meet with warm and general approval. They seemed to me far better than the work of several of the minor poets of the day who have earned reputations and whose verses sell. Let the verses be judged on their own merit and there will be no doubt of the verdict.

Miss Rhoda Broughton's new novel, "Lavinia," is in some respects even a more careful piece of work than most of its predecessors. Miss Broughton has always been a slow and careful worker, and, although she might have sold any manuscript that she chose to offer, she has half a dozen manuscript novels in her desk which she has written and afterward condemned. In "Lavinia" we have the admirable portrait painting, in the case of the women, which is always to be found in Miss Broughton's books. She is less successful with her men, who are usually less true to life than they might be, but her women are always alive, and, what is more, women in whose veins flows warm blood instead of a thinner fluid. There is also in the book Miss Broughton's delightful humor, which this time is lavished upon fowls instead of dogs. The story is the usual story of the girl who was entangled with the wrong man but finally married to the right one, but it is told with all the old fascination. There are those who admire the novels of women who write of problems, and the rights of their sex, and other serious and tedious things. Such readers will naturally regard Miss Broughton as a writer of less importance than are the writers of "Heavenly Discords" and the like. But Miss Broughton has her own public, which appreciates her genius and never tires of her. "Lavinia" will rank among the best novels of the year. It is the work of a woman of true genius, an artist who has both skill and conscious, and a woman with that rarest of feminine gifts, true humor.

Mr. Watts-Dunton's "Aylmer" has just been issued in a new edition on fine paper, and embellished with the portrait of the author. The book had a great success when it was first published, and it certainly deserved it, although to certain dull persons who could not comprehend the difference between pure romance and mere sentiment it did not appeal as successfully as does the average volume of historical "tushery." It is, however, a book that will amply repay a second reading, and one which no one but a poet could have written.

Mr. Kipling has written a new patriotic poem, which will doubtless see the light in a short time. There is a rumor that he is engaged upon a sequel to "Kim," and it is to be hoped that it is true.

Like all humorists, Mr. Jacobs wants to be taken seriously. At least, so one might surmise from his latest volume of stories. Most of the stories are in the vein which the author has made so familiar, but several of them are written without a gleam of humor. In these Mr. Jacobs has aimed to show that he can write powerful and thrilling stories as well as merely funny ones, and in the judgment of most readers he will be held to have succeeded. However, Mr. Jacobs will never be permitted to abandon humorous writing. There are too few real humorists in the field to permit the withdrawal of one of the best of them all.

W. L. ALDEN.

Cable Code Directory of the World.

There has been received from the International Cable Directory company, 17 State street, a copy of the "International Cable Directory of the World," issued in conjunction with the Western Union telegraphic code system. This book to users of the wires, both for domestic or cabling purposes, is to the business public exactly what the telephone book is to the users of the telephone, as it furnishes the cable addresses of prominent corporations, firms, and individuals in all parts of the globe, and is, therefore, invaluable for reference. The fact that the state department has purchased copies to supply all the embassies, legations, and consulates of the United States throughout the world, must add materially to the value of the book to all users of the code. The book was adopted by the state department mainly for the promotion of commercial relations with the United States by residents of other countries. The great success of the work has induced the publishers to print the business headings in German, French, and Spanish, in addition to English. The directory contains the only classified list of American manufacturers extant.

CONCERT OF THOMAS ORCHESTRA; GOSSIP OF THEATER AND OPERA STAGE.

A CHICAGO composer was the recipient of much complimentary attention and approval at the public rehearsal of the Chicago orchestra in the Auditorium yesterday afternoon. The dramatic symphony of A. Devin Duvivier was then played for the first time in its entirety at these concerts, and the friends and admirers of the composer made the occasion one of pleasure and gratification for him. They recalled him twice at the close of the performance, and as he appeared both times, bringing Mr. Thomas with him, there was a goodly amount of bowing and handshaking. And before he finally withdrew the composer voiced his thanks to the eminent conductor and his men for the care and labor they had expended in giving his composition so admirable a rendition. It was a pleasant incident of the afternoon—one that put every one concerned in amiable and contented mood.

As for the symphony itself, judged without regard for the standing of him who wrote it, it proved of only moderate effectiveness. It is in the first place of great length—a length that is not proportionate to the worth of the thematic material found in the work. The result is a suggestion of musical thinness in many spots, and the frequent reiteration of the same musical idea weakens the listener's attention and lessens his interest. The composition is carefully put together, so carefully, in fact, that it gives the impression of being labored. It is the music of calculation rather than of inspiration, and as the composer has worked in quieter orchestral tints rather than in the more brilliant and striking colors the processes of construction are not always concealed from the hearer.

Mr. Duvivier's natural mode of thought seems to have been along the formal lines of the classic, but his desire in the present work has been to produce something cast in strongly modern mold. The result is a work too modern in its attempt to be descriptive, to be satisfactory as purely absolute music, and yet not strong and daring enough to be effective as outspoken program music.

The first movement is left without any "program" and there seems to be no crying need of having one; into the second the composer would have us read a dramatic meaning; the third he suggests should be regarded as pictorial; and the last is again without program. The impression thus produced is not one of continuity and homogeneousness, and at the end the hearer finds himself wearied and left unsatisfied. The second movement, a Marche Elligiakue, is the most attractive and pleasing portion of the composition, for in it there is considerable richness of coloring, and also a sweep and breadth that are not noticeably present in the other portions.

Another novelty on the program was the Suite from Glasounow's "Raymonda." It proved a work not so attractive in its entirety as is the same composer's beautiful "Ruses d'Amour," but there is, nevertheless, an abundance of brilliant coloring, and a spirit and fantasy that make it enjoyable and well worth the hearing. Especially admirable are the Entr'acte "Raymonda's Dream" and the Valse Fantastique that follows it, and the gorgeous closing section. The overture to Cherubini's "Lodoiska," and the Wagner "Kaisermarsh" were the other orchestral selections on the program.

The soloist of the afternoon was Leopold Kramer, the deservedly popular concert master of the orchestra. He chose for his number the third concerto of Saint-Saëns—the one in B minor. It is a composition essentially grateful for any performer who is equal to giving it with the technical finish and the sympathy it demands. Mr. Kramer proved himself such a performer, and yesterday scored the most distinct success that has fallen to his lot since he became a member of the orchestra. His tone, always of great purity and beauty, seemed to have taken on a roundness and a fullness such as it has at no previous time evidenced, and he played with a surety and poise that told of marked increase in self-command and composure. The first movement was given with admirable brilliancy and interpretative warmth, and the beautiful andantino was played with a tonal lovelinness and a refined but virile expressiveness that made it one of the most completely satisfying incidents of the entire concert. The audience was justly enthusiastic, and, after recalling the player twice, compelled him to grant an encore, which he did in the form of the Wieniawski "Legende," given with rare beauty of tone and phrase, and with fine appreciation of its pronouncedly romantic character.

The usual concert will take place tonight, commencing at 8:15 o'clock.

RICHARD MANSFIELD, despite his solemn assurance when in Chicago early in the season, to the effect that he never indulged in the luxury of an interview, has finally yielded to temptation, and, arrived in New York and safely established there at the Herald Square theater, where his production of "Julius Cæsar" is earning him a fortune, has consented to talk a bit for publication.

The man who tempted the Man of Silence till he fell is a writer for the New York Herald. First, Mr. Mansfield assured the interviewer that he has not read the criticisms, a statement not especially original or peculiar to Mr. Mansfield, it is believed.

"I have not read the criticisms," he began. "I made that resolve, and am saved that much trouble. It is not to say that I scorn criticism; that I am impervious to fault finding. I found it so often hard to separate small motive from portentous opinion and annoying things said for the sake of annoyance from opinions set forth in all honesty that I have felt myself well quit of it. Remember, the best man's criticism can never be more than one man's opinion."

Coming to his discussion of the character of Brutus, Mr. Mansfield said:

"I did not read the great tragedy for the sake of finding some new point of view, some startling novelty of interpretation, but purely in the light of my knowledge and my own human nature, to discover the man behind the lines of the poet. And there at last I found Marcus Brutus as I picture him. He was a dreamer of great things, just as he was a doer of dire things, for noble ends, but sundry hints are in the part of a worldly sense that is at seeming variance with pure idealism. . . . Shakspeare meant him for the sympathies of his audience, and marked him accordingly as the victim of the robust-lous blundering of Cassius, as well as the vigor of the young Octavius and the cleverness of the subtle Antony. To do this—that is, to bring him sympathy—we need more than noble character, which only supplies good intentions; it is necessary to show him from the moment his sword pierces Cæsar consciously in the hands of relentless fate."

The need of good acting was incidentally spoken of, and resulted in the actor remarking that "Acting is scarcely taught any longer, and there are actors by whom it will not be learned."

"Is that a paradox, Mr. Mansfield?"

"Well, it's a fact. I have some experience, but I may not teach my own company. It is dangerous. I may not say, as was often said to me, with much garnish of profanity, 'You haven't a —— —— idea of your —— part, let alone the —— —— lines.' I must wait and call the man or woman aside, and say entreatingly, 'My dear fellow, or madam, you should, you know, try, you know, to get hold of the character a little—get inside of it, if I may say so, and, above all, it would be well to know the lines.'

"Ten to one the man or woman is so hurt that he or she turns around, plumps down the part on the table, and romps out of the theater. How the reporters lying in wait seize the malcontent and make columns out of it, how the word is flashed along that Mansfield is broken loose again, is the history of every day almost.

"My nature is kindly. I love the sunshine and love to be like it"—the actor's face is glowing now with a fine light. "All people who use their nerves professionally as I do may have irritable moments, but what poor little I have achieved does not make me more so. Rather it fills me with a broader charity and a longing to be beneficent and help those struggling to be better."

THE death of Thomas B. Reed, former speaker of the house of representatives, recalled yesterday to the mind of a man who knew Mr. Reed for many years in Washington a little story characteristic of the humor of the dead statesman. "It was during the week that Mr. Reed first began the enforcement of his rules, which was combated by his political adversaries and denounced as 'revolutionary,'" said this man.

"While in the height of this great national question Mr. Reed was ever serene and always found time to indulge in pleasantries of the day when in social intercourse with his friends.

"It so happened that during this week the play, 'Lady Windermere's Fan' was the attraction at the National theater in Washington, with Miss Virginia Harned playing the leading female character. Mr. Reed was a great theatergoer. He was often a first nighter. After the play had concluded I met Mr. Reed in the lobby of the theater. He said, in his well known droll manner:

"'Do you know this play about the fan—"Lady Windermere's Fan"—reminds me much of the way the democrats have been carrying on up in the house for the last few days. The new order of things up there does not appear to me to be any more "revolutionary" than all the fuss kicked up about the finding of Lady Windermere's fan where it was not expected. It was clear to the minds of the audience in the theater that Lady Windermere's fan was not out of place when all the circumstances were known, and it is hoped that the gentlemen in congress who are denouncing everything up that way as "revolutionary" will be convinced in a few days that the new methods in the house of representatives will be as easily explained as was the reason given for finding the fan where those present thought it should not have been.'"

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